

for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1942, and June 30, 1943, and for other purposes; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. CANNON of Missouri, Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia, Mr. LUDLOW, Mr. SNYDER, Mr. O'NEAL, Mr. JOHNSON of West Virginia, Mr. RABAUT, Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma, Mr. TABER, Mr. WIGGLESWORTH, Mr. LAMBERTSON, and Mr. DITTER were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. BARKLEY. I move that the Senate proceed to consider executive business.

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

EXECUTIVE MESSAGE REFERRED

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BROWN in the chair) laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States submitting the nominations of sundry cadets to be ensigns in the Coast Guard, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

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

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

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

Capt. Arthur S. Carpenter to be a rear admiral in the Navy, for temporary service, to rank from the 5th day of October, 1941.

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

Sundry officers for appointment to temporary rank in the Air Corps, Regular Army, under the provisions of law.

By Mr. GEORGE, from the Committee on Finance:

Several senior surgeons to be medical directors in the United States Public Health Service.

By Mr. MCKELLAR, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads:

Sundry postmasters.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further reports of committees, the clerk will state the nominations on the calendar.

JESS H. MILLER

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Jess H. Miller to be postmaster at Natona, Kans., which had been passed over.

Mr. MCKELLAR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent, at the request of the junior Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED], that this nomination be recommitted to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination will be recommitted.

THE COAST GUARD

Mr. WALSH. In the absence of the chairman of the Committee on Commerce, the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY], I am authorized by him to report favorably from that committee sundry nominations in the Coast Guard, and to ask that they be confirmed en bloc, and that the President be immediately notified. These are routine Coast Guard promotions; there is nothing un-

usual about them, and there is necessity to have favorable action taken today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Massachusetts? The Chair hears none, and, without objection, the nominations are confirmed, and the President will be notified forthwith.

POSTMASTER AT VERSAILLES, KY.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Willie A. Roberts to be postmaster at Versailles, Ky.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. President, the President has appointed Willie A. Roberts of Versailles, Ky., to be postmaster in that city. That is my home town, and I ask unanimous consent that the nomination of Mr. Roberts be confirmed, and that the President be notified immediately.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed, and the President will be forthwith notified.

POSTMASTERS

Mr. MCKELLAR. Mr. President, as to all other postmaster nominations on the executive calendar, I ask that they be confirmed en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the postmaster nominations, with the exception of the nomination of Jess H. Miller to be postmaster at Natona, Kans., which has been recommitted, and the nomination of Willie A. Roberts to be postmaster at Versailles, Ky., which has been confirmed, are confirmed en bloc. That completes the calendar.

Mr. BARKLEY. I ask that the President be immediately notified of all confirmations of today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the President will be forthwith notified.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY

Mr. BARKLEY. As in legislative session, I move that the Senate adjourn until Monday next at 12 o'clock noon.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock and 15 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Monday, December 15, 1941, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate December 12, 1941:

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

To be ensigns

The following-named cadets to be ensigns in the United States Coast Guard, to rank from the 19th day of December 1941:

William Francis Adams
Roger James Auge
Joseph Garfield Bastow, Jr.
Lawrence DuVal Bradley, Jr.
Stephen George Carkeek
Vincent Joseph Cass
William Edward Chapline, Jr.
David Ross Claxton
Stanley Jay Ellis
Albert Frost
Norman Lewis Horton
Roy Methvin Hutchins, Jr.
William Ambrose Jenkins
Henry Clay Keene, Jr.
Robert Albert Kirstein
James Lane Lathrop
Cecil Eugene Meree, Jr.
John Natwig
Clyde Louis Olson
Henry Atwell Pearce, Jr.

Ellis Lee Perry
Kenneth Lee Peterson
William Freeland Rea 3d
Loy William Arthur Renshaw
John Burton Speaker, Jr.
Louis Frederick Sudnik
John Fawdrey Thompson, Jr.
Charles Edward Vautrain, Jr.
Austin Calvin Wagner
Edward Blanchard Winslow

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate December 12, 1941:

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

To be ensigns

William Francis Adams
Roger James Auge
Joseph Garfield Bastow, Jr.
Lawrence DuVal Bradley, Jr.
Stephen George Carkeek
Vincent Joseph Cass
William Edward Chapline, Jr.
David Ross Claxton
Stanley Jay Ellis
Albert Frost
Norman Lewis Horton
Roy Methvin Hutchins, Jr.
William Ambrose Jenkins
Henry Clay Keene, Jr.
Robert Albert Kirstein
James Lane Lathrop
Cecil Eugene Meree, Jr.
John Natwig
Clyde Louis Olson
Henry Atwell Pearce, Jr.
Ellis Lee Perry
Kenneth Lee Peterson
William Freeland Rea 3d
Loy William Arthur Renshaw
John Burton Speaker, Jr.
Louis Frederick Sudnik
John Fawdrey Thompson, Jr.
Charles Edward Vautrain, Jr.
Austin Calvin Wagner
Edward Blanchard Winslow

POSTMASTERS

CONNECTICUT

Paul Louis Hebert, Somersville.

KENTUCKY

Jacob Rene Harris, Taylorsville.
Willie A. Roberts, Versailles.

LOUISIANA

Joseph E. Blanchard, Raceland.

MASSACHUSETTS

Marjorie N. Bowman, Cataumet.
Harold A. Daley, Hamilton.
Alice M. Lincoln, Raynham.

MICHIGAN

Charles E. Kinney, Fruitport.
Hilda Webber, Trenary.
Bernice M. Young, Twining.
John W. Corrigan, Union Pier.
Leon E. Akins, Vassar.
Iva Conrad, Vernon.
Rex J. Tuttle, Walled Lake.
Ernest A. Dickson, Watersmeet.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1941

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

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

Thou blessed Saviour of the world, who of old didst come to those by the lakeside, we beseech Thee to come to us, revealing Thyself in the toils and the conflicts which are with us; oh put Thy

seal of disapproval upon the worst enemy of the human race. We praise Thee for Thy undying grace and power, regardless of the age-long errors of man. Thou who art a God of hope, art never silenced in the human breast and never so audible as in the depths of night.

High in the heavens, eternal God,
Thy goodness in full glory shines,
Thy truth shall break through every cloud
That veils and darkens Thy designs.

Thou hast commanded Thy sun and all the hours in the day to serve us; we stand in the folds of divine mercy. How very poor in virtue is the world, so full of imperfections and all manner of violent transgressions. Amid stalking pride and falsehoods unmasked, we pray that America may hold fast to the faith of our fathers. We thank Thee that Thy sway is not over a bruised and broken humanity and Thy dominion is not over the valley and the shadow of death. Glory be to Thy holy name, who dost reign where hope beats the strongest and the banners of God wave where the tempests of the spirit are the most powerful. Through Christ. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday 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 a bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 2077. An act amending the Department of Agricultural Appropriation Act, 1942, so as to provide for agricultural conservation program payment to farmers whose crops have been acquired under the national-defense program.

The message also 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. 5111. An act authorizing the waiver of the navigation and inspection laws during the national emergency.

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. RADCLIFFE, Mr. BAILEY, and Mr. JOHNSON of California to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the bill (H. R. 5726) entitled "An act to amend Public Law No. 74 of the Seventy-seventh Congress, relating to wheat-marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended," disagreed to by the House; agrees to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. SMITH, Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, Mr. BANKHEAD, and Mr. ARKEN to be the conferees of the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1548) entitled "An act for the relief of

Mrs. H. C. Bivins, Henrietta Bivins, and Irvin Tatum."

ADJOURNMENT OVER

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK]?

There was no objection.

RECESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it may be in order for the remainder of the day for the Speaker to declare recesses of the House.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK]?

There was no objection.

DISPENSING WITH CALL OF THE PRIVATE CALENDAR

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the call of bills on the Private Calendar on Tuesday next be dispensed with.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK]?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object—and I am not going to object—may I ask what the program will be for next week?

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of asking unanimous consent for recesses during the day is to take action on the supplemental appropriation bill now pending in the Senate if the Senate passes it. It is desired to take action on it in the House, probably sending it to conference. If it is sent to conference and the conferees agree, that matter will come up Monday. Of course, there will also be the call of bills on the Consent Calendar on Monday.

On Tuesday there will be the road bill, I think they call it the pan-American road bill, on which there is a rule pending.

A bill has been introduced today relative to the selective service, changing the ages for registration from 18 to 65 and responsibility for service from 19 to 45. Hearings will start on that bill tomorrow, and if a bill is reported out it will be taken up as quickly as possible next week.

Mr. MAY. Will the gentleman yield? Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. MAY. I would like to say, if the gentleman will permit, in connection with the announcement just made by the floor leader, that the Military Affairs Committee of the House will meet at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning, not 10:30.

Mr. McCORMACK. If that bill is reported out, it will be called up as quickly as possible.

There is a bill pending before the Committee on the Judiciary to revive the powers under the Overman Act of the World War, the so-called Trading With the Enemy Act. If that bill is reported out of the Committee on the Judiciary, it will be brought up as quickly as possible next week.

That is all the information I can convey to the House at this time.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I should like to know when the Military Affairs Committee will hold hearings on H. R. 4906, a bill I introduced in May 1941, which would allow women to enlist in the Army, not for combat service but in order to release men for other duties. The War Department would like to have it.

Mr. McCORMACK. I have no control over that. The chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs is present and I yield to him.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky to make a statement.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Massachusetts has asked me two or three times about that bill and I have repeatedly assured her that when we get a report from the War Department on it, which has long since been asked for, and when we get rid of some pressing and imperative war legislation, we will take it up. Of course, we are in the war now and everybody ought to realize that.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. This is very important war legislation.

Mr. MAY. Yes. Then we will give an opportunity to the gentlewoman to be heard, as soon as the War Department gives us a report on it.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. The Englishwomen have done a very wonderful piece of work in connection with the men.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK]?

There was no objection.

DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS FOR BALANCE OF SESSION

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that for the remainder of this session Calendar Wednesday business be dispensed with.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK]?

There was no objection.

BLACK-OUTS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill H. R. 6208, to authorize black-outs in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH]?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, and I do not propose to object, I think this bill is of sufficient importance for the Members to know something about it, and I ask the gentleman from West Virginia to explain the bill.

Mr. RANDOLPH. In reply to the reservation of objection of the distinguished minority leader, and also his request that the chairman of the Committee on the

District of Columbia explain the provisions of the bill, may I say I am gratified to have the opportunity to go into the provisions of this important proposal at this time.

Mr. Speaker, this measure comes before the House with a unanimous report from the Committee on the District of Columbia. I am sure there are certain Members on the floor this afternoon who will perhaps recall more vividly than other Members that a measure similar to this was before the House on April 28, 1941. That bill was defeated on a roll call by 171 to 117. I have no purpose to review that debate or to say, "I told you so." I am desirous, only, of presenting in a very brief but necessary manner the reasons why it is absolutely imperative to give to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia certain powers which they do not now have to conduct in the District of Columbia, with the approval of the War Department, the necessary black-outs, and to grant to the Commissioners certain powers in connection with the defense of the civilian population of the District of Columbia.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. COLE of New York. Does this bill give any additional authority to the Commissioners other than simply authorizing black-outs? Does it authorize the District government to encourage and cooperate with fire wardens in warnings and in taking care of fire apparatus, ambulances, and all that sort of thing?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I appreciate the inquiry of the gentleman from New York. Such powers are given. The bill has been brought up to date, as it were. We are considering it in connection with actual war, rather than the emergency which was spoken of approximately 8 months ago when similar legislation was before us. I desire to explain the provisions of the bill at this time. I am glad to know that the gentleman from New York, who has just returned from Great Britain, is on his feet inquiring as to this measure.

Mr. COLE of New York. That is the reason I raise the question. Having actually experienced the awfulness of a black-out, can readily understand the advisability that preliminary steps be taken in order that our people will have greater composure if an actual raid does come. Of course, we all hope that an actual raid will not come, but it is much better to be forewarned and prepared than to be too late, which was the sad experience of the people in England.

Mr. RANDOLPH. That is exactly true.

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

Mr. RANDOLPH. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Has the gentleman from West Virginia emphasized the fact that there can be no black-out unless it is approved by the Secretary of War?

Mr. RANDOLPH. Yes; I have so stated.

I now go briefly to the provisions of the bill.

Section 1 authorizes the Commissioners of the District of Columbia,

whenever a state of war exists between the United States and any foreign country or nation, to order black-outs in the District of Columbia, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War. This section also authorizes the Commissioners to regulate and prohibit the movement of vehicular traffic on the highways during such period.

Section 2 of the bill authorizes the Commissioners to negotiate with the proper authorities of the States of Maryland and Virginia for the purpose of synchronizing black-outs in the District with such parts of those States as may be necessary.

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

Mr. RANDOLPH. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SNYDER. Some time before April, when a similar bill was before the House, I visited El Paso, Tex., and happened to be there on a night they had a black-out. I was not very much impressed with it at the time. While I believe I supported the measure, I was not so much impressed with it. However, after having been in various cities in England for 8 days and seen the black-outs and what they mean, I am very much impressed, and am very much in favor of this measure at this time. I believe it to be advisable and necessary.

Mr. RANDOLPH. I thank the gentleman.

Section 3 of the measure simply provides that the Secretary of War is to cooperate with the Commissioners of the District of Columbia in the execution of all the black-outs that may be called.

Section 4 provides that the District of Columbia shall not be liable for any damage sustained to any person or property during or as the result of an authorized black-out.

Section 5 provides that the statutory penalty for any crime against the United States, other than those punishable by life imprisonment or death, committed during an authorized black-out shall be doubled.

Section 6 authorizes the Commissioners during the state of war which now exists to appoint special police without pay from among the residents of the District of Columbia, such special police being given all the powers and privileges and being required to perform all the duties and obligations of the standing police in the force we now have in the District of Columbia.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. COLE of New York. In connection with the double penalty for crimes, why does the gentleman's committee limit this simply to crimes against the Government? Why should not any crime committed during a black-out carry the double penalty?

Mr. RANDOLPH. It was thought the language of the bill covers the situation.

Mr. COLE of New York. Is it the gentleman's thought that if a burglary or robbery or an assault is committed during a black-out that the penalty for that crime would be doubled?

Mr. RANDOLPH. It would probably not.

Mr. COLE of New York. I understood the bill limited this to crimes against the Government.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Perhaps we should attempt to meet this objection.

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

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

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. I agree with the gentleman from New York [Mr. COLE] in view of the dastardly crimes committed in great number in the District of Columbia in the last few months. I think in the case of all of these crimes the penalty should be doubled where it is humanly or legally possible, and also crimes of any kind committed during these black-outs and I think the words "against the Government" should be stricken at that point and just leave it as referring to crimes of any kind.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DONDERO. What provision is made in the bill in case a person fails to cooperate or refuses to comply with the regulations imposed during a black-out? For example, suppose they did not turn out their lights?

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Let us dispose of this other proposition first, if the gentleman will permit. Will the gentleman from West Virginia agree to offer an amendment letting this double penalty apply to all crimes committed during these black-outs?

Mr. RANDOLPH. Yes; I will agree to strike from the bill the words "against the United States."

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. If the gentleman will agree to offer such an amendment, then I shall not object.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. RANDOLPH. I appreciate the suggestion of the gentleman from New York and thank him for bringing the matter to my attention. It has been our feeling that, of course, in case a crime were committed the penalty would be doubled. I think it is desirable, as the gentleman from Mississippi points out, to strike that limitation of crimes from the bill.

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

Mr. RANDOLPH. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. RABAUT. It was my good fortune or ill fortune to be at Oxford, England, at the time war was declared by Great Britain, and on that day there were yellow banners on every street in every place in the British Isles, directing the public to air shelters. You saw these yellow signs with an arrow on them, and they had the simple words under them, "air shelter" or "bomb shelter," and you would go in that direction until you saw another sign. There was no explanation except the one signal or sign and that took a person into someone's back yard. I recall that I was in one air raid, and

I also recall that those signs were put up the morning after they declared war and in some cases in the afternoon that they declared war. In our particular hotel we were told that we must carry our gas masks with us the next morning. I realize how close they were to their enemies, which makes a different situation from ours, but ours was pretty close last Sunday. This is a matter that should receive immediate attention and I compliment the gentleman on being so alert in bringing it before the House.

Mr. RANDOLPH. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman now answer the question I have asked him?

Mr. RANDOLPH. If agreeable I shall go into that provision a little later in connection with further explanation of the bill.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. REED of New York. Some 23 years ago I was in London and I saw where a large projectile had been dropped and had passed through each floor of a schoolhouse, but failed to explode and was deeply imbedded in the basement of the building. Fortunately, it was at an hour when there were no school children in the building. I want to ask the gentleman from West Virginia if ample provision has been made here for drills for the school children and for a program to be put on so they will not be terrified over this thing in advance.

Mr. RANDOLPH. I appreciate the observation of the gentleman from New York and, as I said in the beginning of my statement, there is no desire on my part to go back to 8 months ago. I do not want to be put in that position, because I am not criticizing the Congress of the United States or the Commissioners of the District of Columbia or the officials of the Office of Civilian Defense, but I do say now, as I said during debate here on April 28, there is not a single air-raid shelter in your National Capital.

There were few anti-aircraft guns if any, available, then and now. I feel certain, that had we done this in an orderly procedure then, it would have been much better. But we can stop confusion. We must act calmly. It is not the actual black-out, that is, the darkness which descends over the area, that counts, for that lasts only for a few minutes; it is that orderly preparation, that concerted planning and execution, that correlation of effort which makes a black-out valuable. I appreciate the observation of the gentleman from New York [Mr. REED]. Yesterday afternoon the committees of the House and the Senate on the District of Columbia, met with the Army and the Navy and the civilian defense officials, together with the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and others, and we went very thoroughly into the war preparation problems that are now imminent. We are attempting here to bring this measure out, not in the form of hysteria, but in a practical manner, which will provide for the actual protection of the

population, practically a million, that reside in this great metropolitan district.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. RANDOLPH. Yes. Before I yield at that point I want it clearly understood, and I hope, that my remarks just made are not taken to be harsh. I believe this Congress and all of our people when apprised of the condition will be fully ready to cooperate. There is no criticism implied in any statement that I make. I want that distinctly understood.

Mr. REED of New York. There is one other situation. It just happened that I was in London at the time of the first big air raid, and I saw the devastation following it the next morning. In those days that were many people who thought it was smart not to obey instructions, and who indulged in just a little bravado, but it was not long before even the bravest of these people had sense enough to follow instructions, and get to the point of safety. That ought to be impressed upon the public here.

Mr. RANDOLPH. That is certainly true. Certainly none of us is a master of strategy in connection with the prosecution of a war. We do know that oceans are no longer impregnable barriers. Long-range bombers can, with their death-dealing cargoes, fly long distances, at high altitudes, and at terrific rates of speed, and even though but a small percentage get through to an objective, they bring havoc to the population from the standpoint of civilian life as well as military defense.

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

Mr. RANDOLPH. Yes.

Mr. RICH. Under section 8 of the bill, where the Secretary of War has the power to order out of the city whomever he may choose, will they try to find some place to house these people, and is that, under section 9, to make preparation to take care of the people who may be moved out?

Mr. RANDOLPH. Yes; we are providing here for the District of Columbia Commissioners to borrow from whatever source is necessary not to exceed \$1,000,000 to take care of just such a condition which might occur.

Mr. RICH. So that if they should authorize an evacuation, it would be up to the Secretary of War or someone to find a place where the evacuees may go?

Mr. RANDOLPH. Yes.

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

Mr. RANDOLPH. Yes; I yield.

Mr. GIFFORD. Simply to make an observation. It has been brought to my attention that where they have had an experimental black-out, so-called, the school children ran out of the schools into the streets and in the way of automobiles, which created a highly dangerous situation. The gentleman has used the word orderly. That prompted my suggestion, and I want that remark put into the Record—how careful we must be not to bring about a condition that is highly dangerous, such as this occasion to which I have referred.

Mr. RANDOLPH. I thank the gentleman for his observation. Instructions

have already gone to all of the teaching staffs in the schools in the District of Columbia as to just how they should send the children home, and how to cope with other conditions which may be aggravated if an air warning should occur. Continuing with the other sections of the bill I shall come to the question rightly raised by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DONDERO]. Section 7 authorizes the Commissioners, while a state of war exists, to accept volunteer service for the government of the District of Columbia. Of course that would cover many activities as suggested by the gentleman from New York [Mr. COLE]. Section 8 authorizes the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War to prepare for and to effect the evacuation from the District of Columbia of such persons as they shall determine to be necessary. Section 9 of the bill, and I think this is highly important, authorizes and empowers the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, in the event of an emergency, and without regard to provisions of other laws, to borrow money and expend the same, and obligate the District of Columbia for the payment of any and all supplies, equipment, materials, food, and whatever else may be necessary for the purpose of preventing and alleviating suffering of the persons in this District. The amount to be borrowed would not exceed \$1,000,000.

Section 10 of the bill authorizes the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to prescribe reasonable penalties for the violation of any regulation promulgated pursuant to this act, prosecution for such violations to be on information in the police court by the corporation counsel for the District of Columbia.

I think that answers the question of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DONDERO].

Mr. DONDERO. It does, with one exception, and that is that the public will not know what those penalties are unless they are published. If the penalties are to exist in regulations, then, of course, they will be no part of the legislation before us, but will be in a subsequent paper. It seems to me the public should be made aware of what their penalties might be if they did not cooperate with the authorities when a black-out was ordered.

Mr. RANDOLPH. The bill states that a fine not to exceed \$300 or 90 days imprisonment, or both, could be meted out to those convicted.

Mr. COLE of New York. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I yield.

Mr. COLE of New York. With regard to section 9, which authorizes the Commissioners to borrow money in order to obtain supplies, equipment, and materials for the people in distress to the extent of \$1,000,000, there is no connection between that borrowing authority and the black-out requirements?

Mr. RANDOLPH. No; except indirectly.

Mr. COLE of New York. Is it intended that this borrowing authority in section 9 shall be limited solely to materials and supplies incidental to the practice of the black-out?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I would say to the gentleman that it would be connected to the black-out, but there are certain circumstances that I can envision where there can be uses for this money other than those in connection with the actual black-out itself or situations which would occur following a black-out.

Mr. COLE of New York. But it is intended that this borrowing authority is to supplement authority given to the Commissioners under this bill?

Mr. RANDOLPH. That is correct.

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

Mr. RANDOLPH. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CRAWFORD. In running over the bill I do not notice any language which has reference to equipment, in the way of anti-aircraft guns and other facilities. In the gentleman's conference with the Commissioners, what developed in connection with that, and was it determined whether or not we have equipment that can be used for that purpose?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I would not be in a position to say what the Army proposes to do in connection with the defense of Washington, except that I want it kept clearly in the minds of all Members that the protection of the civilian population of the District of Columbia is entirely different from the plan of defense which our Army would have for this section in the event we are actually under attack. I have no doubt—in fact, we are told that there have been plans laid out very carefully by the War Department for the defense of Washington, not just particularly because it is this city, but certain areas of the country are in certain zones of defense plans which have been made. Washington is included, of course, in such preparations.

Mr. CRAWFORD. My question goes to this point: Has it been divulged to the gentleman in his important capacity and to the Commissioners whether or not equipment is available for that defense?

Mr. RANDOLPH. Certain equipment not now available in the District of Columbia is being brought to this area.

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

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

Mr. MAAS. I would like to ask whether your bill will clearly make in order standardized equipment to be used on cars that do travel during the black-out hours.

Mr. RANDOLPH. We are just beginning to untangle the jumble here. The gentleman knows that. It is true also in other parts of the country, from the standpoint of standardized equipment.

Mr. MAAS. Has anything been done to provide standardized specifications for the black-out lighting of cars and prohibiting any car from being used that does not have that equipment during the dark hours?

Mr. RANDOLPH. Yes. Colonel Bolles, Director of Civilian Defense for the District of Columbia, has been working on that, and as I understand they are ready now to put those regulations in force.

Mr. MAAS. We found particularly in England that one of the greatest values

of the black-out is not that the city cannot be seen by planes but no precision bombing can take place. It becomes so costly to the invader that they just quit doing it. If it is done effectively, it really is effective.

Mr. RANDOLPH. That is right. I thank the gentleman for that observation.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. CRAWFORD. In running over the bill I do not notice any provision for the establishment of shelters. Will an additional bill be brought in later providing for that?

Mr. RANDOLPH. Yes. There is a plan now to provide funds to take care of air-raid shelters. As I said, there are none in the District of Columbia at this time. The need for this bill is imperative now.

Mr. CRAWFORD. But this bill puts us in the process of educating ourselves what to do when the equipment and shelters are provided?

Mr. RANDOLPH. That is a proper observation.

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

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

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I remember the gentleman's foresightedness in trying to secure the passage of some such legislation months ago. If we had passed that legislation then, it would not be necessary to have it today. I think the gentleman is very much to be commended on his foresight.

Mr. RANDOLPH. I thank the gentleman from Massachusetts very much.

Mr. DONDERO. And I wish to add my own to that.

Mr. RANDOLPH. I thank the gentleman also.

Mr. DONDERO. When this bill was before the House once before this thought arose: Has any effort been made to get the surrounding communities or States to cooperate with the city of Washington? It so happens that we are encircled. If they keep their lights on and Washington takes its off, it would furnish a black dot inside of a ringed circle of light and present a splendid target to the enemy to bomb the city of Washington.

Mr. RANDOLPH. I thank the gentleman for bringing out that point. A reading of the earlier debate will disclose that the gentleman from Michigan brought that to the attention of the House when we discussed this legislation last April. Conferences have been held with the authorities in Arlington County, Va., that is, Alexandria, and the suburban sections; with Bethesda, Rockville, and Hyattsville authorities, and the authorities of other communities adjacent to the District of Columbia. We have reason and knowledge to know there will be the fullest cooperation of those municipalities with the District of Columbia in a synchronization of black-out efforts.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his statement and withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized and directed, whenever a state of war exists between the United States and any foreign country or nation, to order black-outs in the District of Columbia at such times and for such periods of time as they may deem desirable, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War, to regulate and prohibit the movement of vehicular traffic on the highways during such periods and to make such regulations as they may deem necessary to insure the success of the black-outs and to protect life and property during said periods.

SEC. 2. The Commissions are authorized to negotiate with the proper authorities of the States of Maryland and Virginia with a view to effecting a synchronization of black-outs in the District of Columbia and such parts of those States as may be necessary to carry out the intent and purpose of this act.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of War is authorized to assist and cooperate with the Commissioners of the District of Columbia in the execution of black-outs in the District of Columbia and the metropolitan area.

SEC. 4. The municipality of the District of Columbia shall not be liable for any damages sustained to person or property during, or as the result of, an authorized black-out.

SEC. 5. The statutory penalty upon conviction of any crime against the United States, other than those punishable by life imprisonment or death, committed during any authorized black-out shall be doubled.

SEC. 6. During the existence of a state of war between the United States and any foreign country or nation, the Commissioners may appoint, for specified times, as many special police, without pay, from among residents of the District of Columbia as they may deem advisable. During the terms of service of such special police they shall possess all the powers and perform all the duties of privates of the standing police force of the District of Columbia, and such special police shall wear an emblem to be provided by the Commissioners.

SEC. 7. During the existence of a state of war between the United States and any foreign country or nation, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized to accept volunteer service for the government of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 8. During the existence of a state of war between the United States and any foreign country or nation, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War, are authorized to prepare for the evacuation from the District of Columbia or from any part thereof of all such persons as they shall determine, and for this purpose shall negotiate with the proper authorities of any State of the United States or of any subdivision thereof to provide for the reception, housing, maintenance, and care of evacuees, shall prepare all necessary plans for the conduct of such evacuation, and may, when in their judgment the public interest or the safety of such persons creates the necessity therefor, order and compel, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War, the evacuation from the District of Columbia of any such persons to such place or places as they may designate. To carry into effect the provisions of this section the Commissioners are authorized to obligate the District of Columbia for the payment of all necessary costs and to provide by reasonable regulations for reimbursement thereof by such evacuees and their respective fathers, mothers, husbands, wives, and adult children, if of sufficient ability, to employ the services of such volunteers and of such regular employees of the government of the District of Columbia as in

their discretion may be necessary, to make such regulations as they may deem necessary to carry out the provisions of this section, and, for the purpose of compelling evacuation, may authorize custody by the regular or special police of any person or persons, which custody shall be effective until the point of destination has been reached, and the powers of such police for such purpose are hereby declared to extend to any point within the United States that the Commissioners of the District of Columbia may designate.

SEC. 9. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized and empowered in the event of an emergency and without regard to the provisions of any other law to borrow money and expend the same and to obligate the District of Columbia for the payment of any and all supplies, equipment, materials, food, and whatever else may be necessary for the purpose of preventing and alleviating suffering to persons in said District, not exceeding \$1,000,000.

SEC. 10. The Commissioners shall have the power to prescribe reasonable penalties for violation of any regulation promulgated pursuant to this act, not exceeding a fine of \$300 or 90 days' imprisonment, or both. Prosecution for such violations shall be on information in the police court by the corporation counsel or his assistants.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi: Page 2, line 17, after the word "crime", insert a comma and strike out the words "against the United States,".

The amendment was agreed to.

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.

MRS. H. C. BIVENS ET AL.

Mr. McGEHEE. Mr. Speaker, I file a conference report on the bill (H. R. 1548) for the relief of Mrs. H. C. Bivins, Henrietta Bivins, and Irwin Tatum, for printing under the rule.

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. 1548) entitled "An act for the relief of Mrs. H. C. Bivins, Henrietta Bivins, and Irwin Tatum," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the figures "\$1,000" insert "\$1,100"; and the Senate agree to the same.

DAN R. McGEHEE,
EUGENE J. KEOGH,

Managers on the part of the House.

LLOYD SPENCER,
ARTHUR CAPPER,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference of the disagreeing vote of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1548) for the relief of Mrs. H. C. Bivins, Henrietta Bivins, and Irwin Tatum, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report.

This bill as it passed the House provided for the payment of the sum of \$1,743.25 to Mrs. H. C. Bivins, of Rural Free Delivery No.

1, Ellaville, Ga., the sum of \$105 to Henrietta Bivins, and the sum of \$350 to Irwin Tatum, for personal injuries and property damages sustained when the automobile in which they were riding was struck by a truck being used in connection with the Soil Conservation Service in hauling supplies from the quartermaster, district B, Civilian Conservation Corps, to commanding officer, Company 4450, Civilian Conservation Corps, Wewahitchka, Fla. The Senate reduced the amount to be paid to Mrs. H. C. Bivins from \$1,743.25 to \$1,000.

At the conference a compromise of \$1,100 was agreed upon.

DAN R. McGEHEE,
EUGENE J. KEOGH,

Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. McGEHEE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the conference report on the bill (H. R. 1548) for the relief of Mrs. H. C. Bivins, Henrietta Bivins, and Irwin Tatum, and ask unanimous consent that the statement be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement of the managers on the part of the House.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FRED PIERCE, SR., AND MARY PIERCE

Mr. McGEHEE. Mr. Speaker, I file a conference report on the bill (H. R. 5584) for the relief of Fred Pierce, Sr., and Mary Pierce, for printing, under the rule.

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. 5584) entitled "An act for the relief of Fred Pierce, Sr., and Mary Pierce," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the figures "\$2,500" insert "\$3,750"; and the Senate agree to the same.

DAN R. McGEHEE,
ROBERT RAMSPECK,
J. PARNELL THOMAS,

Managers on the part of the House.

JAMES M. TUNNELL,
ARTHUR CAPPER,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House, at the conference of the disagreeing vote of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5584) for the relief of Fred Pierce, Sr., and Mary Pierce, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report.

This bill as it passed the House provided for the payment of the sum of \$4,405.11 to Fred Pierce, Sr., and Mary Pierce, of Clermont County, Ohio, on account of the death of their son, Fred Pierce, Jr., who was killed when the automobile in which he was riding was struck by a Work Projects Administration truck on United States Highway No. 50, near Monterey, in Clermont County, Ohio, on May 27, 1941. The Senate reduced the amount to be paid to Fred Pierce, Sr., and Mary Pierce, from \$4,405.11 to \$2,500.

At the conference a compromise of \$3,750 was agreed upon.

DAN R. McGEHEE,
ROBERT RAMSPECK,
J. PARNELL THOMAS,

Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. McGEHEE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the conference report on the bill (H. R. 5584) for the relief of Fred Pierce, Sr., and Mary Pierce, and ask unanimous consent that the statement be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement of the managers on the part of the House.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SUSPENSION OF EXPORT TAX AND REDUCTION OF QUOTAS, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Mr. McGEHEE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 1623) to suspend the export tax and the reduction of the quota prescribed by section 6 of the act of March 24, 1934 (48 Stat. 456), as amended, for a fixed period, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object as I understand, this bill suspends for 1 year the export tax on certain commodities which have heretofore been shipped from the Philippines to the United States.

Mr. McGEHEE. That is true.

Mr. CRAWFORD. And it also suspends the progressive reduction in the exportable quota of certain other commodities, and this suspension I believe is for the period of 1 year.

Mr. McGEHEE. Yes.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Is it the gentleman's understanding that this is a temporary suspension of both the export tax and the progressive reduction in the export quotas?

Mr. McGEHEE. That is true, and so understood by the committee. It is a temporary measure to help relieve the Philippines of the situation that exists today by reason of world-wide conditions.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Is it the gentleman's understanding that the showing made before our committee was to the effect that if the exports from the Philippines of these commodities moved in a normal manner which, of course, now is not expected, the total involved in this particular instance would amount roughly to around \$4,000,000?

Mr. McGEHEE. Between \$3,500,000 and \$4,000,000.

Mr. CRAWFORD. And with the cessation of exports, the reduction of exports which had taken place before—

Mr. McGEHEE. Including 1940.

Mr. CRAWFORD. The volume of exports and the tax applicable thereto was very materially reduced, below the \$3,500,000.

Mr. McGEHEE. In fact, almost 50 percent.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, is this a unanimous report from the gentleman's committee?

Mr. McGEHEE. Yes, a unanimous report.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, what evidence did the committee have indicating the attitude of the Philippine Government toward this resolution?

Mr. McGEHEE. The Philippine Government requested it; and also it is approved by the Department of the Interior and the Bureau of the Budget.

Mr. COLE of New York. So the basis for the request made by the Philippine Government is the present war conditions?

Mr. McGEHEE. That is my understanding.

Mr. COLE of New York. This suspension of the tax, therefore, has no relationship whatever to economic conditions in the Philippines other than as may be reflected in current war conditions.

Mr. McGEHEE. That is true.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the imposition and collection of the export tax prescribed by section 6 of the act of March 24, 1934, entitled "An act to provide for the complete independence of the Philippine Islands, to provide for the adoption of a constitution and a form of government for the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes" (48 Stat. 456), as amended by the act of August 7, 1939 (53 Stat. 1226; U. S. C., Supp. V, title 48, sec. 1236), shall be suspended for a period commencing on and after the date following the approval of this act and ending on December 31, 1942.

On January 1, 1943, the imposition of such export tax shall be resumed, the tax rate effective for said calendar year to be the same as the rate in effect at the time the tax was suspended; on each succeeding January 1 thereafter the export tax shall be increased progressively by an additional 5 percent of the United States duty, except that during the period January 1, 1946, through July 3, 1946, the export tax shall remain at 15 percent of the United States duty.

SEC. 2. That the progressive reduction of the quotas of the Philippine articles of a class or kind in respect of which a quota is established by subdivision b, subsection 6, section 6 of the said act of March 24, 1934, as amended, shall be suspended for a period commencing on and after the date following the approval of this act and ending on December 31, 1942; the original quotas established by that subdivision for the year 1940 shall be in effect during the suspension.

On January 1, 1943, the progressive reduction of the quotas provided for in subdivision 3, subsection b, section 6 of the said act of March 24, 1934, as amended, shall be resumed, the rate of reduction effective for said calendar year to be the same as the rate in effect at the time the said quotas were suspended; for each calendar year thereafter through the calendar year 1945, each of the said quotas shall be the same as the corresponding quota for the immediately preceding calendar year, less 5 percent of the corresponding original quota.

For the period January 1, 1946, through July 3, 1946, each of said quotas shall be one-half of the corresponding quota specified for the calendar year 1945.

SEC. 3. Nothing in this act shall change in any respect not herein expressly provided for the provisions of the act of March 4, 1934, as amended.

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

WAR RESOLUTIONS VOTE

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute, and to revise and extend my own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MASON]?

There was no objection.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably absent yesterday when the votes were taken declaring that a state of war exists between Germany and the United States and that a state of war exists between Italy and the United States. If I had been present, of course, I would have voted "Aye." I was absent on important business in western New York, speaking to American workmen working on defense orders. It was my responsibility to urge them to let nothing interfere with production. I stressed the fact that this war will be won in the factories, in the mines, and along the assembly lines of America. Also that, inasmuch as America has become the arsenal of democracy and has to produce war machinery for all nations fighting the Axis, we have undertaken an almost superhuman program of production; therefore it is essential that nothing be permitted to handicap or slow up the work. From the reaction of those men, I feel assured that the workingmen of America will do their part in winning this war. It is as essential to have an all-out production program as it is to have an all-out war program.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. Speaker, in view of the suddenness of yesterday's vote, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD an article from the Washington Star referring to the activities of some of the Members who were absent at that time.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON]?

There was no objection.

WAR RESOLUTIONS VOTE

Mr. BYRNE. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably absent yesterday when the House voted on the two resolutions declaring war on Germany and Italy. If I had been here, I would have voted in favor of those resolutions.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. NICHOLS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD a speech I made last night over the Mutual Broadcasting System.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. NICHOLS]?

There was no objection.

CONDITIONS IN SOUTH AMERICA

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

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. NICHOLS]?

There was no objection.

Mr. NICHOLS. Mr. Speaker, I have asked for this time only to advise the Members that in this speech I made last night pertaining to South America there is probably much data that the Members would like to read. I may say that a week ago or before the declarations of war it would have been impossible to say the things and point out the things that I said in this speech, which were things that our committee discovered on its trip to South America. I think it will be reading you will like. May I say further that a full and complete report, about 50 pages long, will be filed, probably on Tuesday, giving you a complete report on the committee's trip and activities in South America, and I should like to have the Members read that report also.

WAR RESOLUTIONS VOTE

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

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. McLEAN]?

There was no objection.

Mr. McLEAN. Mr. Speaker, I was delayed in reaching the Chamber yesterday at the hour when the vote was being taken on the resolutions declaring war on Germany and Italy. It was my purpose to vote for the adoption of both resolutions, and I regret that I could not have been so recorded.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that upon completion of today's business I may be permitted to address the House for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL]?

There was no objection.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 2 minutes after the gentleman from New York [Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL] has spoken today.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS]?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HOUSTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include a statement by J. Louis Ransom, of Topeka, Kans.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HEBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include a radio address which I shall make tonight.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. HEBERT]?

There was no objection.

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an editorial from the New Orleans Item.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. Boggs]?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOWELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include an editorial from the Illinois State Journal.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Howell]?

There was no objection.

(Mr. BLACKNEY asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. MCGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include an editorial from the Coshocton (Ohio) Tribune.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. McGREGOR]?

There was no objection.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include an editorial from the Hartford Courant.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. FITZGERALD]?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a letter from a constituent.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD on the bill S. 1623, which we passed a few moments ago, and include therein a letter I have received from Mr. C. J. Bourg relative thereto.

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

There was no objection.

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I had vowed and determined that I would not vote for war in Europe or Asia. Circumstances were such that when we were attacked I had to vote for the three resolutions for declaration of war against Japan, Germany, and Italy. We are faced with a dreadful situation; notwithstanding the fact that it was stated previous to our declaring war that you were voting \$69,000,000,000 for the purpose of keeping us out of war, that hope has proved erroneous. I thought by your actions that it would. That is water over the dam now, so we must forget it if we can. Now, I am for spending every dollar we can to prosecute this war, but the most serious need that confronts this Congress is to keep out of here every bill that requires the waste of funds that does not pertain directly to the prosecution of the war. It is your duty and your responsibility, so let us put our shoulders to the wheel and see that we win through to victory. Let us not do anything that will in any way hinder it by breaking down our financial structure. We must have more taxes, more money, the sale of more bonds. We must have an end to extravagance, an end to waste, an end to inefficiency. The President and the Congress must say "No" to those things that are not essential to our national defense and to our national economy. If our Treasury goes bankrupt, we will fall—we must maintain our credit. We must all work. We want no misplays or misfits in government. Clean out the Communists, the dreamers, and the inefficient in government. All work together for the common good of the Constitution, of the people, of the flag, and of country. God bless and keep America.

[Here the gavel fell.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. JACOBSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD, commenting on the "build a bond" day campaign that was inaugurated in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and that may be of value to some other cities.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ELLIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD on two subjects—in one to include an address, and in the other to include an address by Wayne Coy.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. DISNEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein three editorials.

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

There was no objection.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICITY BUREAUS

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, the defense authorities need raw materials to perfect our national defense and prosecute the war. I notice a drive is now being conducted to secure wastepaper throughout the country. I suggest to those in charge of the drive and to the administration that they can secure an abundance of good paper, not wastepaper, if they will stop the propaganda agencies here in Washington from sending out tens of thousands of tons of propaganda to the American people. This propaganda machine should be stopped. These publicity hounds who are trying to sell their schemes to the American people, and to give us a new order, should stop their activities now. We should have a united America. It is time that we all worked together to solve the difficulty in which we find ourselves.

I reiterate. Stop all waste and propaganda publicity put out by New Deal agencies and our defense organization will secure large supplies of paper and other materials for national defense.

WARTIME COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITIES INCURRED IN LINE OF DUTY

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. LESINSKI. Mr. Speaker, on page 9700 of yesterday's RECORD appear certain remarks of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS] in which she states that she is going to make a statement to the House today regarding certain pending bills for wartime compensation for disabilities incurred during the present national crisis.

I assure the gentlewoman that my bill, H. R. 6009, which has been passed by the House and favorably reported by the Senate Pension Committee provides all of the pension legislation that is needed at this time for those in our armed forces and their dependents. The only additional legislation that may be needed is with reference to hospitalization, and the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation has jurisdiction over legislation of that character. All other work has been completed.

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

Mr. LESINSKI. I yield to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. When the gentleman's bill was introduced we were supposed to be at peace. I commend the gentleman very much for his foresight.

Mr. LESINSKI. I thank the gentlewoman. I might add that the Committee on Invalid Pensions, of which I have the

honor of being chairman, is the oldest pension committee of the Congress and has jurisdiction over all pension legislation predicated upon service in our armed forces, either in wartime or peacetime, except service rendered during the Spanish War, Boxer Rebellion, Philippine Insurrection, and World War No. 1. For pensionable purposes service in the Spanish War is from April 21, 1898, to April 11, 1899; in the Boxer Rebellion, from June 20, 1900, to May 12, 1901; and with reference to the Philippine Insurrection from April 12, 1899, to July 4, 1902; and as to veterans only to July 15, 1903, if their service was in the Moro Province. For compensation and pensionable purposes service in World War No. 1 is from April 6, 1917, to November 11, 1918, except as to service in Russia, and the ending date for that service is April 1, 1920. However, if a veteran reenlisted on or after November 12, 1918, and before July 2, 1921, and had prior service between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, it is considered World War No. 1 service for compensation and pensionable purposes.

[Here the gavel fell.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a clipping from the Dallas News.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BEITER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD on two subjects, and to include therein two editorials.

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

There was no objection.

DECLARATION OF WAR BY MEXICO

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. Speaker, we on the Pacific coast were intensely gratified yesterday to note the quick declaration of war by the Government of Mexico. The significance of this is that the only known concentration of enemy forces on the west coast near our borders has been on the coast of Lower California. Japanese fishing boats have been congregating there. We have known it for many, many months. Some of them are easily convertible into carrying one or two airplanes. The Government of Mexico very quickly rallied to the cause. The gentleman from California and I were also glad to note that the two governments have already agreed to transport troops through United States territory into Lower California, and all these Japanese will be driven out. They were the most serious threat to southern California.

[Here the gavel fell.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein certain excerpts.

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

There was no objection.

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

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

There was no objection.

PRODUCTION OF FOOD AND FIBER

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Speaker, I have asked for this time to read a short message I have sent to the Secretary of Agriculture:

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 12, 1941.

HON. CLAUDE R. WICKARD,
Secretary of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. WICKARD: I agree with you that to win this war it is necessary to produce food and fiber not only to feed and clothe the 130,000,000 of Americans but also millions now engaged in a World War in other countries, fighting to the last ditch for the preservation of democracy, liberty, freedom, and religious rights.

It is a known fact that those engaged in agriculture in the various countries in Europe, because of their participation in the war—whether they like it or not—and because of their financial condition, will not be able to produce farm products, including such major products as wheat and cotton.

In this country, because so many have been drafted from the farms and because of the labor situation, many of the wage earners having left the farms to engage in industrial employment on account of higher wages, it is going to be necessary for our people, without any restrictions, to produce to the limit. Therefore I call upon you to remove all restrictions on acreage or production, so that the farmers of this country, one of the most patriotic groups in America, may be able to proceed to do their part in winning this war.

If legislation is needed to lift the restrictions on the acreage or the production of cotton, wheat, corn, and peanuts, my committee stands ready to give prompt consideration to such legislation and we would be glad to have you submit same at the earliest possible moment.

Very sincerely,

H. P. FULMER,
Chairman, House Committee
on Agriculture.

Mr. Speaker, in producing to the limit certainly I have no thought of not continuing our loan program and the assurance of parity prices to farmers, not only during the war but after the war.

THE PENDING RIVERS AND HARBORS BILL

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

dress the House for 1 minute, revise and extend my remarks in the RECORD, and I ask unanimous consent that they may be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. 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.]

RECESS

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to make a statement.

This morning I presume 25 Members have asked me, "Can I go home now; will it be safe for me to go home?" My answer to everyone is that I do not think it is safe for any Member to absent himself from Washington on any day when the Congress is in session until we adjourn sine die.

The Chair will have the bells rung 15 minutes before the reconvening of the House and now declares a recess of the House.

Accordingly, at 1:05 p. m., the House stood in recess to meet at the call of the Speaker.

AFTER THE RECESS

The recess having expired, at 5 o'clock and 15 minutes p. m., the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore, Mr. COOPER.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate, by Mr. Baldrige, one of its clerks, 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. 6159. 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. MCKELLAR, Mr. GLASS, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. TYDINGS, Mr. RUSSELL, 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. 904. An act for the relief of C. D. Henderson;

S. 1055. An act for the relief of Julius Yuhasz and Arvid Olson; and

S. 1428. An act for the relief of Walter M. Anderson.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. VAN ZANDT] may be permitted to extend his own remarks in the Appendix.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

THE NATIONAL DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill, H. R. 6159, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses.

I also ask unanimous consent that the managers on the part of the House may have authority to agree to the Senate amendments, with or without amendment, notwithstanding the provisions of clause 2 of rule XX.

I also ask unanimous consent that the managers on the part of the House may file a conference report on the bill on Saturday, December 13, and that such report, when received by the Clerk of the House, shall be printed as a House report as of that date, and that such report, if so filed, may be considered on Monday, December 15, 1941.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object. This is the request that was submitted to me an hour or so ago?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. It is in the form discussed with the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. It simply provides that we disagree to the Senate amendments and go to a conference, and that we have the right to file a report during tomorrow, and to bring the conference report up for consideration on Monday. Also, it gives the conferees the right to bring a complete report with reference to Senate amendments. Is that correct?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That is correct. In the main, it merely provides for compliance with the rule for printing of conference reports and authorizes agreement to Senate amendments, notwithstanding clause 2 of rule XX.

Mr. TABER. Is the gentleman in a position to advise as to whether or not any Senate amendments outside of the amendments of the committee, were adopted?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I understand a number of amendments were offered and adopted from the floor after the adoption of the committee amendments.

Mr. TABER. I had an understanding as to two of the amendments, that they should be brought back in disagreement.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Of course, I may say to the gentleman at this time that any amendment which he wishes to bring back to the House for a separate vote will be brought back.

Mr. TABER. Very well.

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, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON of Missouri, Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia, Mr. LUDLOW, Mr. SNYDER, Mr. O'NEAL, Mr. JOHNSON of West Virginia. Mr.

RABAUT, Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma, Mr. TABER, Mr. WIGGLESWORTH, Mr. LAMBERTSON, Mr. DITTER.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. CANNON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, during the vote yesterday on the two war resolutions I was not present on the floor. Had I been present, it is obvious that I would have voted for the two resolutions. I was elsewhere transacting business for the Fourth District of Florida.

THE LATE COLIN KELLY, JR.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Speaker, Florida and America was saddened today through the following press report appearing in the daily paper:

MANILA, December 12.—Army Capt. Colin Kelly, Jr., became America's first hero of the second World War today.

He gave his life in diving in close over the 29,330-ton Japanese battleship *Haruna* off Luzon to send it and its crew of 1,200 to 1,500 men to the bottom. He scored.

Kelly was 26, a native of Florida. He graduated from the University of Florida, and then went to West Point, from which he graduated 4 years ago.

In 1938 he finished the primary flying school of the Army, and the advanced flying school bombardment course in 1939.

He was accepted as a combat pilot in the Philippines, 1940, and served in Hawaii until he was assigned to the Philippines.

Captain Kelly, a native Floridian, was the son of Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Kelly, of Madison, Fla., and the grandson of the late Congressman Mays, of Florida. In his home community and during his school life he was an exemplary young man. At the University of Florida he was an outstanding student and was loved by the entire student body and each member of the faculty. His tenure at West Point added to his strong character and high qualifications for distinguished service in the United States Army. He leaves in the memory of all who knew him the best traits of character of a high and noble American. His few hours in armed conflict best indicate his superstrength, patriotism, courage, ability, and heroism. His name shall stand at the top of the list of American heroes who gave their lives that liberty and freedom may live.

It is my intention a little later at a more appropriate time to ask for proper and lasting recognition of the supreme contribution made by Captain Kelly in the defense of our Republic.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include therein an editorial.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and to include therein a letter which appeared in today's issue of the News and Observer of Raleigh, N. C.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. SHAFER of Michigan was granted permission to revise and extend his own remarks.)

Mr. GORE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include an address made by the mayor of Atlanta.

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

There was no objection.

OUR WAR

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, we are at war with the most powerful military machine ever conceived and created by the mind of man. Those who sought and insisted upon intervention in the second World War have won. We are in.

In every conceivable, honorable way, with all my strength, I fought for a policy which would keep us out; against the things which were certain to, and did, involve us. For that course I have no apology. Having lost that battle, every ounce of my strength, every bit of my intelligence, every moment of my time, persistently and determinedly will be devoted to aiding in the effort to win that war in the shortest time, with the least possible loss of life.

If, in the dark days to come, anyone in the Fourth Congressional District of Michigan knows of anything that I can do that I am not attempting to do, of any way of increasing the value of my services as their Representative here in Washington, it is the duty of that person to advise me.

UNITED WE SHALL WIN

I have no fear that we shall be defeated by enemies from abroad. True, they will probably inflict tremendous, almost unbelievable, losses upon us. But if we possess—and I believe we do—the spirit, the faith, the courage, the ability, the determination of those who, preceding us, fought for, established, and have maintained our independence, we will win again.

We cannot win by boasting of our power; by condemnation of our enemies; by resolutions of high purpose; or the appropriation of billions of dollars. Our enemies have no respect for, nor fear of, words or fine speeches. They have only contempt for declarations of our might, of our military power; for our inefficiency, wastefulness, disunity. Only sacrifice and work—work intelligently and unselfishly directed—can win.

To the interventionists, to those who supported the policy which involved us in this war, to all those who wanted to carry the four freedoms to the uttermost corners of the world, even though that course meant war, I say to you, your

policy has been adopted. It resulted as we expected. We are in the war. It is now our war.

If the interventionists will work as hard to win this war as they did to get us in and as we, the noninterventionists worked to keep us out and as we, formerly the noninterventionists will now work to win the war, there can be no doubt as to the outcome.

The fact that millions wanted to stay out, that millions believed we could stay out, matters not at all. This is not your war. This is not my war. This is our war.

There is war aplenty for all of us, and our first purpose should be the winning of the war, the preservation of America, the perpetuation of our form of government, of our civilization.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. FORAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include therein a resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD at this point a telegram I received on December 11 from the distinguished gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. KERR].

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

There was no objection.

The telegram is as follows:

WARRENTON, N. C.,
December 11, 1941.

HON. JOHN McCORMACK,
Democratic Leader,
House of Representatives:

The vote today on war resolutions surprised me. Can't get a plane for Washington. Distressed at not being there to record my vote on this measure. You know full well how I would have voted.

JOHN H. KERR,
Member of Congress.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend in the Appendix of the RECORD a very interesting letter that appeared in the Boston Globe recently, of a very inspirational nature, being a letter written by a young man when he enlisted in the service a few days ago.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under special order heretofore entered the gentleman from New York [Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL] is entitled to recognition for 10 minutes.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Speaker, due to the lateness of the hour and due to the fact that many Members want to adjourn, I ask permission to vacate the order and postpone it until Monday, after the disposition of the regular business.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under special order heretofore entered, the gen-

tlewoman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS] is entitled to recognition for 2 minutes.

WOMEN'S ARMY AUXILIARY CORPS

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and to include a copy of the bill (H. R. 4906) to establish a Women's Army Auxiliary Corps for service with the Army of the United States.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I introduced this bill with a view to having women enlist, not to be drafted, in the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, for noncombatant service in the Army of the United States, for the purpose of making available to the national defense the knowledge, skill, and special training of the women of this Nation. I understand the War Department favors this bill. I am told that the Budget favors the bill with certain minor modifications. I know that the gentlemen of the Congress who have returned from England can testify as to the very splendid work done by the women in England. In the World War I saw the work of women with the British forces; some of them did work with our Army. Many men can be released for other duty. Women can take the place of cooks, waiters, telephone operators, and chauffeurs. They can take places as hostesses, librarians, in technical positions, in radio, in the Signal Corps, as dietitians, and physiotherapists. They can join the corps and thereby release men to go back to do vital defense work in industry. This bill will release men for work of vast importance in our national defense. There are many positions that women can fill, the Army believes, that will be of great benefit to the Army as the need arises. Many women have expressed eagerness to enlist in an auxiliary corps of this kind. The women of America are anxious to serve their country. They are intensely patriotic.

It is very important, Mr. Speaker, for the Army to have the supervision of women doing work in conjunction with the Army. It is vital to the Army to guide their activities, and their activity should be full time.

This does not in any way interfere with volunteer work without pay, but it does allow a great group of women to enlist who could not afford to do patriotic national-defense work for nothing. Mr. Speaker, the women of America want to make every sacrifice; they want in every way to aid, in this war, the march to victory.

Be it enacted, etc., That the President is hereby authorized to establish a Women's Army Auxiliary Corps for noncombatant service with the Army of the United States for the purpose of making available to the national defense the knowledge, skill, and special training of the women of this Nation.

Sec. 2. From women citizens of the United States, the Secretary of War is authorized to appoint the Director and such Assistant Directors as he from time to time may deem necessary or advisable, all of such appointees to serve during the pleasure of the Secretary.

The Director shall receive a salary of \$3,000 per annum, together with such other allowances as may be provided for hereinafter. The Director, under the direction of the Chief of Staff of the Army of the United States, shall advise the War Department on matters pertaining to the establishment of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps; shall operate and administer the corps in accordance with normal military procedure of command and administration and such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War; shall make recommendations as to plans and policies concerning the employment, training, supply, welfare, and discipline of the corps; and shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the Secretary. Each Assistant Director appointed pursuant to this act shall receive a salary of \$2,400 per annum, together with such other allowances as may be provided for hereinafter. Each Assistant Director shall perform such duties as may be prescribed by regulations published by the Secretary of War.

Sec. 3. The Secretary is authorized to establish and maintain such number of schools as he may consider necessary for the purpose of training candidates for officers of the corps. The Secretary may establish by regulation the qualifications for entry into such schools, the course of study to be pursued, and the requirements for graduation therefrom. Candidates for such schools may be selected from women volunteers who are citizens of the United States and during their attendance at such schools shall be furnished living quarters, uniforms as hereinafter provided, medical and dental service, medicines, medical and hospital supplies, hospitalization, subsistence, texts, necessary school supplies, and pay at the rate of \$50 per month. The Secretary may appoint officers in such numbers as he may deem necessary for the proper administration of the corps in the grades of first officer, second officer, and third officer and with such responsibilities as he may direct: *Provided*, That the whole number of officers so appointed initially shall not exceed 750, together with the Director and Assistant Directors; but the Secretary is authorized to increase this number when he deems such action necessary. The pay of officers so appointed shall be \$2,000 per annum for each first officer, \$1,575 per annum for each second officer, and \$1,500 per annum for each third officer, together with such allowances as may be hereinafter provided.

Sec. 4. The Director, each Assistant Director, and each officer of the Corps shall receive allowances in lieu of rations at the rate of 60 cents per day and adequate quarters: *Provided*, That when adequate quarters are not furnished, the Director shall receive in lieu thereof the sum of \$100 per month, an Assistant Director shall receive in lieu thereof the sum of \$80 per month, and all other officers shall receive the sum of \$40 per month. The adequacy of quarters furnished shall be conclusively determined in accordance with such regulations as may be issued by the Secretary.

Sec. 5. The Secretary is authorized to have enrolled initially in the corps, in addition to the Director, Assistant Directors, and officers hereinabove provided for, by voluntary enrollment, not to exceed 25,000 women of excellent character in good physical health, between the ages of 21 and 45 years and citizens of the United States: *Provided*, That the Secretary may enroll additional women and increase the size of the corps to such extent as he deems necessary. From the personnel of the corps so enrolled there shall be selected pursuant to regulations issued by the Secretary, 100 first leaders, 1,000 leaders, and 2,500 junior leaders. From the remainder of the corps there may be appointed not more than 1,200 auxiliaries, specialist first class, not more than 2,400 auxiliaries, specialist second class, and not more

than 3,600 auxiliaries, specialist third class, subject to regulations of the Secretary who shall have complete authority to define the qualifications for all such leaders and specialists: *Provided*, That the number of leaders of each grade and the auxiliary specialists of each class may be increased by the Secretary. The pay of first leaders shall be \$864 per annum, of leaders \$720 per annum, of junior leaders \$648 per annum, and for auxiliaries not otherwise classified \$21 per month for the first 4 months of service and \$30 per month thereafter. Specialists of the first class shall be paid, in addition to their base pay, the sum of \$15 per month, specialists of the second class shall similarly be paid \$10 per month, and specialists of the third class shall similarly be paid \$5 per month.

The Secretary shall provide quarters for the members of the corps so enrolled either on established Army posts, camps, or stations, or on those to be established, or in such other places as he may direct, and may use any of the facilities of the Army for such purpose: *Provided*, That when quarters are not available the Secretary may provide by regulation to pay allowances in lieu thereof to members other than the Director, the Assistant Directors, and the officers at the rate of \$1.15 per day.

Sec. 6. The Secretary shall procure and furnish subsistence to all members of the corps, exclusive of the Director, Assistant Directors, and officers, which shall conform so far as is practicable to the subsistence of the Army: *Provided*, That when subsistence in kind is not furnished, the Secretary, by regulation, shall provide payment of allowances in lieu thereof.

Sec. 7. The Secretary shall prescribe the form of oath which shall be required of all the members of the Corps and shall by regulation provide for the induction, including fingerprinting, of all members of the corps. The term of service for all members of the corps shall be 1 year: *Provided*, That the Secretary may discharge any member for cause or for the convenience of the Government: *And provided further*, That in time of war, or of national emergency declared by Congress or the President, the Secretary may, by order, extend the term of service to include the period of the war or national emergency plus not to exceed 6 months, and each contract of enrollment or certificate of appointment shall contain a statement to that effect.

Sec. 8. The Secretary shall prescribe uniforms, insignia, accessories, and equipment for the corps and shall procure and furnish to all members thereof, including the Director, Assistant Directors, and officers, such uniforms, headpieces, shoes, ornaments, insignia of rank and accessories, as well as such organization equipment and supplies, as may be required. The responsibility and accountability of the various individuals and officers for individual clothing and equipment, and for organization equipment and supplies, shall conform so far as is practicable, to the laws and regulations pertaining to the Army in like cases.

Sec. 9. The Secretary shall prescribe regulations for travel and for the payment of travel allowances, including travel allowances from the place of discharge to the place of acceptance for enrollment or appointment, and such regulations and allowances shall be similar to those for travel of the Army.

Sec. 10. The Secretary shall provide medical and dental services, hospitalization, medicines, and medical and hospital supplies for each member of the corps for injuries, sickness, and disease during the time such member is actually serving her enrollment or appointment, such services to conform as nearly as practicable to similar services rendered to the personnel of the Army; and the facilities and personnel of the Army may be used for such services.

Sec. 11. If any member of the corps is physically injured in line of duty while on active duty or when engaged in authorized travel with or without pay or if any member dies as the result of physical injury, she or her beneficiary shall be entitled to all the benefits prescribed by law for civilian employees of the United States who are physically injured in line of duty or who die as a result thereof, and the United States Employees' Compensation Commission shall have jurisdiction in such cases and shall perform the same duties with reference thereto as in the cases of other civilian employees of the United States so injured: *Provided*, That the benefits shall accrue to any such member or her beneficiary whether the disability or death is the result of sickness or disease contracted in line of duty, while on active duty, when such sickness or disease is proximately caused by service on active duty: *Provided further*, That employee's compensation under this act shall not be paid concurrently with active-duty pay or pension based upon active service: *And provided further*, That for the purpose of determining the benefits to which they are entitled under the provisions of this act, members of the corps physically injured when engaged in authorized training without pay will be held and considered as receiving the pay and allowances they would have received if in a pay status.

The Secretary, under such regulations as he may prescribe, may authorize and require the hospitalization, medical and surgical treatment, and domiciliary care so long as any or all are necessary for members of the corps injured as hereinabove set out and the Secretary is authorized to incur obligations with respect thereto without reference to their line of duty status: *Provided*, That this shall not apply to members of the corps who are treated in private hospitals or by civilian physicians while on furloughs or leaves of absence in excess of 24 hours. Members of the corps who suffer injury or contract disease in line of duty while on active duty or while engaged in authorized training without pay shall, under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe, be entitled at Government expense to such hospitalization, rehospitalization, medical and surgical care in hospital and at their homes as is necessary for the appropriate treatment of such injury or disease until the disability resulting from such injury or disease cannot be materially improved by further hospitalization or treatment, and during the period of such hospitalization or rehospitalization, but not for more than an aggregate of 6 months after the termination of the prescribed tour of active duty or training in any case, to the pay and allowances, whether in money or in kind, that they were entitled to receive at the time such injury was suffered or disease contracted and to the necessary transportation incident to such hospitalization, rehospitalization and return to their homes when discharged from hospital; and for any period of hospitalization or rehospitalization when they are not entitled to pay and allowances under the preceding provision they shall be entitled to subsistence at Government expense. In the event any member of the corps dies during her period of enlistment or appointment, the necessary expense for the recovery of the body, its preparation for burial, including the use of such of the uniform and articles of clothing issued to her as may be required, interment or cremation, and transportation of remains, including round-trip transportation and subsistence of an escort to her home or the place where she received orders or enrolled or was appointed, or to such other place as her relatives may designate provided the distance to such other place be not greater than the distance to her home, shall be paid by the United States.

Sec. 12. The corps shall not be a part of the Army but it shall be the only women's

organization authorized to serve with the Army, exclusive of the Army Nurse Corps. Nurses shall not be enrolled in the corps and nothing in this act shall be construed to affect or change the Army Nurse Corps as now established by law.

Sec. 13. The corps shall be administered by the Secretary through the channels of command of the Army, pursuant to such regulations as the Secretary may promulgate. The Secretary is hereby authorized to prepare and issue any and all regulations, rules, or orders and to employ any and all of the facilities of the War Department and of the Army of the United States to carry into effect the provisions of this act. The Secretary is further authorized to utilize the services of the United States Employment Service to determine the qualifications of applicants for admission into the corps.

Sec. 14. The members of the corps shall be subject to such disciplinary regulations as the Secretary may prescribe, including provisions for the punishment of major infractions by summary discharge from the corps, and shall be subject to the Articles of War pursuant to the second article thereof when applicable.

Sec. 15. The Secretary is authorized to constitute and establish an Aircraft Warning Section of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps and is authorized to enroll in this section, for service in their local communities, women residing therein and being citizens of the United States, who volunteer for such service. A member of the Aircraft Warning Section of the corps shall perform active duty, as directed by the Secretary, only when ordered to such active status and for such periods as may be prescribed by the Secretary from time to time. During the time such women perform duties assigned to them while on active service, all the provisions of this act relating to the corps shall be applicable to the Aircraft Warning Section, except that they shall be provided with quarters, subsistence, and travel or payment of allowances in lieu thereof only when authorized by the Secretary.

Sec. 16. The Secretary is authorized to constitute and establish additional sections of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps to be used in connection with the national defense, to enroll women members therein in such numbers as he may consider necessary and to prescribe regulations for the administration, government, and operation of such sections. In establishing such additional sections the Secretary shall further prescribe under what circumstances the members thereof shall be provided with quarters, subsistence and travel, or payment of allowances in lieu thereof.

Sec. 17. Provisions for leave now applicable to the Army of the United States shall also apply to members of the corps. In the case of any person who has left or leaves a position in the employ of the United States, its Territories, or possessions, or the District of Columbia, to join the corps, such person shall, upon the termination of her period of service in the corps, be restored to such position or to a position of like seniority, status, and pay, such restoration to be without loss of seniority; she shall further be entitled to participate in all benefits pursuant to established rules and practices relating to employees on furlough or leave of absence.

Sec. 18. Promotion in all grades of officers who have established or may hereafter establish their qualifications for such promotion shall be made under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary.

Sec. 19. Members of the corps while not on active duty shall not by reason solely of their appointments, oaths, commissions, enlistments, or status as such, or any duties or functions performed, or pay or allowances received as such, be held or deemed to be officers or employees of the United States, or

persons holding any office of trust or profit, or discharging any official function under or in connection with any department of the Government of the United States.

Sec. 20. The first sentence of section 125 of the National Defense Act, as amended, down to the first proviso thereof is further amended to read as follows:

"It shall be unlawful for any person not an officer or enlisted man of the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps to wear the duly prescribed uniform of the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, or any distinctive part of such uniform or a uniform any part of which is similar to a distinctive part of the duly prescribed uniform of the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps; and it shall likewise be unlawful for any person not a member of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps to wear its duly prescribed uniform or any distinctive part thereof, or a uniform any part of which is similar to a distinctive part thereof."

Sec. 21. Section 101 (1) of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940 (Public. No. 861, 76th Cong.), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"The term 'persons in military service' and the term 'persons in the military service of the United States,' as used in this act shall include the following persons and no others. All members of the Army of the United States, the United States Navy, the Marine Corps, the Coast Guard, the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, and all officers of the Public Health Service detailed by proper authority for duty either with the Army or the Navy. The term 'military service,' as used in this act, shall signify Federal service on active duty with any branch of service heretofore referred to or mentioned as well as training or education under the supervision of the United States preliminary to induction into the military service. The terms 'active service' or 'active duty' shall include the period during which a person in military service is absent from duty on account of sickness, wounds, leave, or other lawful cause."

Sec. 22. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$25,000,000 for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act.

[Here the gavel fell.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. GILLIE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Monday next, after the disposition of the legislative business of the day and the special orders heretofore entered, I may address the House for 15 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

SENATE ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

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

S. 138. An act granting a pension to Mary Jane Blackman;

S. 201. An act for the relief of Henry Kotila;

S. 501. An act for the relief of Lieut. Col. Gordon Smith;

S. 1244. An act for the relief of the Ken-nelly Furniture Co.;

S. 1338. An act for the relief of James Roswell Smith;

S. 1363. An act for the relief of Sioux Sky-ways, Inc.;

S. 1429. An act for the relief of William Corder;

S. 1430. An act for the relief of Ivan Richard Witcher and Nellie Witcher;

S. 1479. An act for the relief of Mary S. Gay;

S. 1550. An act for the relief of Carl Chalker;

S. 1581. An act for the relief of George Wells and Mamie H. Wells;

S. 1650. An act for the relief of Joseph V. Broderick; and

S. 1870. An act for the relief of John Paul Murray.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENT-ED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. KIRWAN, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee did on this day present to the President, for his approval, bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 527. An act to amend the Canal Zone Code with respect to the trial of joint defendants, the removal of fugitives from justice, and the regulation of criminal procedure in the Canal Zone;

H. R. 529. An act to amend the Canal Zone Code;

H. R. 2297. An act to prohibit the introduction of contraband into the District of Columbia penal institutions;

H. R. 2799. An act authorizing the conveyance to the State of Virginia, for highway purposes only, a portion of the Naval Mine Depot Reservation at Yorktown, Va.;

H. R. 3149. An act providing for the pay and allowances of retired officers of the Navy and Marine Corps on active duty;

H. R. 4495. An act to amend the Canal Zone Code;

H. R. 4854. An act to facilitate and simplify the administration of the Federal reclamation laws and the act of August 11, 1939, as amended;

H. R. 4871. An act to amend section 96, title 2, of the Canal Zone Code, and for other purposes;

H. R. 4993. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across Sarasota Pass and across Longboat Pass, county of Manatee, State of Florida;

H. R. 5074. An act to provide additional safeguards to the radio-communications service of ships of the United States in the interest of national defense, and for other purposes;

H. R. 5377. An act to amend section 111, title 18, of the Code of the District of Columbia, with respect to designation of deputy clerks by the clerk of the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia;

H. R. 5476. An act to provide aviation education in the senior high schools of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes;

H. R. 5509. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase or accept as gifts motorboats, yachts, and similar vessels for Coast Guard use;

H. R. 5694. An act to prevent the sale of unwholesome food in the District of Columbia;

H. R. 5757. An act to define and punish vagrancy in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes;

H. R. 5876. An act to amend the Canal Zone Code so as to provide for control of photographing, possession of cameras, etc., in areas of the Canal Zone; and

H. J. Res. 221. Joint resolution to declare abandoned the title of the city of Marquette, Mich., to certain land in the county of Marquette, and to vest control of such land in the Secretary of the Treasury for Coast Guard purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 26 minutes p. m.) the

House, pursuant to its previous order, adjourned until Monday, December 15, 1941, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

1159. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a report of contracts awarded under the act of March 5, 1940; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

1160. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a report of contracts awarded under the act of March 5, 1940; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

1161. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to prohibit the possession of dangerous weapons and explosives on board certain vessels; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

1162. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to amend the Nationality Act of 1940; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

1163. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated August 21, 1941, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on reexamination of Chatham Harbor, Mass., with a view to determining the advisability of providing a deeper channel from Nantucket Sound to Stage Harbor, requested by resolution of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, House of Representatives, adopted January 19, 1940 (H. Doc. No. 456); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed, with two illustrations.

1164. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the reclamation report on the Palisades Dam projects on the South Fork of the Snake River near Idaho Falls, Idaho (H. Doc. No. 457); to the Committee on Irrigation and reclamation and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

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. McGEHEE: Committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses. H. R. 1548. A bill for the relief of H. C. Bivins and others (Rept. No. 1498). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses. H. R. 5584. A bill for the relief of Fred Pierce, Sr., and others (Rept. No. 1499). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. REES of Kansas: Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. H. R. 5569. A bill to amend the Nationality Act of 1940, to preserve the nationality of naturalized veterans of the Spanish-American War and of the World War, and of their wives, minor children, and dependent parents; with amendment (Rept. No. 1500). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri: Committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses. H. R. 6159. A bill authorizing supplemental appropriations for national defense for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1942, and June 30, 1943, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 1501). Ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. MAY:

H. R. 6215. A bill to amend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 to aid in insuring the defeat of all the enemies of the United States through the extension of liability for military service and the registration of the manpower of the Nation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DOWNS:

H. R. 6216. A bill to extend the benefits of title 11 of the Social Security Act, as amended, to certain hospital employees; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RAMSPECK:

H. R. 6217. A bill to amend section 13 of the Classification Act of 1923, as amended; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

By Mr. HOUSTON:

H. R. 6218. A bill to grant automatic national service life insurance benefits to dependents of recently deceased members of the armed services of the United States and to extend the time limit for filing applications for said insurance; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi:

H. R. 6219. A bill to extend the provisions of section 602 (a) of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 to personnel on active duty in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. O'LEARY:

H. R. 6220. A bill to amend section 3 of the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

H. R. 6221. A bill to extend the time for examination of monthly accounts covering expenditures by disbursing officers of the United States Marine Corps; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

By Mr. O'TOOLE:

H. R. 6222. A bill to provide for compensatory time off or additional compensation for employees of navy yard and naval stations who are required to work on holidays or on days when the departments and establishments of the Government are closed by Executive order; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

By Mr. VINSON of Georgia:

H. R. 6223. A bill to establish the composition of the United States Navy, to authorize the construction of certain naval vessels, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi:

H. R. 6229. A bill to provide liberalized benefits for disabled American veterans of the World War and their dependents, and for other purposes; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. LEA:

H. R. 6230. A bill to amend section 2 (3) of the National Labor Relations Act, so as to define the term "agricultural laborer;" to the Committee on Labor.

H. R. 6231. A bill to amend section 606 (c) of the Communications Act for the purpose of including communications by wire; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan:

H. R. 6232. A bill to amend the act approved June 28, 1940, entitled "An act to expedite the national defense, and for other purposes," as amended, in order to make more effectual the power to establish priorities and to allocate material; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi:

H. Res. 387. Resolution to amend clause 40, rule XI, of the Rules of the House of Repre-

sentatives of the Seventy-seventh Congress; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. SOMERS of New York:

H. Res. 388. Resolution to create a select committee to investigate the benefits which have resulted from the stabilization of China's currency, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. BLAND:

H. R. 6224. A bill granting an increase of pension to Mary McMenamin Shepherd; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. McGEHEE:

H. R. 6225. A bill for the relief of certain individuals in connection with the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Fort Hall Indian irrigation project, Idaho; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 6226. A bill for the relief of B. H. Wilford; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. PATRICK:

H. R. 6227. A bill for the relief of Hassler-Ponder Toy Manufacturing Co., Inc.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SPARKMAN:

H. R. 6228. A bill for the relief of Winston Holder; 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:

2150. By Mr. COFFEE of Washington: Petition of Local 28 of Post Office Clerks, E. E. Henriksen, president, Seattle, Wash., pointing out that it is imperative that we forestall inflation; alleging that the buying of non-essentials for Christmas diverts money from the indispensable program of combating inflation; reminding us that the Federal Government is urging the people to buy defense bonds and stamps as a method of supplying ready funds with which to prosecute our major war with three great nations; therefore recommending that the American people be urgently requested to engage universally in the giving of defense bonds and stamps for Christmas this year in place of the usual gifts that are given; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2151. By Mr. HALLECK: Petition of sundry citizens of Logansport, Ind., expressing their views in respect to House bill 4000 and similar bills; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

2152. By Mr. JARRETT: Petition of the Woman's Missionary Society of the First United Presbyterian Church of Farrell, Pa., urging national prayer, etc.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

2153. By Mr. JONKMAN: Petition of Mrs. H. Ver Merris, of Grand Rapids, Mich., recommending that there be a national day of prayer; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2154. By Mr. LAMBERTSON: Petition of the Topeka Third Presbyterian Church and the Central Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Topeka, Kans., requesting immediate enactment of a just and adequate pension law; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2155. By Mr. ROLPH: Resolution of the Native Sons of the Golden West, requesting that the proposed cantonment, now designated as the Marysville project, in Yuba County, Calif., be designated as Camp Far West; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

2156. By Mr. TALLE: Resolution of the Luther College of Decorah, Iowa, expressing confidence in, and pledging full support to, the Government; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

2157. Also, resolution of the Chamber of Commerce of Mason City, Iowa, expressing confidence in, and pledging full support to, the Government; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

2158. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the New York Fight for Freedom Committee to Defend America, New York, N. Y., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to investigation of the abuse of the franking privileges of Members of Congress of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2159. Also, petition of the World Citizens Association of Chicago, Ill., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to their help to the United States in our state of war; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

2160. Also, petition of the Parent-Teachers Association of Brooklyn, N. Y., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to naturalization of noncitizens; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

2161. Also, petition of the American Legion, Everhart Van Elmeren Post, No. 27, South Milwaukee, Wis., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to their manpower to successfully carry on the present war; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

2162. Also, petition of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the national-defense program; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

2163. Also, petition of the New Jersey Women Lawyers' Club, Newark, N. J., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the national-defense program; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

SENATE

MONDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1941

The Very Reverend ZēBarney T. Phillips, D. D., Chaplain of the Senate, offered the following prayer:

Almighty God and Heavenly Father, who art the ever-present and all-seeing One, with whom we always have to do, though sometimes, by our grievous fault, Thou seemest very far from us: As we bow before Thee at this morning hour mindful of our sins and our shortcomings, we humbly ask that Thou wilt speak to us to the finer chastening of our spirits, as Thy whole creation groaneth and travaileth in pain. Grant in these momentous days that we may have a sound judgment in all things, relying wholly upon our God, for, without belief in Thee, justice is but a vacant hope, and, apart from the way of Christ, no kingdom of righteousness can be established.

Dispel from our midst every trace of national complacency, and give to us that invincible spirit of courage which is born of true penitence, the spirit conscious of its own tremendous need yet sharpened to discern the unveiling of God's purpose to redeem his world out of the tyranny of oppression and might into the glorious sovereignty of love and true brotherhood.

We ask it all in the name and for the sake of Jesus Christ our Lord and Saviour. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BARKLEY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the