

accompanying papers, on reexamination of Sacramento and San Joaquin River system, with a view to construction of a fresh-water canal between Sacramento River and Suisun Bay, requested by resolution of the Committee on Flood Control, House of Representatives, adopted April 13, 1938; to the Committee on Flood Control.

1117. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to grant to the board of trustees, school district No. 20, Charleston County, S. C., a parcel of land situated in the city of Charleston, S. C.; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

1118. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to amend section 125 of the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916 (39 Stat. 216), as amended, so as to authorize citizens of foreign countries who are graduates of air corps advanced flying schools and air corps service schools to wear aviation badges; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

1119. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to amend the Canal Zone Code in relation to the control of marihuana; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

1120. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill for the relief of B. H. Wilford; to the Committee on Claims.

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. PACE: Committee on Agriculture. H. R. 5739. A bill amending the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942, so as to provide for agricultural conservation program payments to farmers whose crops have been acquired under the national-defense program; without amendment (Rept. No. 1477). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. BEITER: Committee on Labor. H. R. 5638. A bill to amend the Employment Stabilization Act of 1931; without amendment (Rept. No. 1478). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. STEAGALL: Committee on Banking and Currency. H. R. 6182. A bill to amend the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act as amended, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1479). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. RANDOLPH: Committee on the District of Columbia. H. R. 5893. A bill to amend section 5 of the act entitled "An act to establish a Board of Public Welfare in and for the District of Columbia, to determine its functions, and for other purposes," approved March 16, 1926; without amendment (Rept. No. 1480). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. RANDOLPH: Committee on the District of Columbia. H. R. 6163. A bill to prohibit parking of vehicles upon public or private property in the District of Columbia without the consent of the owner of such property; without amendment (Rept. No. 1481). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. BROOKS: Committee on Military Affairs. H. R. 4779. A bill to amend the Pay Readjustment Act of June 10, 1922, so as to equalize the rates of pay of commissioned officers of corresponding grade and length of service; without amendment (Rept. No. 1482). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. FULMER: Committee on Agriculture. H. R. 6120. A bill granting relief to certain agricultural producers in stricken areas who suffered crop failures in 1941 because of ad-

verse weather conditions, insect pests, or other uncontrollable natural causes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1483). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. RANDOLPH: Committee on the District of Columbia. H. R. 5881. A bill to provide full and fair disclosure of the character of charitable, benevolent, patriotic, or other solicitations in the District of Columbia; to provide for regulation and control within the District of Columbia of such solicitations; to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to administer and enforce the provisions of this act; to authorize appropriations therefor; and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 1484). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN: Committee on Agriculture. H. R. 4465. A bill to authorize the exchange of certain lands in Minnesota; with amendment (Rept. No. 1485). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. RANDOLPH: Committee on the District of Columbia. H. R. 6004. A bill to require parking facilities for the persons employed in Federal office buildings in the District of Columbia; with amendment (Rept. No. 1486). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. RANDOLPH: Committee on the District of Columbia. House Joint Resolution 248. Joint resolution to direct the Public Utilities Commission to make an investigation and survey to determine the feasibility of the construction of subways in the District of Columbia for both streetcars and vehicular traffic; with amendment (Rept. No. 1487). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. RANDOLPH: Committee on the District of Columbia. H. R. 6003. A bill to amend an act entitled "An act providing for the zoning of the District of Columbia and the regulation of the location, height, bulk, and uses of buildings and other structures and of the uses of land in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved June 20, 1938; without amendment (Rept. No. 1488). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

REPORT OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1535. A bill for the relief of the estate of John J. Murray; with amendment (Rept. No. 1476). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. EDMISTON:
H. R. 6181. A bill to extend eligibility for appointments to the West Point and Annapolis Academies to the sons of service-connected World War veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. STEAGALL:
H. R. 6182. A bill to amend the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. PLOESER:
H. Res. 378. Resolution requesting the President and the Secretary of State to negotiate for the purchase of a part of the Dominion of Canada; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. CARTER:
H. R. 6183. A bill for the relief of James Theodore Helm; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. HARRIS of Arkansas:
H. R. 6184. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Ball; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MARCANTONIO:
H. R. 6185. A bill for the relief of Father Michael O'Reilly; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. WELCH:
H. R. 6186. A bill for the relief of Frederick Rush; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GIFFORD:
H. R. 6187. A bill for the relief of Henry Tachy and family; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. HULL:
H. R. 6188. A bill for the relief of Robert E. Dennis; 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:

2123. By Mr. CULKIN: Resolution of the National Grange favoring application of economic devices as best means for holding down inflationary tendencies and opposing arbitrary price fixing unless necessary. If price fixing becomes necessary demands that all groups be included, action be taken to prevent profiteering, standards be provided to assure equity, and that Congress retain control; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

2124. Also, resolution of the Jefferson County Board of Supervisors, approving House bill 5912, for relief of agricultural producers whose crops were reduced by reason of drought or other uncontrollable natural causes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

2125. By Mr. LAMBERTSON: Petition of the Carpenters Local Union, 1445, of the United Brotherhood of C. and J. J. of America, Topeka, Kans., requesting the immediate enactment of a just and adequate old-age pension law; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2126. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the General Welfare Federation, Pasadena, Calif., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to House bill 1410; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

SENATE

MONDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1941

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

O Thou blessed Christ, Companion of our days, Mediator of the Infinite God and the Creator of a new world of being which men may know if they follow Thee and in which Thy tender love is ever available to lonely and despairing souls: Help us to find in Thee a sustaining sense of justice which shall become a passion for the amelioration of the wrongs of men, as honor calls us to the defense of every sacred ideal of our beloved country.

Keep us fine and true in our individual and corporate lives, steadfast in purpose that we may endure with patience and calm determination every trial, discipline, and sacrifice through which we

may be called upon to pass, as we meet the exactions of these days out of which must emerge the future destiny of mankind.

Bless Thou the Congress with intuition and courage; strengthen our President with the strength of Thine own indwelling, and comfort him with the knowledge that today the loyalty of every citizen is pledged under his leadership to the service of the Nation as it undertakes its solemn task.

Do Thou have in Thy holy keeping those who have given their lives in the service of our country, and grant that in the new life they may serve Thee with clearer vision and greater joy. Assuage the anguish of those who are thus bereft, be Thou their Comforter and Friend, and bring them to a fuller knowledge of Thy love.

O Christ! Whose voice the waters heard
And hushed their raging at Thy word,
Who walked'st on the foaming deep,
And calm amidst its rage didst sleep,
Oh hear us when we cry to Thee,
For those in peril on the sea!

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BARKLEY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, December 4, 1941, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Swanson, one of its clerks, announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3019) to amend the act entitled "An act to prohibit the manufacture, distribution, storage, use, and possession in time of war of explosives, providing regulations for the safe manufacture, distribution, storage, use, and possession of the same, and for other purposes," approved October 6, 1917 (40 Stat. 385); asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. SOMERS of New York, Mr. PETERSON of Florida, and Mr. ENGLEBRIGHT were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

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

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; and

H. J. Res. 251. Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to receive for instruction at the United States Military Academy at West Point, Ananta Khittasangka, a citizen of Thailand.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to House Concurrent Resolution 61, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate, as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring). That the two Houses of Congress assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Monday, the 8th day of December 1941, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving

such communications as the President of the United States shall be pleased to make to them.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills, and they were signed by the Vice President:

S. 1060. An act to extend the 6 months' death gratuity benefits, now paid only to dependents of officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army, to dependents of all officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men of the Army of the United States who die in line of duty while in active military service of the United States; and

S. 1826. An act to permit seeing-eye dogs to enter Government buildings when accompanied by their blind masters, and for other purposes.

CALL OF THE ROLL

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

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

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

Alken	Gillette	O'Mahoney
Andrews	Glass	Overton
Austin	Green	Pepper
Bailey	Guffey	Radcliffe
Ball	Gurney	Reed
Bankhead	Hatch	Reynolds
Barbour	Herring	Rosier
Barkley	Hill	Russell
Bridges	Hughes	Shipstead
Brooks	Johnson, Calif.	Smathers
Brown	Johnson, Colo.	Smith
Bulow	Kilgore	Stewart
Bunker	La Follette	Taft
Burton	Langer	Thomas, Okla.
Butler	Lee	Thomas, Utah
Byrd	Lodge	Tobey
Chandler	Lucas	Truman
Chavez	McFarland	Tunnell
Clark, Idaho	McKellar	Tydings
Clark, Mo.	McNary	Vandenberg
Connally	Maloney	Van Nuys
Danaher	Maybank	Wagner
Davis	Mead	Walsh
Downey	Murdock	White
Doxey	Murray	Wiley
Ellender	Norris	Willis
George	Nye	
Gerry	O'Daniel	

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from Washington [Mr. BONE] is absent from the Senate because of illness.

The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. BILBO], the Senators from Arkansas [Mrs. CARAWAY and Mr. SPENCER], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. SCHWARTZ] and the Senator from Washington [Mr. WALLGREN] are detained on official business.

The Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER] is necessarily absent.

Mr. McNARY. I desire to make a brief announcement. My colleague the junior Senator from Oregon [Mr. HOLMAN] and the junior Senator from Washington [Mr. WALLGREN] are on their way to Washington and will be here this afternoon.

The Senator from Idaho [Mr. THOMAS] is detained at his home by a death in his family.

The Senator from Kansas [Mr. CAPPER] is on his way to Washington and will arrive later today or early tomorrow.

The Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER] is on his way from Puerto Rico to attend the session.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Eighty-two Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

JOINT MEETING OF THE TWO HOUSES

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I ask that the concurrent resolution just received from the House of Representatives be laid before the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 61), which was read as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring). That the two Houses of Congress assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Monday, the 8th day of December 1941, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving such communications as the President of the United States shall be pleased to make to them.

Mr. BARKLEY. I move that the Senate concur in the resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the resolution is concurred in unanimously.

Mr. BARKLEY. I now move that the Senate proceed to the Hall of the House of Representatives, in compliance with the concurrent resolution just adopted. The motion was agreed to; and (at 12 o'clock and 10 minutes p. m.) the Senate, escorted by the Secretary and Sergeant at Arms and headed by the Vice President and President pro tempore, proceeded to the Hall of the House of Representatives.

ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT

The address delivered by the President of the United States to the joint meeting of the two Houses of Congress held this day is as follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

Yesterday, December 7, 1941—a date which will live in infamy—the United States of America was suddenly and deliberately attacked by naval and air forces of the Empire of Japan.

The United States was at peace with that nation and, at the solicitation of Japan, was still in conversation with its Government and its Emperor looking toward the maintenance of peace in the Pacific. Indeed, 1 hour after Japanese air squadrons had commenced bombing in Oahu, the Japanese Ambassador to the United States and his colleague delivered to the Secretary of State a formal reply to a recent American message. While this reply stated that it seemed useless to continue the existing diplomatic negotiations, it contained no threat or hint of war or armed attack.

It will be recorded that the distance of Hawaii from Japan makes it obvious that the attack was deliberately planned many days or even weeks ago. During the intervening time the Japanese Government has deliberately sought to deceive the United States by false statements and expressions of hope for continued peace.

The attack yesterday on the Hawaiian Islands has caused severe damage to American naval and military forces. Very many American lives have been lost. In addition American ships have been reported torpedoed on the high seas between San Francisco and Honolulu.

Yesterday the Japanese Government also launched an attack against Malaya.

Last night Japanese forces attacked Hong Kong.

Last night Japanese forces attacked Guam.

Last night Japanese forces attacked the Philippine Islands.

Last night the Japanese attacked Wake Island.

This morning the Japanese attacked Midway Island.

Japan has therefore undertaken a surprise offensive extending throughout the Pacific area. The facts of yesterday speak for themselves. The people of the United States have already formed their opinions and well understand the implications to the very life and safety of our Nation.

As Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy I have directed that all measures be taken for our defense.

Always will we remember the character of the onslaught against us.

No matter how long it may take us to overcome this premeditated invasion, the American people in their righteous might will win through to absolute victory.

I believe I interpret the will of the Congress and of the people when I assert that we will not only defend ourselves to the uttermost but will make very certain that this form of treachery shall never endanger us again.

Hostilities exist. There is no blinking at the fact that our people, our territory, and our interests are in grave danger.

With confidence in our armed forces—with the unbounded determination of our people—we will gain the inevitable triumph, so help us God.

I ask that the Congress declare that, since the unprovoked and dastardly attack by Japan on Sunday, December 7, a state of war has existed between the United States and the Japanese Empire.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 8, 1941.

DECLARATION OF STATE OF WAR WITH JAPAN

The Senate having returned to its Chamber (at 12 o'clock and 47 minutes p. m.), it reassembled, and the Vice President resumed the chair.

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

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

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

Aiken	Doxey	Maloney
Andrews	Ellender	Maybank
Austin	George	Mead
Bailey	Gerry	Murdock
Ball	Gillette	Murray
Bankhead	Glass	Norris
Barbour	Green	Nye
Barkley	Guffey	O'Daniel
Bridges	Gurney	O'Mahoney
Brooks	Hatch	Overton
Brown	Herring	Pepper
Bulow	Hill	Radcliffe
Bunker	Hughes	Reed
Burton	Johnson, Calif.	Reynolds
Butler	Johnson, Colo.	Rosier
Byrd	Kilgore	Russell
Chandler	La Follette	Shipstead
Chavez	Langer	Smathers
Clark, Idaho	Lee	Smith
Clark, Mo.	Lodge	Stewart
Connally	Lucas	Taft
Danaher	McFarland	Thomas, Okla.
Davis	McKellar	Thomas, Utah
Downey	McNary	Tobey

Truman	Van Nuys	Wiley
Tunnell	Wagner	Willis
Tydings	Walsh	
Vandenberg	White	

The VICE PRESIDENT. Eighty-two Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I introduce a joint resolution, and ask for its immediate consideration without reference to a committee.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The joint resolution will be read.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 116) declaring that a state of war exists between the Imperial Government of Japan and the Government and the people of the United States and making provision to prosecute the same, was read the first time by its title, and the second time at length, as follows:

Whereas the Imperial Government of Japan has committed unprovoked acts of war against the Government and the people of the United States of America: Therefore be it

Resolved, etc., That the state of war between the United States and the Imperial Government of Japan which has thus been thrust upon the United States is hereby formally declared; and the President is hereby authorized and directed to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and the resources of the Government to carry on war against the Imperial Government of Japan; and, to bring the conflict to a successful termination, all of the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, on the passage of the resolution I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, I desire to comment briefly on the joint resolution.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, those of us on this side of the Chamber are withholding remarks. I was hoping that there would be no comment.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I am sure I shall not interfere with what the Senator has in mind.

Mr. CONNALLY. Of course, the Senator has a right to speak if he insists.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I should not want to proceed further without making the record clear.

Mr. President, out of peaceful Sunday skies, without a word of warning—yes; and even screened by the infamous treachery of pretended amity in pacific negotiations at Washington—like an ambushed murderer, Japan has violated our soil, killed our citizens, struck at our possessions, assailed our sovereignty, and disclosed to us the pattern of a purpose which reeks with dishonor and with bloody aspiration.

There can be no shadow of a doubt about America's united and indomitable answer to the cruel and ruthless challenge of this tragic hour—the answer not only of the Congress but also of our people at their threatened hearthstones.

To the enemy we answer—you have unsheathed the sword, and by it you shall die.

To the President of the United States we answer—for the defense of all that is America we salute the colors and we forward march.

Mr. President, I am constrained to make this brief statement on my own account, lest there be any lingering misapprehension in any furtive mind that previous internal disagreements regarding the wisdom of our policies may encourage the despicable hope that we may weaken from within. I have fought every trend which I thought would lead to needless war; but when war comes to us—and particularly when it comes like a thug in the night—I stand with my Commander in Chief for the swiftest and most invincible reply of which our total strength may be capable. It is too late to argue why we face this hazard. The record stands. The historians can settle that conundrum upon another day, when we have finished with this task. For now, it is enough that the attack has come. For now, nothing else will be enough except an answer from 130,000,000 united people that will tell this whole round earth that though America still hates war, America fights when she is violated. And fights until victory is conclusive.

God helping her, she can do no other.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, the issues are so clear and our position was so definitely set forth in the address delivered today by the President of the United States that the Senator from Texas and his associates did not feel that it was necessary to make any address or remarks upon the joint resolution. We are, of course, glad to have the agreement of the Senator from Michigan.

I therefore ask for the yeas and nays on the passage of the joint resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. If there be no amendment proposed, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading and was read the third time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The joint resolution having been read three times, the question is, Shall it pass? On that question the yeas and nays have been demanded and ordered. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. WHITE (when Mr. BREWSTER's name was called). I announce the unavoidable absence of my colleague [Mr. BREWSTER]. He is flying to Washington at this time. It is a matter of keen regret to him that he was not able to reach here in time to record himself upon this joint resolution. If my colleague were present, he would vote "yea."

Mr. McNARY (when Mr. CAPPER's name was called). The senior Senator from Kansas [Mr. CAPPER] is on his way to Washington. On account of public matters, he has been delayed. If he were present, he would vote "yea."

Mr. McNARY (when Mr. HOLMAN's name was called). The junior Senator from Oregon [Mr. HOLMAN] is flying to Washington. He has been absent on account of public matters. If he were present, he would vote "yea."

Mr. BUNKER (when Mr. McCARRAN's name was called). My colleague [Mr. McCARRAN] is now on his way to Washington. I am advised that if he were present he would vote "yea."

Mr. O'MAHONEY (when Mr. SCHWARTZ's name was called). My colleague [Mr. SCHWARTZ] left Washington last week by direction of the Senate as a member of the committee to attend the funeral of the late senior Senator from Colorado, Mr. Adams. He has been detained in his return to Washington. If he were present, he would vote "yea."

Mr. McNARY (when the name of Mr. THOMAS of Idaho was called). The junior Senator from Idaho [Mr. THOMAS] is absent because of a death in his family. If he were present, he would vote "yea."

Mr. LUCAS (when Mr. WALLGREN's name was called). I desire to state to the Senate that the junior Senator from Washington [Mr. WALLGREN] is now on his way to Washington by airplane. If he were present, he would vote "yea" on this joint resolution.

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. HILL. The Senator from Washington [Mr. BONE], who is ill and under the care of a physician, would, if present, vote "yea."

The senior Senator from Arkansas [Mrs. CARAWAY], the junior Senator from Arkansas [Mr. SPENCER], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], and the Senator from Washington [Mr. WALLGREN] are absent on official business. They are en route to Washington, but have been unable to reach here in time for this vote. If present, they would vote "yea."

The Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER] is necessarily absent, but is en route to Washington. If present, he would vote "yea."

Mr. DOXEY. I desire to state that my colleague the senior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. BILBO] is en route to Washington. He has been unavoidably detained. If he were present, he would vote "yea."

Mr. McFARLAND. I desire to announce that my colleague [Mr. HAYDEN], who is in Arizona on official business, attending a hearing of a subcommittee, is now en route to Washington. If he were present, he would vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 82, nays 0, as follows:

YEAS—82

Aiken	Connally	La Follette
Andrews	Danaher	Langer
Austin	Davis	Lee
Bailey	Downey	Lodge
Ball	Doxey	Lucas
Bankhead	Ellender	McFarland
Barbour	George	McKellar
Barkley	Gerry	McNary
Bridges	Gillette	Maloney
Brooks	Glass	Maybank
Brown	Green	Mead
Bulow	Guffey	Murdock
Bunker	Gurney	Murray
Burton	Hatch	Norris
Butler	Herring	Nye
Byrd	Hill	O'Daniel
Chandler	Hughes	O'Mahoney
Chavez	Johnson, Calif.	Overton
Clark, Idaho	Johnson, Colo.	Pepper
Clark, Mo.	Kilgore	Radcliffe

Reed	Taft	Van Nuys
Reynolds	Thomas, Okla.	Wagner
Rosier	Thomas, Utah	Walsh
Russell	Tobey	White
Shipstead	Truman	Wiley
Smathers	Tunnell	Willis
Smith	Tydings	
Stewart	Vandenberg	

NOT VOTING—13

Bilbo	Hayden	Thomas, Idaho
Bone	Holman	Wheeler
Brewster	McCarran	
Capper	Schwartz	
Caraway	Spencer	

So the joint resolution was passed.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION, WAR DEPARTMENT (S. DOC. NO. 131)

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the War Department, fiscal year 1942, amounting to \$2,350,000 (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (S. DOC. NO. 132)

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting supplemental estimates of appropriations for the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1942, amounting to \$33,860 (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION, NAVY DEPARTMENT AND NAVAL SERVICE (S. DOC. NO. 134)

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the Navy Department and the naval service, fiscal year 1942, amounting to \$33,750,000 (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

AIRPLANE ENGINE RESEARCH LABORATORY, CLEVELAND, OHIO (S. DOC. NO. 133)

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation pertaining to an existing appropriation of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics for construction of an airplane engine research laboratory at Cleveland, Ohio (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

RELIEF OF CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS IN CONNECTION WITH FORT HALL INDIAN IRRIGATION PROJECT, IDAHO

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation for the relief of certain individuals in connection with the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Fort Hall Indian irrigation project, Idaho (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

OVERTIME PAY FOR CERTAIN EMPLOYEES OF NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

A letter from the Chairman of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation authorizing overtime pay for certain employees of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

DISPOSITION OF EXECUTIVE PAPERS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate letters from The Archivist of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, lists of papers and documents on the files of the Departments of the Treasury

(2), War (4), Navy (3), Agriculture (6), and Commerce; the United States Civil Service Commission (2), the Office of Education and Food and Drug Administration of the Federal Security Agency, the Work Projects Administration (2), and Public Roads Administration of the Federal Works Agency, the United States Board of Tax Appeals, and the Office of Production Management, Executive Office of the President, which are not needed in the conduct of business and have no permanent value or historical interest, and requesting action looking to their disposition, which, with the accompanying papers, were referred to a Joint Select Committee on the Disposition of Papers in the Executive Departments.

The VICE PRESIDENT appointed Mr. BARKLEY and Mr. BREWSTER members of the committee on the part of the Senate.

PETITIONS

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

A resolution of the Veterans Association of the Seventy-first Regiment, National Guard of the State of New York, of New York City, favoring the enactment of legislation to prohibit strikes affecting all defense projects; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

A resolution of New York City Public Library Employees Union, No. 251, of New York City, favoring a special appropriation for the Immigration and Naturalization Service to enable that service to hire additional personnel to dispose of pending applications for citizenship and to eliminate unnecessary delays; to the Committee on Immigration.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

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

S. 1240. A bill designating the fourth Saturday in September of each year as American Indian Day; without amendment (Rept. No. 864);

S. 1412. A bill to amend the act of June 11, 1940 (Public. No. 590, 76th Cong., 3d sess.), providing for the relief of Indians who have paid taxes on allotted land; without amendment (Rept. No. 865);

S. 1927. A bill to reserve certain public lands in California for the benefit of the Manchester Band of Pomo Indians of the Manchester Rancheria; without amendment (Rept. No. 866); and

S. 2011. A bill for the relief of Willard R. Centerwall, formerly superintendent and special disbursing agent at the Tongue River Indian Agency; without amendment (Rept. No. 867).

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

H. R. 139. A bill to permit appeals by the United States to the circuit courts of appeals in certain cases; with amendments (Rept. No. 868).

By Mr. RADCLIFFE, from the Committee on Commerce:

H. R. 5074. A bill 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; with an amendment (Rept. No. 882).

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

S. 1630. A bill to provide for the advancement on the retired list of certain officers of the line of the United States Navy and Marine Corps; with amendments (Rept. No. 881);

S. 1943. A bill to authorize the presentation of a Distinguished Service Cross to

Thomas Orgo; without amendment (Rept. No. 869);

S. 1957. A bill to establish the naval procurement fund, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 870);

S. 1974. A bill for the relief of Francis Howard Robinson; without amendment (Rept. No. 871);

S. 1994. A bill to provide for the prompt settlement of claims for damages occasioned by naval forces in foreign countries; with amendments (Rept. No. 872);

S. 1995. A bill to amend the act approved June 23, 1938, entitled "An act to regulate the distribution, promotion, and retirement of officers of the line of the Navy, and for other purposes;" without amendment (Rept. No. 873);

S. 2028. A bill to amend section 3 (a) of the act entitled "An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to proceed with the construction of certain public works, and for other purposes," approved June 2, 1939 (53 Stat. 800), so as to transfer the administration of the Naval Supply Depot, Oakland, to the Commandant, Twelfth Naval District; without amendment (Rept. No. 874);

S. 2086. A bill to authorize the employment of nationals of the United States on any public work of the United States in the Territory of Hawaii; without amendment (Rept. No. 875);

S. 2087. A bill to extend the time for examination of monthly accounts covering expenditures by disbursing officers of the United States Marine Corps; without amendment (Rept. No. 876);

S. 2088. A bill to authorize aircraft flight ratings for officers, enlisted men, and civilian employees of the Navy and Marine Corps while engaged in flight operations; without amendment (Rept. No. 877);

S. 2090. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1909, as amended, so as to extend commissary privileges to such other persons as may be specifically authorized by the Secretary of the Navy; without amendment (Rept. No. 878);

H. R. 2799. A bill authorizing the conveyance to the State of Virginia, for highway purposes only, a portion of the Naval Mine Depot Reservation at Yorktown, Va.; without amendment (Rept. No. 879); and

H. R. 3149. A bill providing for the pay and allowances of retired officers of the Navy and Marine Corps on active duty; without amendment (Rept. No. 880).

EXTENSION OF NAVAL ENLISTMENTS

Mr. WALSH. I am authorized by the Committee on Naval Affairs to report an original bill which provides for the extension of enlistments in the Navy in time of war, and for other purposes. I will say that the Navy Department has made a request that this bill be enacted today. It is a bill similar to one that has been considered in the past by the Naval Affairs Committee and a favorable report authorized; but the committee were of the opinion that it would not be necessary to take action until a state of war existed.

Very briefly, it provides for the "freezing" of enlistments in the Navy during the period of the war. If this bill is not enacted, any enlisted man in the Navy whose term expires tomorrow or next week can be discharged from the Navy. This bill would "freeze" in the Navy during the period of the war all enlisted men.

I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be read for the information of the Senate.

The bill (S. 2093) to provide for the extension of enlistments in the Navy in time of war, and for other purposes, was read the first time by its title, and the second time at length, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in time of war all enlistments in the Regular Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, and in the reserve components thereof as applicable, may be extended by the Secretary of the Navy for such additional time as he may deem necessary in the interest of national defense: *Provided*, That all men whose terms of enlistment are extended in accordance with the provisions of this act shall continue during such extensions to be subject in all respects to the laws and regulations for the government of the Navy: *Provided further*, That men detained in service in accordance with this act shall, unless they voluntarily extend their enlistments, be discharged not later than 6 months after the termination of the condition which originally authorized their detention.

SEC. 2. In time of war that portion of section 1422 of the Revised Statutes (18 Stat. 484; 34 U. S. C. 201) which reads as follows: "All persons who shall be so detained beyond their terms of enlistment or who shall, after the termination of their enlistment, voluntarily reenter to serve until the return to an Atlantic or Pacific port of the vessel to which they belong, and their regular discharge therefrom, shall receive for the time during which they are so detained, or shall so serve beyond their original terms of enlistment, an addition to one-fourth of their former pay:," shall be suspended.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. WALSH. I ask unanimous consent that the letter from the Department, which I send to the desk, be printed in the RECORD in connection with the passage of the bill.

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

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY, Washington.

MY DEAR MR. SPEAKER: There is transmitted herewith a draft of a proposed bill "to provide for the extension of enlistments in the Navy in time of war, and for other purposes."

The purpose of the proposed legislation is to permit the Secretary of the Navy, in time of war, to extend the enlistments of all enlisted men in the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard for such additional time as he may deem necessary in the interest of national defense. The men so detained, unless they voluntarily extend their enlistments, are to be discharged not later than 6 months after the termination of the condition which originally authorized their detention.

The proposed legislation would also suspend, in time of war, that portion of section 1422 of the Revised Statutes (18 Stat. 484; 34 U. S. C. 201), which provides for the payment of an additional one-fourth of their pay to men held overtime.

The Navy Department considers that, in view of the existing state of war, it is extremely urgent that all trained personnel of the Navy be retained in service.

The Navy Department strongly recommends enactment of the proposed legislation.

The Navy Department has been advised by the Bureau of the Budget that there would be no objection to the submission of this proposal to the Congress.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE—GASOLINE AND FUEL OIL SHORTAGES

Mr. MALONEY. Mr. President, from the Committee on Commerce I report back favorably without amendment Senate Resolution 189, which proposes to enlarge the authority of the special committee to investigate conditions relating to gasoline and fuel-oil shortages, created by Senate Resolution 156, submitted by me, and which was agreed to by the Senate on August 28 last.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be placed on the calendar.

ADMINISTRATION OF PRIORITIES

Mr. MALONEY. Mr. President, also from the Committee on Commerce, I report back favorably without amendment an amendment heretofore presented and intended to be proposed by me to the resolution (S. Res. 157) creating a special committee to investigate the administration of priorities. This resolution was favorably reported from the Committee on Commerce on August 28 last and, under the rule, was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, where it is now pending.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be printed and lie on the table.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

As in executive session,
The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. VAN NUYS, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

Robert Grant, of Illinois, to be United States marshal for the southern district of Illinois, vice Paul E. Ruppel, term expired.

By Mr. HILL, from the Committee on Commerce:

John M. Carmody, of New York, to be a member of the United States Maritime Commission for the unexpired term of 6 years from September 26, 1940, vice John J. Dempsey, resigned.

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

Several postmasters.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED

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

(Mr. WALSH, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported original Senate bill 2093, which was passed, and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. WALSH:

S. 2094. A bill to provide for the rank and title of the Commandant of the Marine Corps;

S. 2095. A bill to further amend the act approved June 23, 1938 (52 Stat. 944), as amended;

S. 2096. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to proceed with the construction of certain public works, and for other purposes; and

S. 2097. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to grant to the Board of Trustees, School District No. 20, Charleston County, S. C., a parcel of land situated in the city of Charleston, S. C.; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. ANDREWS:

S. 2098. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to proceed with the construction of certain public works, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado:

S. 2099. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Reita M. Lary; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. ELLENDER:

S. 2100. A bill relating to the citizenship of Belle Soltz; to the Committee on Immigration.

By Mr. MALONEY:

S. 2101. A bill relating to the war-risk insurance policy of William Daniel June; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 2102. A bill for the relief of William Daniel June; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. REYNOLDS:

S. 2103. A bill to amend section 125 of the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916 (39 Stat. 216), as amended, so as to authorize citizens of foreign countries who are graduates of Air Corps advanced flying schools and Air Corps service schools to wear aviation badges; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

(Mr. CONNALLY introduced Senate Joint Resolution 116, declaring that a state of war exists between the Imperial Government of Japan and the Government and the people of the United States and making provision to prosecute the same; which was passed, and appears under a separate heading.)

HOUSE BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED

The following bill and joint resolution were each read twice by their titles and referred as indicated:

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; to the Committee on Appropriations.

H. J. Res. 251. Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to receive for instruction at the United States Military Academy, at West Point, Ananta Khittasangka, a citizen of Thailand; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

SUGAR QUOTAS—AMENDMENTS

Mr. MURRAY submitted amendments intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 5988) to amend the Sugar Act of 1937, as amended, and for other purposes, which were referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

IMPROVEMENTS IN SENATE CHAMBER AND OFFICE BUILDING—EXTENSION OF TIME FOR SUBMITTING REPORT

Mr. MALONEY. Mr. President, I submit a resolution, and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read for the information of the Senate.

The resolution (S. Res. 201) was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the time for submitting the report of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds with respect to the results of the study required to be made by Senate Resolution No. 150, relating to the acoustics, redecorating, and for better lighting of the Senate Chamber and the Senate Office Building, agreed to on September 8, 1941, is hereby extended to February 8, 1942.

OLD COAST GUARD STATION BUILDING AT TWO RIVERS, WIS.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 1916) to authorize the conveyance of the old Coast Guard station building at Two Rivers, Wis., to the Eleven Gold Star Post, No. 1284, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Two

Rivers, Wis., which was, in line 3, to strike out "Treasury" and insert "Navy."

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I submit a concurrent resolution providing for clarifying changes in the bill just acted upon, and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

There being no objection, the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 20) was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Secretary of the Senate, in the enrollment of the bill (S. 1916) to authorize the conveyance of the old Coast Guard station building at Two Rivers, Wis., to the Eleven Gold Star Post, No. 1284, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Two Rivers, Wis., is authorized and directed to make the following changes:

(1) In line 5 of the engrossed bill, strike out the numerals "1284" and insert in lieu thereof the numerals "1248"; and

(2) In the title of the engrossed bill, strike out the numerals "1284" and insert in lieu thereof the numerals "1248."

MANUFACTURE, DISTRIBUTION, USE, AND POSSESSION OF EXPLOSIVES

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3019) to amend the act entitled "An act to prohibit the manufacture, distribution, storage, use, and possession in time of war of explosives, providing regulations for the safe manufacture, distribution, storage, use, and possession of the same, and for other purposes," approved October 6, 1917 (40 Stat. 385), and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. GUFFEY. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, agree to the request of the House for a conference, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Vice President appointed Mr. GUFFEY, Mr. SCHWARTZ, Mr. KILGORE, Mr. DAVIS, and Mr. TAFT conferees on the part of the Senate.

MEDICAL CARE AND HOSPITALIZATION OF CERTAIN VETERANS

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a resolution coming over from a previous day, which will be read.

The Chief Clerk read the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 19) submitted by Mr. REYNOLDS on December 4, 1941, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Secretary of the Senate be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed, in the enrollment of the bill (S. 165) to provide for continuing in the service of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard of the United States beyond the term of their enlistment those suffering from service-connected disease or injury and in need of medical care or hospitalization until recovery through such medical care and hospitalization, to make the following correction, namely: On page 2, line 12, of the engrossed bill strike out the word "therein" and in lieu thereof insert the word "herein."

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I do not quite understand the purpose of the concurrent resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It merely proposes to correct an error in the enrollment of a bill. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

RADIO OPERATORS ON MERCHANT MARINE SHIPS

Mr. RADCLIFFE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of House bill 5074, which I reported a few minutes ago, with an amendment. It is an extremely important measure, and it is very desirable that it be acted on at once.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will read the title of the bill for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 5074) 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.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I have no objection to the present consideration of the bill. In fact, as a member of the committee, I supported the proposal, but I think a statement about the bill should be made by the Senator from Maryland.

Mr. RADCLIFFE. Mr. President, this bill has to do with radio operators on merchant-marine ships. It is highly desirable at this time that every safeguard should be taken to see to it that the men who serve in such capacities on our ships shall be fitted, both by ability and by loyalty, to serve in such important capacities.

It is undoubtedly true that the opportunities afforded radio operators and the importance of their duties have developed faster than the legislation on the subject has progressed. This bill attempts to remedy that situation. There is no doubt of the fact that a radio operator on a merchant-marine ship today has opportunities not only for usefulness but also for doing very serious damage.

The bill which was passed by the House provided that radio operators might be suspended by the Federal Communications Commission for certain stated reasons. The Senate Commerce Committee have reported an amendment which strikes out all after the enacting clause of the House bill and provides that no one shall serve as a radio operator upon any merchant-marine ship if his appointment is disapproved by the Secretary of the Navy. The bill as amended would leave the control and regulation generally of radio operators in the hands of the Federal Communications Commission as is the case today. However, it would permit the Secretary of the Navy to prevent any radio operator from serving on any specified trip, route, or in any specified area.

It is imperative, I think, that the Secretary of the Navy should have such power. The Navy is charged with the duty of making the seas safe, and certainly in that connection the radio operators in merchant-marine ships occupy

positions of great responsibility. We think that from the standpoint of the Government the amendment we have suggested is better than the text of the the House bill and that it is otherwise more efficient. It is more expeditious. We think it is also fairer and better generally from the standpoint of the radio operators.

I hope the Senate will consider and pass the bill immediately.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Commerce, with an amendment.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I desire to ask the Senator from Maryland a question. Does the Senator believe that this bill will effectively deal with the "fifth columnists" who are now radio operators on the merchant-marine ships of this country?

Mr. RADCLIFFE. Mr. President, the bill provides the best method we can suggest for dealing with such matters. It would permit the Secretary of the Navy, when he believed that a radio operator was not the one best fitted for a specified trip, route, or area, or whatever his reason might be, to prevent him from serving on that ship.

Mr. BRIDGES. Would the Secretary have to give his reasons?

Mr. RADCLIFFE. No; the bill would give the Secretary of the Navy the arbitrary right to decide whether a radio operator shall or shall not make a certain trip, or work on a certain route, in some specified area.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment reported by the committee will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. It is proposed to strike out all after the enacting clause, and to insert:

That during the national emergency declared by the President on May 27, 1941, to exist, but not after July 1, 1943, or the date upon which the President proclaims the existing national-defense emergency terminated, whichever occurs first, for the purpose of strengthening the national defense by providing additional safeguards, it shall be unlawful to employ any person or to permit any person to serve as radio operator aboard any vessel (other than a vessel of foreign registry) if the Secretary of the Navy

(1) has disapproved such employment for any specified voyage, route, or area of operation, and

(2) has notified the master of the vessel of such disapproval prior to the departure thereof.

No such vessel shall be granted clearance, depart, or attempt to depart from any port or place in the United States, its territories or possessions, or the Canal Zone, while having on board a person serving as radio operator in violation of this act. For any violation of this act, the master and the owner shall be severally subject to a penalty of not more than \$1,000 for which penalties the vessel shall be liable. Such penalties on application may be mitigated or remitted by the Secretary of Commerce.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment reported by the committee.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Maryland another question. Does he

think the penalty of a thousand-dollar fine is sufficient? If a man were a "fifth columnist" and intent on sabotaging or blowing up a ship, a \$1,000 fine would not make much difference, would it? I think the penalty should be very much heavier.

Mr. RADCLIFFE. The penalty is upon the ship and not upon the individual.

Mr. BRIDGES. I mean there should be a penalty of such a nature as to be more effective.

Mr. RADCLIFFE. Probably the fact that a penalty is provided would be sufficient, irrespective of the amount named.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, if there is to be any penalty under this measure, it ought to be under the Secretary of the Navy, because he may do anything he pleases.

Mr. BRIDGES. The penalty would be on the owner or operator of the ship for failing to carry out the order, as I understand.

Mr. RADCLIFFE. Yes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment reported by the committee.

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendment, ask for a conference with the House thereon, and that the conferees on the part of the Senate be appointed by the Chair.

The motion was agreed to; and the Vice President appointed Mr. RADCLIFFE, Mr. BAILEY, and Mr. JOHNSON of California conferees on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT BY SENATOR WILEY ON JAPANESE SITUATION

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD a statement issued by me today.

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

America has been attacked in a dastardly manner and war declared on her by Japan. This is undoubtedly pursuant to the tripartite agreement between the Axis powers, Germany, Japan, and Italy.

We as a people did not want war; it has been brought to us. Now we will take care of the job. There is no division in our ranks now. The criminal attack on Hawaii and Guam and elsewhere has made America one. We have but one purpose, and that is to win the war and preserve our American way of life. Let us now have:

(a) Less loose talk and more action but no underestimation of Japan's strength.

(b) More defense production and more for our money.

(c) Extension of the workday for everyone. This is no time for hysteria or complacency; no time for life as usual.

(d) No grafters or racketeers should be permitted now in Government or in industry. Japan asked for it. We will, with God's help, carry through to victory.

EDITORIAL COMMENT ON JAPANESE ATTACK

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the

body of the RECORD editorials from a number of newspapers dealing with the treacherous attack by Japan upon this country.

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

[From the New York Herald Tribune of December 8, 1941]

TO A VICTORIOUS END

In this solemn hour the first thought of every American will be of his country, "the drumming guns that have no doubts" have spoken. That union in face of peril, which was grievously lacking, is at hand. How to cooperate, what one can do to aid the flag that protects us all, becomes the instinctive thought of every citizen.

The attack itself, an act of naked aggression committed while Japanese envoys were actually in discussion with our State Department, and the President's message lay before the Emperor, came as a dismaying shock. Because Americans could not themselves take such action, it is difficult for them to conceive of the mind which instinctively acts without thought of law or honor. But if the manner of the aggression was a surprise, the fact that this Nation at last finds itself at grips with Japan will hold no corresponding astonishment. The course of Japanese militarism, seeking conquest in defiance of every legal and moral obligation, could not fail, if continued, to clash with this Nation's essential rights in the Pacific area. It had been the hope of Americans that the liberal elements among the Japanese people might be able to restrain these reckless aggressors. Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Hull deserve all praise for their patient efforts to support these elements and preserve the peace. Since the clash now appears to have been inevitable, its occurrence brings with it a sense of relief. The air is clearer. Americans can get down to their task with old controversies forgotten.

That task is plainly not confined to the Pacific. If the ambitions of the Tokyo militarists brought the issues of the Pacific to a bloody climax, they did so in the closest cooperation with their allies, the militarists of Berlin. But one war is being fought in the world today, and in the most accurate sense, Hitler is the master of the totalitarian group. Whether we should now declare war upon Germany as well as Japan is a matter of practical diplomacy. The fact is that the craters sunk at Honolulu by Japanese planes have brought to American soil the same war that has killed its thousands in Europe and enslaved so many of the free nations of the world.

The battle is on. It cannot stop in the Pacific until Japanese militarism has been ended for all time. It cannot stop in Europe until the power for evil o. Nazi militarists has been equally destroyed and their captives freed. If the maneuver of the Japanese attack was designed with any thought that its surprise would distract this Nation from its part in the world scene—in the Atlantic, in Europe, in Africa—the sooner the minds that so underestimated American intelligence are disabused of this notion the better. We know that we state no more than the simple truth when we declare that this war against our enemies—wherever they may be—will be fought to a victorious end with the last energy, the last resource, and the last ounce of determination of every American man and woman.

[From the New York Times of December 8, 1941]

WAR WITH JAPAN

There is only one possible answer to Japan's attack. That answer is an immediate declaration of war by the United States against Japan. This is so clear and so inescapable that Congress can be relied upon to act with

all possible speed and to give its answer with that unanimity which will speak for a united Nation.

We do not need at this stage to consider the reasons for the timing of this almost incredible assault upon the outposts of our defense by a nation whose emissaries in Washington were still expressing friendship for our people. Whether Japan has yielded at last to pressure from Hitler, who has obviously wished for many months to deflect American power from the Atlantic to the Pacific, or whether this is primarily and essentially an independent Japanese adventure, launched by a military clique in Tokyo whose powers of self-deception now rise to a state of sublime insanity, we cannot know until events have given more perspective. It is possible that the second hypothesis is the more credible one—since Hitler, much as he may wish to direct our attention to the Pacific, can scarcely desire at this time the open and formal entrance of the United States into a war which will certainly and automatically find us openly and formally at war with Germany as well before that war is finished. These are conjectures of great interest and importance. But they do not count in the face of explosive facts. The only thing that matters now is that a deliberate attempt has been made by an enemy power to destroy the defenses of America.

To that attempt we will reply. We will reply with our full force, without panic and without losing sight of our objectives. We will make war upon Japan and we will put an end to these interminable and unbearable threats of Japanese aggression. But in making war upon Japan we will not overestimate the ability of Japan to do us harm; we will not mistake the lesser danger for the greater danger, and we will not forget that Hitler, and not Tokyo, is the greatest threat to our security. The real battle of our times will not be fought in the Far East. It will be fought on the English Channel. We can count on our Government to recognize this fact. We can count on it to plan a strategy of war which takes account of the imperative necessity of maintaining an uninterrupted flow of strength to the main battle front in Europe. If Hitler is smashed, the situation in the Far East will take care of itself automatically. But if Hitler wins in Europe, we shall be in deadly danger, even if we have crushed Japan. We must so dispose of our own great strength that we can use it on two fronts to best advantage.

Whatever the military and naval strategy which we employ, we now go into battle in response to crystal-clear aggression and in defense of no far-away ideal, but of our own United States. In this crisis we must have unanimity, sacrifice, and American patriotism at its best. It is proper and necessary now to appeal particularly to those individuals who have opposed the President's foreign policies and to those organized groups which have fought at every step the recommendations he has made.

The Japanese attacks yesterday at Hawaii, at Guam, on American ships within a few days' steaming distance of our own Pacific coast have blown away with the force of a hurricane the whole structure of myth upon which opposition to the President's policies has been based—the myth that we were "not in danger"; the myth that it was "fantastic" even to imagine a direct attack on the defenses of the United States; the myth that the President has been "trying to drag us into war," instead of trying—as must now be so abundantly clear, even to the last skeptic—to find dependable allies for us in an hour of great need and to strengthen those allies for the test of strength that lay ahead. We do not impugn—we have never impugned—the patriotism of those who have held these beliefs, and asserted them so freely and so confidently. But we have questioned the wisdom of a judgment which they them-

selves must now revise in the face of accomplished fact. We know them to be good patriots and good Americans. When we appeal to them now for instant support of the President, we do not for a moment doubt that the appeal will be successful.

The time has come to forget pride of judgment, throw partisanship to the winds, and rally to the flag of the United States. Let us close our ranks without a moment's loss of time. Let us act at once to conserve that national unity which is our richest heritage. Let us bury every selfish interest in devotion to the national will. Let us be done with every influence and every circumstance which would impede American production and delay the full flow of our incomparable strength into this struggle to survive.

The United States has been attacked. The United States is in danger. Let every patriot take his stand on the bastions of democracy. We go into battle in defense of our own land, of our present and our future, of all that we are and all that we still hope to be, of a way of life which we have made for ourselves on free and independent soil, the only way of life which we believe to be worth living.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer of
December 8, 1941]

WAR: LET JAPAN HAVE IT!

Japan has unloosed war upon the United States with a blind fury and reckless disregard of consequences that stagger the imagination.

The sea and air attacks against American possessions in the Pacific, followed by a formal declaration of hostilities by the Japanese Government, have destroyed at one blow the hopes and prayers of the people of this country that such a catastrophe would not befall.

The United States didn't want this war. The heads of our Government were striving, even at the moment the Japanese touched off the explosion, to work out a formula for peace and stability in the Pacific and the Far East.

But to no avail. The Army jingoes in power in Tokyo threw reason to the winds and went berserk in an insane adventure that for fatalistic abandon is unsurpassed in the history of the world.

In one day of superlative madness Hitler's partner in the Orient, for purposes best known to the war lords in Tokyo and the inner council of the murderous Axis in Berlin, challenged the war power not only of the United States but of Great Britain.

Japan has attacked our naval bases. She has killed and wounded our service men. She has struck at our ships. Unprovoked by any act of ours, she has given an imitation of a Nazi blitz copied after the methods of that master of slaughter and destruction, Adolf Hitler.

Do the war-mad officials of the Japanese Government honestly believe they can get away with a crime like this? Or are they intent upon committing national hara-kiri?

Although Ambassador Nomura and special envoy Saburo Kurusu have appeared to be honestly trying to reach a settlement basis at the Washington conferences, the attitude of the Tokyo war makers in all matters touching Far East problems has been one of duplicity and mendacity.

With two-faced smugness Tokyo officials have played the United States for what they could get out of us. They have twisted facts out of all semblance of reality. They have lied about the barbaric war which for more than 4 years they have been waging against China. They have lied about their imperialistic designs on Indo-China and Thailand.

To what end? To the end that when the President of the United States went over their heads and appealed personally to the Japanese Emperor for aid toward a peaceful settlement, the fanatic Tokyo jingoes struck at America

before the Emperor could reply to the President. It's doubtful whether the mild "Son of Heaven" was even permitted to read Mr. Roosevelt's message.

The whole history of the negotiations, and now the ruthless attack upon outposts of the United States, testify to the criminal disregard by the Japanese Government of the first principles of international honor and integrity.

Let it be remembered, now and henceforth, that the United States shut down on exports of oil, gasoline, and other war needs to Japan not to cripple Japan's legitimate enterprises but to stop the growth of a Japanese war machine that eventually, it was readily conceivable, would be used against us. Japan has been under no threat from America, even though Tokyo's policy of aggression was contrary to our interests in the Pacific and endangered our access to vital defense materials in the Dutch Indies.

Here, then, is a war the United States didn't want, didn't provoke; a war the United States with every reasonable, patient effort tried to avert.

It is a war the Far East partner of Hitler wantonly hurled upon us.

In this solemn hour, with its portents of grave events not only in the Pacific but in the Atlantic, there can be no question of the unity of the American people. All personal issues, all partisan issues, all regional issues today must give place to one indomitable purpose: Decisive victory over Japan for the protection and welfare of all that Americans hold dear.

This is no time for doubting, for fearing, for hesitating. It is the hour for war to the limit. From ocean to ocean and border to border, and in all our outlying possessions, it is the hour for unity, faith, and unyielding determination.

It is the hour, in short, when all Americans must stand solidly behind the President. He is the Nation's head. He is the leader, the symbol of our representative Government and of our way of life. To him in this crisis the Nation owes undivided loyalty.

We shall not falter now. Our great Navy and air force are on the line of battle. Japan has cast the die. Japan has invited just retribution. Japan has asked for it—

Let Japan have it.

[From the Baltimore Sun of December 8,
1941]

WE SHALL WIN

Japan's declaration, following by a few hours her sudden attack on Hawaii, puts the United States into this second and most terrible war of the nations.

Like most of the attacks planned by the Axis partners, this one, too, was sprung after deceitful discussions and maneuvers. It was begun by Japan on the day after the United States Government, through President Roosevelt, made a friendly and respectful appeal to the Japanese Emperor for a peaceful settlement of the issues in dispute. News of it came at the very moment when Secretary Hull was receiving Japan's two envoys, pretending still that they were representing a friendly power.

Thus the United States enters the conflict with its record clear. It has stood from the beginning for a series of principles without the observance of which a peaceful and progressive comity of the nations is impossible. These principles the Japanese, like the Nazis and the Fascists before them, have called "obsolete." The world they envisage and the world they are slaughtering millions to achieve is a world divided among the strong and ruthless nations, with the weaker and the honorable as their slaves.

That world is not for the people of the United States. We cannot and will not submit to the destruction of international honor, the levying of tribute on the weak by the

strong, the parceling out of the world and its resources among the self-appointed dictators of human affairs. Since force is to be the determining factor, we resort to force.

The United States is today the strongest nation in the world. It has the greatest fleet. It has an air force already powerful beyond our hopes, and it has an industrial potential able to multiply many times and in short order its present striking power. It has a people proud of their heritage and conscious of their might. It knows the meaning of freedom and the cost of maintaining freedom.

Therefore we enter the conflict, which has thus been brought to us, with no sense of fear and no forebodings. We know we shall have to pay a high price for our freedom, but we also know that we shall be able to account for Japan in the Pacific and at the same time continue to give the fullest aid to Britain and the other nations now beating back Hitler and his allies in Europe.

We have the right on our side. We have our unmeasured force. We shall win.

[From the Washington News of December 8, 1941]

UNITY

"Till, dazed by many doubts, he wakes
The drumming guns that have no doubts."
Kipling wrote that back in 1894 of An America and the American Spirit.

America has been attacked. The drumming guns are sounding. And many problems have been solved on a Sabbath day. Chief of these is the problem of national unity. We will have that unity—from here in.

America now turns, as Kipling said, "a keen, untroubled face home, to the instant need of things."

IN WAR

It came, not by attack from Europe, as so many feared, but in the Pacific, which most Americans believed impossible.

Japan has attacked us without cause. The United States was still pleading for peace, still offering Japan honorable friendship, when she struck without warning.

The bombing of Hawaii, the torpedoing of ships on this side of the Pacific, were not acts of irresponsible commanders or even the result of some sudden decision by the Tokyo government. The orders must have been issued and confirmed by the Mikado, many days ago to permit the aircraft carriers and submarines to reach these battle stations so many thousands of miles away.

Thus the treachery was complete. It was premeditated. It was carried out while the United States Government, in patience and good faith, listened to long professions of friendship masking her plans for surprise attack.

So be it.

The Japanese found us slow to wrath. They will yet find us mighty in wrath. They found us unwilling to strike the first blow. They will yet find us striking the last blow.

They have played us for suckers. So we have seemed to them—for did we not supply them with the steel, oil, and other war materials to fight us?

Yes, we paid that price for peace. And we lost. But in the losing, we gained something which Japan lacks—something essential to give a peaceful and democratic people the will to fight and the will to win. That essential is clear proof to Americans that their Nation is not the aggressor but the defender.

Japan has provided that proof. The attack on Hawaii united America in a common horror and in a common resolve—a unity as grim and complete as if Japan had struck individually at 130,000,000 Americans.

She has thereby eliminated our chief dangers—indifference and division. Whatever the initial military and naval gains from her betrayal, they are insignificant beside the

defense spirit and untapped power which she has heedlessly provoked.

As this newspaper for many months has called for concentration on Pacific defense, for all-out preparedness, for an end of strikes as usual, business as usual, luxury as usual, so today we repeat those now too obvious necessities.

The losses suffered in the Battle of Hawaii will not have been in vain if they turn Americans from fears of Atlantic invasion in some distant future to the Pacific reality ignored so long. At last we may stop underestimating the Japanese. Hitler is attacking, indeed; but through the Japanese, as he has so long tried to do.

We must fight with everything we have. It will not be easy. But the greater our concentration and the greater our sacrifice, the sooner the victory.

America salutes the President, who fought so nobly for Pacific peace, and who now leads us in the just cause of self-defense. America salutes the armed forces, who have never lost a war.

[From the Los Angeles Times of December 8, 1941]

ACT OF A MAD DOG

Japan has asked for it. Now she is going to get it. It was the act of a mad dog, a gangster's parody of every principle of international honor.

The attack on Honolulu by short-range bombers proves past dispute that it had been days if not weeks in deliberate preparation. The "peace negotiations" were mere play acting to throw us off our guard.

The one respect in which Tokyo's "coup" differs from those of Hitler is that she has attacked no weak and defenseless nation. Instead, she has invited her own destruction by the swiftest and most ruthless means by which it can be encompassed.

[From the San Francisco Chronicle of December 8, 1941]

CALL TO UNITE FOR VICTORY

By the act of Japan, America is at war. The time for debate has passed and the time for action has come. That action must be united and unanimous. Politics is adjourned, whether between parties, factions, or economic groups. From now on America is an army with every man, woman, and child a soldier in it, all joined to the one end of victory.

If war had to come, it is perhaps well that it came this way, wanton, unwarned, in fraud and bad faith, virtually under a flag of truce. For a war there can be only one side in action, and now there is only one side in thought or feeling. Its slogan is "Americans Unite for Victory and Freedom!"

We cannot know how long this war will last, how wide it will range, nor what it will cost us in toil and sacrifices and in treasure. We do know that whatever the cost, we will play it, and that our reward will be to hand down to our children the free America which our fathers bequeathed to us.

Americans, unite!

[From the Chicago Tribune of December 8, 1941]

TO STRIKE WITH ALL MIGHT

War has been forced on America by an insane clique of Japanese militarists who apparently see the desperate conflict into which they have led their country as the only thing that can prolong their power.

Thus the thing that we all feared, that so many of us have worked with all our hearts to avert, has happened. That is all that counts. It has happened. America faces war through no volition of any American.

Recriminations are useless and we doubt that they will be indulged in, certainly not

by us. All that matters today is that we are in the war and the Nation must face that simple fact. All of us, from this day forth, have but one task. That is to strike with all our might to protect and preserve the American freedom that we all hold dear

[From the Chicago Sun of December 8, 1941]
SAYS BUT ONE CAN SURVIVE

It is war now, grim and to the death.

War to the death of Japanese and German militarism or to the death of the United States of America.

All that President Roosevelt foresaw and feared and worked against, all that lesser men refused to fear because they could not see, has come to pass. The thing of evil that is abroad in the world has coiled its ugly body and struck.

As Hitler struck at Europe, Japan has struck at America, cloaking words of peace in deeds of war and treachery.

Let no American think that this is a one-ocean war, a one-handed war or a war with one nation only.

We have been struck by the Weltschlange, the world serpent, its head in Germany, and its tail in Japan.

It was Hitler who brought this war upon us, luring the Japanese with promises of aid and loot, filling their ears with tales of American weakness today and strength tomorrow.

The Nation is one, or it is nothing. That means it is one, with a single will and purpose, a single heartbeat.

COMMENTS BY CHICAGO NEWSPAPERS ON JAPANESE SITUATION

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to incorporate in the body of the RECORD an editorial from the Chicago Tribune, an editorial from the Chicago Herald-American, a column entitled "In the News," from the Chicago Herald-American, two editorials from the Chicago Sun, an editorial from the Chicago Times, and an editorial from the Chicago Daily News, all dealing with the Japanese situation.

I am very happy to state that these great metropolitan newspapers of the city of Chicago are in accord 100 percent with the resolution passed by the Congress of the United States today.

It is well to note also that the Chicago Tribune once again has placed at the masthead of its editorial page the famous phrase of Stephen Decatur, "Our country! May she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."

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

[From the Chicago Tribune of December 8, 1941]

WE ALL HAVE BUT ONE TASK

War has been forced on America by an insane clique of Japanese militarists who apparently see the desperate conflict into which they have led their country as the only thing that can prolong their power.

Thus the thing that we all feared, that so many of us have worked with all our hearts to avert, has happened. That is all that counts. It has happened. America faces war through no volition of any American.

Recriminations are useless, and we doubt that they will be indulged in. Certainly not by us. All that matters today is that we are in the war, and the Nation must face that simple fact. All of us, from this day forth, have but one task. That is to strike with all our might to protect and preserve the American freedom that we all hold dear.

[From the Chicago Herald-American of December 8, 1941]

The United States is at war with Japan, and will conduct the war with every resource at its command and with the grim determination and unswerving loyalty of the American people.

This conflict is, of course, undesired and unwelcome.

But it is accepted with complete confidence in ultimate victory. And it is entered with complete national unity. Japan has provoked this war unjustly and unconscionably.

The Japanese armed forces have attacked American Territory and cities, American military and naval bases, and have destroyed substantial American properties and killed and maimed an undetermined number of American citizens.

Japan must learn and will soon learn that wrath and might of America are as formidable as the patience of America has been deep and prolonged.

We have amply demonstrated our peaceful intentions and aspirations.

Now we will demonstrate capacities for war which this world has not yet seen and cannot match.

It has always been an axiom in history that a peaceful people provoked to righteous war makes the most fearsome adversary.

That is the position in which Japan will find, to its regret, that it has placed the United States and the peaceful American people.

If the Japanese Government has deluded itself that we are divided and afraid of war, it has deceived itself grievously and gruesomely.

Perhaps Japan has mistaken the processes and practices of American democracy, which have given freedom of opinion and expression to our people and their leaders for a fundamental and irreparable division.

If so, Japan does not know America.

We are in this war, and we will win it.

Not just part of us, but all of us, are in the war.

There is no holding back from whatever service and sacrifice is required to win it.

There is no longer any debate on the wisdom or necessity of our present course, for the very simple reason that it is our forward-looking, purposeful, and unrelenting American course.

There is no further discussion of how we got into this war, but realistic, complete, and patriotic acceptance of the fact that we are in it.

There is only one kind of American now—the kind who is willing and glad and without equivocation or reservation in his steadfast and dutiful support of his country, his President, and his Government.

There is only one spirit in America now—the traditional and historic American spirit, which makes ordeals and tribulations the very source of the strength with which we defend and perpetuate the rights and liberties of our people.

There is only one goal for America now—the winning of a war we did not want and did not provoke, but that will find our inexhaustible wealth of manpower, materials, production, and labor solidly supporting the armed forces of the Nation.

There must be and is an end now of all domestic issues and differences, of politics and economics and all else, until the war is over and won.

We are all Americans now, united and strong and invincible.

We have a common and just American cause to serve and support.

Let all Americans have one purpose—the successful conclusion of this unwanted war as soon as possible, and the restoration of the peace we desire, and the resumption of our orderly, democratic way of life.

Let all Americans be Americans in every thought and act, in the high spirit of their fathers, and with faith in the destiny of their beloved country and its cherished flag.

[From the Chicago Herald-American of December 8, 1941]

Well, fellow Americans, we are in the war and we have got to win it.

There may have been some difference of opinion among good Americans about getting into the war, but there is no difference about how we should come out of it.

We must come out victorious and with the largest V in the alphabet.

We are not completely prepared for war.

We have not got a Swiss system of universal service that we will have to have some day, since the lands are full of robbers and seas of pirates.

But we will get better and stronger every day, and we will not have to get very good and very strong to knock the everlasting daylight out of Japan.

We may have some small reverses at first, but do not let that worry you—if it happens.

It is not who wins the first round but who wins the last one that counts for victory.

And there is no doubt about the victory, folks—none whatever.

The worst thing about the war with Japan is that it will divide our efforts and prevent us from rendering the all-out aid to England that we were doing and planning further to do.

But we will still manage to keep Britain going with our right hand while we poke Japan in the nose with our left.

Japan has been wanting war for a long time.

It has been swaggering around Asia, murdering a lot of unarmed Chinamen.

Now it is going to get a war, and a real one.

Fortunately, we are well on our way toward a dominating and determining two-ocean Navy and an all-skies airplane fleet.

Fortunately, we can manufacture 10 ships to Japan's 1, and 10 airplanes to Japan's 1.

Naturally we can fly the planes better and fight the ships better.

And that means that as soon as we swing into action we will wash up the war.

Japan's attack on Hawaii is probably with the idea of keeping us on defense at home.

But we will not stay at home and we will not stay on defense.

Before the war is over we will have burned up all the paper houses in Japan and sunk most of their scrap-iron battleships and put this bunch of oriental marauders back on the right little, tight little, out-of-sight little island where they belong.

And we will have fenced them in there.

Then maybe we will let them have a little oil—coal oil or castor oil, we cannot tell which yet.

Our main concern now is about England.

This attack by Japan upon us is largely to create a diversion.

We must not be diverted any more than is necessary for our own protection.

The war is our war now—not only in Asia but in Europe.

We have got to win in both arenas.

The European war, to be frank and factual, is not going to be so easy, but we can win it and will.

We will do our best to help England now, and after we have washed up Japan we can concentrate on Europe and straighten things out there.

The politicians have had the war all to themselves for a long time.

It has been a wordy war—a windy war.

Now it is going to be a fighting war.

The American people are going to take hold.

The politicians proposed the war, and the American people are going to dispose of it.

There is going to be a new order in Europe and a new order in Asia all right, all right.

The American people are going to issue the order.

The new order, given mandatorially to the marauding nations of the world, will be:

"Keep the international law; maintain the peace of the world; dismiss your robber bands and pirate hordes; get back to your own confines and stay there."

That will be the new order, and, believe us, it will be a new order and a new era for most of the world except America.

But it will be an era of peace, an era of prosperity, an era of health and wealth and happiness, an era of decency and democracy, an era of righteousness and religion, an era of enlightenment and liberty for all.

[From the Chicago Sun of December 7, 1941]

The Nation is at war. It is easy for any American to establish a standard of conduct for his neighbors. The more critical the state of the country, the easier. The difficulty is to establish a standard for one's self.

In supreme crisis such as war, the problem simplifies itself. One is either for his country and its government, or against them.

The Chicago Sun offers a stern and sober statement of fact as a basis for its own conduct.

The United States is legally at war with Germany.

This is said in no loose sense and with no uncertainty. The American and German Nations are engaged in public war and an unbroken string of Supreme Court decisions running back 140 years will testify to that fact.

In 1799 a French privateer captured an American ship. It was recaptured by an American warship, and the question of salvage depended on whether the United States and France were at war or peace. The Supreme Court held that they were at war, Justice Washington saying (4 Dallas 37):

"It may, I believe, be safely laid down, that every contention by force between nations, in external matters, under the authority of their respective governments, is not only war, but public war. If it be declared in form, it is called solemn and is of the perfect kind; because one whole nation is at war with another whole nation. * * * But hostilities may subsist between two nations, more confined in its nature and extent; being limited as to places, persons, and things; and this is more properly termed imperfect war. * * * Still, however, it is a public war, because it is external contention by force between some of the members of the two nations, authorized by the legitimate powers. It is a war between the two nations."

These words have been quoted again and again by the Supreme Court, with approval, in later cases. They leave only one loophole through which it could be argued that the United States and Germany are at peace, to wit: That Hitler is exercising legitimate powers when he ordered his navy to sink American war ships, but that the President of the United States has no constitutional power to do anything that creates or recognizes a state of limited war, because only Congress can declare a solemn war. But the Supreme Court has passed on that, too. Twice, in cases arising out of the Civil War, it upheld the power of President Lincoln to order a blockade of southern ports, before Congress had acted, and declared that his action marked the legal beginning of the war.

In the *Protector case* (12 Wall. 700) the Court said:

"The question in the present case is, When did the rebellion begin and end? * * * The proclamation of intended blockade by the President may, therefore, be assumed as marking the first of these dates, and the proclamation that the war had closed as marking the second."

In the *Prize cases* (2 Black 635) the Court declared:

"The proclamation of blockade is itself official and conclusive evidence to the Court that a state of war existed which demanded and authorized a recourse to such a measure."

The United States and Germany are therefore at war, through the constitutional acts of their respective Governments. It is our intention to uphold the Government of the United States in its efforts to win the war.

[From the Chicago Sun of December 8, 1941]

JAPAN STRIKES

It is war now, grim and to the death. War to the death of Japanese and German militarism or to the death of the United States of America.

All that President Roosevelt foresaw and feared and worked against, all that lesser men refused to fear because they could not see, has come to pass. The thing of evil that is abroad in the world has coiled its ugly body and struck.

As Hitler struck at Europe, Japan has struck at America, cloaking words of peace in deeds of war and treachery.

Let no American think that this is a one-ocean war, a one-handed war, or a war with one nation only.

We have been struck by the Weltschlange—the world serpent—its head in Germany and its tail in Japan.

Japan has plunged us into war to the hilt, not only with herself but with Germany—war without limit in space or time or effort. We stand where Britain stands, where Russia stands. Never will there be peace or security for us until all the war-mad dictators lie upon the ground, their dreams of conquest shattered, their war machines beaten to scrap.

It was Hitler who brought this war upon us, luring the Japanese with promises of aid and loot; filling their ears with tales of American weakness today and strength tomorrow. If for strategic reasons, our Government does not proclaim at once the parity of Germany and Japan as enemies, let us not for one moment forget that it is nevertheless true, and that our task has been set for us by those who loosed the bolt of war.

Is there need, at this moment, to call once more for that national unity which should have been ours 2 years ago?

No; a thousand times, no.

The Nation is one, or it is nothing. That means it is one, with a single will and purpose; a single heartbeat.

Enemy agents there are among us, and "fifth columnists," but let us forget, in a split second, all the debates and discords that have divided loyal American citizens. There are no internal enemies but those who show themselves to be such from this day onward.

Not patriotic passion, but purpose, is the need in Congress, and must be the keynote of American thought.

The labor law we need now is not one to push or repress, but to unite the will to victory of workers and employers alike.

The service of every man and woman belongs to the country; a universal draft in which there are no age limits.

"I offer you blood and tears," said Winston Churchill to his people. God willing, and every one of us doing his part, the American people will make it blood and tears of victory.

[From the Chicago Times]

AN AXIS POWER HAS STARTED WAR AGAINST THE UNITED STATES

The conflagration about which President Roosevelt in 1937 warned the Western Hemisphere has spread to our land. A lunatic Japan, under the lash of a lunatic Germany, has commenced hostilities against the United States and Great Britain.

If war had to be for us, it came the way we would want it recorded in history. Never has there been a more clear-cut case of treacherous aggression against our Nation. Japan struck without warning at the very moment her Ambassadors were calling at our State Department, presumably seeking a peaceable settlement of Pacific affairs.

If anything were needed to make the record clear beyond question of doubt, President Roosevelt's direct appeal to Emperor Hirohito is that evidence. Persuasive, conciliatory couched in terms approaching humility, Mr. Roosevelt's was one of the most moving appeals for peace ever addressed by the head of one state to another in all the annals of mankind.

Yet from the nature of the attacks upon Hawaii and Guam and on American ships in the Pacific just a few hundred miles from San Francisco, it is plainly evident that for at least 2 or 3 weeks, while Ambassadors Nomura and Kurusu were in daily "peace conferences" in Washington, the Japanese Fleet was already in action against us. There is no other conclusion than that the Japanese diplomatic emissaries were deliberately stalling to give their naval forces time to maneuver into position for attack.

The American people inevitably are united today. With a single mind the Nation presses implacably toward smashing international gangsterism. Already the bitterest isolationists have announced their unswerving support of the Nation's defense. As Congress meets in joint session to hear from the President all the people, as well as Congress, concur unanimously in the resolution for a counter-offensive war.

In the wave of indignation against Japan the American people will keep a sane perspective. Japan has attacked us. It is against Japan we move. But Japan's action is only part of a world assault upon peace, justice, and international order. Had it not been for Adolf Hitler, Japan would never have ventured upon such a suicidal course.

It must be remembered that Japan, Germany, and Italy are signatories to a war pact aimed at world domination, with every nation to be assigned "its proper sphere"—as the Axis leaders may determine. War started against us by Japan is tantamount to war upon us by her two partners in crime. There can be no peace until those who seek to conquer the world by force and terror have been crushed.

No easy task has been thrust upon us by a mad military clique in Tokyo that has made this war against us on orders of a madder military cabalism in Berlin. We shall have our full share of blood, toil, tears, and sweat. We have talked about sacrifices. Now we shall have to make them—our dead in Hawaii have already made them.

There can be no fears as to the ultimate outcome of this ordeal. Aroused, united, able at least to throw our full tremendous strength into the struggle unhampered by doubts, confusion, and internal differences, the American people can deal blows no nation on earth can match.

A strange blindness afflicts nations or leaders of nations who believe in war as an instrument of national policy. They never detect the latent strength which democratic peoples possess underneath a veneer of apparent weakness, the surface appearance of disunity, which is the natural accompaniment of democratic processes.

So the aggressor nations send forth their grim war lords, their armies, and navies perfectly trained in the arts of slaughter and destruction. Then, sooner or later, the patient, peaceable people of the democracies, amiable people who have no ambition but to be left alone to live their own lives, get pushed around just too much. Reluctantly, they lay aside normal pursuits, put aside the unfinished business of peace, roll up their

sleeves, and, made strong by righteous wrath, proceed to wallop the daylights out of the aggressors.

It has happened many times before. It is going to happen now. Let us hope that when this dirty business has once more been accomplished the peaceful peoples of the world will find the wisdom to set up some enduring form of international peace so that this time the sacrifices which we unitedly face will not have been made in vain.

[From Chicago Daily News]

A united Nation today, the United States is at war. We write these words in sorrow. We write them also with a sense, undoubtedly shared by a vast number of Americans, not exactly of relief at this tragic ending of the long nerve strain to which we have been subjected, but of deep faith that all is somehow for the best. We have tried in every reasonable way to avoid what has happened. At the hands both of Hitler and Japan we have been patient and long-suffering. To everyone the truth should at last be apparent, as the Daily News has for months been explaining: That Hitler's plans, in conjunction with Japan's, included—at his own chosen moment, under the Tokyo-Berlin-Rome alliance—a blitz attack on the United States. Sooner or later it had to come.

Thanks now to Japan, the deep division of opinion that has rent and paralyzed our country will be swiftly healed. It cannot be otherwise. Once more we shall be a united people, firm in a single determination—to maintain our liberties by the complete and utter defeat of our foes.

WAR WITH JAPAN—STATEMENT BY SENATOR MEAD

Mr. MEAD. Mr. President, the Government of Japan has struck a new low, among the nations of the world, in the methods employed in the initiation of warfare. The direct assault on the United States yesterday by Japan finds few parallels in recorded history. The whole character of the unprovoked attack was reprehensible, infamous, and diabolical.

While Japan's emissaries were here in this city professing friendliness to the American people, while they falsely pleaded the cause of their country at the State Department, while they expressed affection for our leadership in the White House, their own nation's dive bombers and undersea craft were dealing death and destruction to our people and our ships in the Pacific.

Japan will never live this down. So long as present generations live, and probably much longer, Japanese diplomacy will be the subject of scorn, derision, and contempt.

The United States, and all the Americas, are swiftly accepting the challenge. The treachery of the Japanese can only result in their complete military annihilation. The only hope for the Japanese people themselves will be their own relentless purge of the sneaks and unprincipled, insane militarists who now lead the Japanese Empire.

The methods which were resorted to yesterday were in conformity with the technique of past Axis aggressions, the only difference being that this attack was more dastardly, more dishonorable. But Japan has stooped far below the gutter level. She has prostituted all the rules of human decency and accepted codes of international conduct. By foul and

despicable means she has spilled American blood. She will be repaid in kind—and repaid a thousandfold—for her outrageous conduct.

Aside from the barbarism of this sudden attack, we do well to keep in mind that for some time Japan has been a growing menace to our safety and security in the Pacific. Our trade and commerce, in fact, our right to the freedom of the seas, has for some time been threatened by the militarists of Tokyo. Our strategic materials, vital commodities, and normal exchange of commerce, have been placed in jeopardy. The future of the Philippines has been jeopardized. Yesterday's clouds of threat and uncertainty are now cleared. The enemy is unmasked. Our purpose is well-defined. We will seek out the enemy, and we will apply American force in the cause of justice, decency, and our own security.

Mr. President, no scintilla of criticism can be leveled at our President, our State Department, or the Congress in connection with the conduct of the recent negotiations. We have exerted every feasible effort to avert this conflict. We have even gone to the extent of making sacrifices in the matter of critical materials, in the matter of trade negotiations, and in the matter of friendly conciliation, in supreme endeavors to pacify the Nipponese and to maintain peace in the Pacific. The President of the United States, in a final plea, appealed directly to the highest Japanese authority, the Emperor himself, to use his mighty influence on the side of peace.

We know now the futility of all these efforts. It is a heartbreaking catastrophe. War must be waged, men must die, homes must be broken, because the Axis leaders in Tokyo have insisted upon this course. They have brought down upon themselves the curse and affliction of war. They have dug the grave into which they will inevitably fall.

In this fateful hour, Mr. President, we find our moral strength in our Nation's leadership. We can depend upon our President—our Commander in Chief—to direct the mighty force of the United States. We can depend upon our Navy to measure up to the highest traditions of the past. We can depend upon our military forces to be ever on the alert, and efficiently to carry out their missions. We can depend, too, upon the patriotism of capital and labor; they will set aside their differences, and will insist that work stoppages be averted by mediation. And, most important of all, we can depend upon the great civilian population of the Nation to unite as a whole—body, mind, and heart—promptly and enthusiastically to assume their responsibilities, and to discharge them with speed and vigor.

The Congress must support all efforts to combat this new spread of Axis aggression. War, with its tragedy, has come to our people. We will see it through; we will bring the Japanese militarists to their knees; we will fight as never before to guarantee our own security, and to restore the blessings of peace.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have inserted in the RECORD as a part of my remarks an editorial which appeared in the New York Herald Tribune today entitled "To a Victorious End."

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

[From the New York Herald Tribune of December 8, 1941]

TO A VICTORIOUS END

In this solemn hour the first thought of every American will be of his country. "The drumming guns that have no doubts" have spoken. That union in face of peril, which was grievously lacking, is at hand. How to cooperate, what one can do to aid the flag that protects us all becomes the instinctive thought of every citizen.

The attack itself, an act of naked aggression committed while Japanese envoys were actually in discussion with our State Department, and the President's message lay before the Emperor, came as a dismaying shock. Because Americans could not themselves take such action, it is difficult for them to conceive of the mind which instinctively acts without thought of law or honor. But if the manner of the aggression was a surprise, the fact that this Nation at last finds itself at grips with Japan will hold no corresponding astonishment. The course of Japanese militarism, seeking conquest in defiance of every legal and moral obligation, could not fail, if continued, to clash with this Nation's essential rights in the Pacific area. It had been the hope of Americans that the liberal elements among the Japanese people might be able to restrain these reckless aggressors. Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Hull deserve all praise for their patient efforts to support these elements and preserve the peace. Since the clash now appears to have been inevitable, its occurrence brings with it a sense of relief. The air is clearer. Americans can get down to their task with old controversies forgotten.

That task is plainly not confined to the Pacific. If the ambitions of the Tokyo militarists brought the issues of the Pacific to a bloody climax, they did so in the closest cooperation with their allies, the militarists of Berlin. But one war is being fought in the world today, and in the most accurate sense Hitler is the master of the totalitarian group. Whether we should now declare war upon Germany as well as Japan is a matter of practical diplomacy. The fact is that the craters sunk at Honolulu by Japanese planes have brought to American soil the same war that has killed its thousands in Europe and enslaved so many of the free nations of the world.

The battle is on. It cannot stop in the Pacific until Japanese militarism has been ended for all time. It cannot stop in Europe until the power for evil of Nazi militarists has been equally destroyed and their captives freed. If the maneuver of the Japanese attack was designed with any thought that its surprise would distract this Nation from its part in the world scene—in the Atlantic, in Europe, in Africa—the sooner the minds that so underestimated American intelligence are disabused of this notion the better. We know that we state no more than the simple truth when we declare that this war against our enemies—wherever they may be—will be fought to a victorious end with the last energy, the last resource, and the last ounce of determination of every American man and woman.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Chaffee, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House

had passed without amendment the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 116) declaring that a state of war exists between the Imperial Government of Japan and the Government and the people of the United States, and making provision to prosecute the same.

CONTROL OF STRIKES IN DEFENSE INDUSTRIES

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President, for the information of the Senate, and since a great number of Senators have made inquiries in regard to the matter, I should like to announce that the Senate Committee on Education and Labor met this morning, according to agreement, at 10:30 o'clock. We were to have discussed procedure. All the members of the committee were stunned, of course, by the events which have occurred since we last met, and it was moved and decided that the committee meet on Wednesday next at 10:30 o'clock a. m., without prejudice to any action which has been placed before us, to consider procedure.

Mr. President, I am tempted to say, as a result of the remarks made by the Senator from New York [Mr. MEAD] in regard to capital and labor—and I am sure I express the opinion of the entire Committee on Education and Labor—that we trust and hope that within the 48 hours between now and the time when the committee will again meet, some action will have been taken on the part of capital and labor whereby a voluntary method of avoiding stoppages in our defense program may be provided.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator from Utah when he expects to hold hearings on the Smith bill?

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. No decision at all was reached in our meeting this morning about procedure. I can say that no hearings were held on the Smith bill in the House committee; so, of course, out of fairness to all concerned, I think that if we go forward with the matter we shall hold hearings on the Smith bill.

Mr. BYRD. Will the Senator give me some idea as to how long the hearings will last? It seems to me that this proposed legislation, passed in the House by a large majority, should have the consideration of the Senate as promptly as possible. I was wondering how long the Senator from Utah thought the hearings would continue.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I should like to have an answer also to the inquiry I am about to propound. The Senator from Utah speaks of hearings on the House bill. Is he contemplating hearings also on the Connally bill, and on the bill which has been before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor? In other words, is the committee to have hearings covering all the proposals, or merely on the measure passed by the House?

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. The Connally bill is not before the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. McNARY. I appreciate that; I know that it was considered by the Committee on the Judiciary; but I assume the Senator's committee would have a right to consider that bill in connection with the general subject.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. I cannot answer for the committee in that regard, but I can in regard to the other bills. We have completed hearings on the Ball bill, which has been before the committee for some time and which has been reported and placed on the Senate calendar. We have also before us the Bridges bill and the Herring bill. We have held hearings on the Herring bill. The Bridges bill contains some features which are covered by the Smith bill, so that if we hold hearings on the Smith bill, there will be opportunity to consider the phases of the Bridges bill which are covered by the Smith bill.

As to the Connally bill, I think the provisions in the Connally bill which it was suggested should be attached to the Smith bill in the House of Representatives were dropped. Therefore there is not before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor a measure similar to the Connally bill.

Now, if I may answer the Senator from Virginia, I may say that if the chairman of the committee could have his way we would proceed with dispatch, and hear from all persons who should testify before us, but would limit the testimony so that there would not be vain repetitions. In that way I think we could meet the problem before us with dispatch and give due consideration to all the facts. It is the intent of the chairman at the present time to follow that course.

Mr. BYRD. The Senator from Utah contemplates reporting the Smith bill for the consideration of the Senate about next Monday. I understand that suggestion was discussed in the committee meeting. I was wondering if it would be possible to do that.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. When the committee met and outlined the list of witnesses who would probably be called, it was assumed that 3 days of hearings would be sufficient and that we likely could be ready next Monday to make some sort of report.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Utah yield to me?

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. I am glad to yield to the Senator from Texas.

Mr. CONNALLY. The Senator made some reference to a bill which I introduced, and he said something about provisions of that bill being dropped. I did not quite understand what he meant by that statement.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. When the measure passed by the House of Representatives was under consideration some provisions similar to certain provisions in the Connally bill were presented, but they were left out of the Smith bill as it was adopted by the House of Representatives.

Mr. CONNALLY. They never were in the Smith bill.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Not in the way in which they are contained in the Connally bill.

Mr. CONNALLY. That is what I am talking about. I wish to say to the Senator from Utah that I expect at the earliest possible time to press for consideration of my bill. Some of the provisions of the Smith bill might very well be incorporated in the bill which I have

offered. But I am insisting, so far as I can have any influence, that the two principles contained in the bill which I introduced—that is, the power to take over strike-bound plants, and at least the freezing of pre-strike relationships—shall be continued, because those principles are absolutely essential.

There is nothing in the Smith bill which authorizes the taking over of strike-bound plants. Here, let us say, is an employer who cannot produce or will not produce, or here is a group of employees who will not produce or cannot produce. If that plant is to operate, who else but the Government of the United States can take it over and see that it continues to operate?

The Smith bill still leaves the situation open to all the squabbles and disturbances and arguments between employers and employees which my bill is designed to bring to an end. The minute the Government steps in and takes over the Government itself is the employer, and if the plant is "frozen," the Government can operate it as it has been operated in the past.

Mr. MEAD. Mr. President, permit me to say that I believe the Senator should have made one exception, and that is with respect to the matter of wages.

Mr. CONNALLY. Yes; a Defense Wage Board is provided for that purpose. Everyone wants the employee to get a fair wage. But we do not want the employee to stand at the door of the plant with a club and say, "I am not going to work, and nobody else shall work." I do not regard the penalties contained in the Smith bill as of any force whatever. What penalty is there in saying, "You can go ahead and strike, but you cannot appeal to the Labor Board?" That is no penalty. That is simply striking one on the wrist with a silk handkerchief.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President, since questions have been asked with regard to hearings, in order to make the answer complete I must add that hearings on the Connally bill have been held by the Judiciary Committee and after the hearings the bill was reported to the Senate.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me further?

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. I yield.

Mr. CONNALLY. Hearings were held before the Judiciary Committee on the bill which I introduced, and in those hearings representatives of the War Department said they wanted the bill to be passed without amendment. The Navy Department, through its officers, appeared and said that if we passed the bill it would do the job. The Maritime Commission appeared, through its representatives, and said, "This bill will do the work. If it is passed we can build ships." That is what the hearings revealed. The Secretary of War informally told me last Saturday that he hoped to God the Senate would pass the bill which I have introduced. He said, "We can continue production in these plants and the War Department can get arms and munitions if your measure is passed."

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, will the Senator from Texas yield?

Mr. CONNALLY. The Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS] has the floor.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. I yield the floor.

Mr. CONNALLY. Very well, then I shall take the floor.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Texas is recognized.

Mr. CONNALLY. I yield to the Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. HATCH. What the Senator from Texas has just said is the sole purpose of the bill which he introduced. It is not proposed to be permanent legislation.

Mr. CONNALLY. No, it would not be permanent legislation.

Mr. HATCH. It is proposed legislation intended to take care of the present situation in connection with strikes in defense industries. So, as the Senator from Texas has said, it is essentially a defense measure.

Mr. CONNALLY. I will say to the Senator from New Mexico, who rendered very efficient service in the subcommittee and also in the full committee, that the bill which I introduced is not essentially an antilabor bill, it is not essentially an antiemployer bill; it is essentially a national-defense measure, having for its primary and supreme purpose the continuation of production in these plants, which is the Government's interest. The Government's interest is more important than the interest of labor; it is more important than the interest of the employer. The bill is limited to the emergency. The plants must be turned back as soon as the Government finds that the employer can operate them and continue production. It is all temporary. We are not undertaking to solve on a permanent peacetime basis all the difficulties which the Smith bill and other measures undertake to solve. We do not have time to stop and do that.

Mr. MURRAY and Mr. BYRD addressed the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Texas yield, and if so, to whom?

Mr. CONNALLY. I yield first to the Senator from Montana.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, I should like to inquire of the Senator if he does not feel, in view of the conditions which have developed as a result of the war, that the necessity for proposed legislation of this character will now be obviated? It seems to me that labor is alert to the situation which now confronts the country. I understand there are in the course of preparation at the present moment statements by labor showing their intention to give 100 percent loyal support to the Government in its program of national defense.

It seems to me that if at this time we were to pass special legislation aimed at labor we would do more damage than good. I for one would hate to see legislation of any kind directed at labor taken up by the Senate now. I believe that labor is as patriotic as any other group in the United States, and that we have no need to fear labor in the emergency which confronts us. I believe we will find from the statements which are about

to be submitted to the people of the country that labor is ready and willing to join with the other groups of the Nation to give loyal support to our Government.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, will the Senator now yield to me?

Mr. CONNALLY. I shall yield to the Senator from Virginia in a moment.

I wish to say to the Senator from Montana that I think labor as a whole is patriotic, but I do not think all its members are patriotic. If my bill is unnecessary it will not hurt anybody. If labor will continue to produce without strikes, and without disturbances, then the passage of this bill will not hurt labor at all. The imminence of war and the conditions of war make it all the more important that production shall proceed and shall not be interrupted. My bill is not an anti-labor bill. It is not an anti-employer bill. It is a Government bill. It is an anti-enemy-of-the-Government bill, if you want to call it that.

Does that answer the Senator from Montana?

Mr. MURRAY. But the purpose of the bill is to prevent strikes.

Mr. CONNALLY. Exactly. But if there are to be no strikes, then it will not stop any strikes. Therefore it will not hurt anybody.

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

Mr. CONNALLY. I yield.

Mr. HATCH. The bill of the Senator from Texas does not come into play until work is actually stopped at a plant. There must be a stoppage of work before the bill comes into play at all.

Mr. MURRAY. But it assumes that there is to be danger of strikes, which, it seems to me, is not a proper assumption.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I greatly respect the views of the Senator from Montana, and wish I had the optimistic view which he entertains, but that is what was the trouble in Hawaii yesterday. The Army and the Navy did not suppose that the Japanese would come over and bomb them, but they did. So I would rather not suppose that there will be no strikes. I hope there will not be any, but if there should be, I want the Government protected, so it can act—not next week, not after long hearings, but instantly.

Mr. MURRAY. But as the result of the statements sent over the country by the press, it is feared by some that the object of the proposed legislation is punitive; that it is designed to threaten labor.

Mr. CONNALLY. Oh, no.

Mr. MURRAY. It seems to me it is not necessary to do that. I believe the passage of the bill would create a feeling that a bayonet was being pointed at labor to coerce it into a course which it is going to follow anyway.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, let me say to the Senator that there is not a punitive line in the bill which I have introduced. All it provides is that the Government shall take over a plant when and if there is delay caused by a strike, or by any other cause. When the Government takes it over every man is free to quit if he wants to quit, or to work if he wants to work. The only coercive

feature is that it is to be assumed that when the Government takes over the operation of a plant it will not permit two or three fellows at the front door with clubs to determine whether the plant is to produce. If that is punitive, let it be punitive.

Mr. MURRAY. It seems to me we should give labor an opportunity.

Mr. CONNALLY. We are giving labor an opportunity. Up to the time the Government takes over, labor has been working voluntarily under certain conditions under which it assumed employment. We propose to make sure that neither the employer nor the employee shall take advantage of the Government's extremity in its hour of peril by being able to demand that the relationship be changed to his selfish advantage.

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

Mr. CONNALLY. I yield.

Mr. HATCH. I merely wish to call the attention of the Senator to a fact of which he is well aware, and of which every other Member of the Senate is aware, that in passing the Selective Service Act the Congress, with respect to industry, passed exactly such a law as is now proposed with respect to labor.

Mr. CONNALLY. That is true.

Mr. HATCH. If the measure now proposed is punitive, the Selective Service Act was punitive.

Mr. CONNALLY. Exactly.

Mr. HATCH. It seeks to apply to both sides the same standard that was set up in the Selective Service Act.

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

Mr. CONNALLY. I yield.

Mr. BYRD. The Senator from Texas made reference to the Smith bill. The Smith bill likewise applies only to the emergency, and applies only to strikes in defense industries.

Mr. CONNALLY. I mentioned the Smith bill. There are a number of bills the purpose of which is to lay down a permanent peacetime plan. I do not seek to do that.

Mr. BYRD. The Smith bill was passed by the House of Representatives by a vote of nearly two to one. If the Senate ignores the Smith bill and sends over to the House a Senate bill, I predict that it will receive no consideration from the House of Representatives.

Mr. CONNALLY. The coercive strike which the Senator is threatening does not have any influence with me.

Mr. BYRD. I am not threatening any strike. I say that if the Senate refuses to consider the Smith bill the House will be justified in not considering the Senate bill.

Mr. CONNALLY. I assume that the Senator will consider it. The Senator from Virginia is against strikes in defense industries, and yet he is threatening the Senate with a sit-down strike unless it passes the kind of bill he wants to have passed.

Mr. BYRD. I am not threatening the Senate. I am only predicting what will happen.

Mr. CONNALLY. The Senator is threatening a sit-down strike unless the Senate passes a bill the author of which

lives in his State and is one of his constituents.

Mr. BYRD. I merely said that if the Senate should not consider the Smith bill the House would be justified in not considering the Senate bill.

Mr. CONNALLY. I am in favor of considering them all, and selecting the best bill.

Mr. BYRD. It is entirely satisfactory to the Senator from Virginia to have all the bills considered on their merits by the Senate itself.

Mr. CONNALLY. I hope the Senator will not renew his threat of a sit-down strike.

Mr. BYRD. I shall be glad to renew it if the Senate does not consider the Smith bill.

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

Mr. CONNALLY. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. With reference to the status of the various bills on the subject of strike legislation, let me say to the Senator from Texas that I am not a member of either the Judiciary Committee or the Committee on Education and Labor. I think it is unfortunate that there should now be any controversy between those two committees with regard to the matter of jurisdiction over legislation of this sort.

The Judiciary Committee has reported the Connally bill, and it is now on the calendar. Any Senator may move to take it up at any time when he can obtain recognition for that purpose. I have been unavoidably absent, but I have been trying to keep up with the situation. As I understand, since the Connally bill was reported to the Senate by the Judiciary Committee the Committee on Education and Labor has had under consideration the so-called Ball bill; and since the House has passed the Smith bill, now that the Committee on Education and Labor has before it both the Ball bill and the Smith bill, upon which I understand no report has been made, if the Connally bill now on the calendar is taken up, either the Smith bill or the Ball bill is in order as a substitute or as an amendment.

Mr. CONNALLY. That is correct.

Mr. BARKLEY. I have the feeling that until there has been some development through a hearing that would inform the Senate better than it is now informed—certainly better than I am informed—it might be unfortunate to try to take up the Connally bill and then offer either the Ball bill or the Smith bill, or any part of the Smith bill, as a substitute or as an amendment. It seems to me that until the committee has had a hearing and given those who are for the measure and those who are against it an opportunity to be heard, it might be of no disadvantage to let proposed labor legislation ride for a few days until the Committee on Education and Labor can have a hearing and make a report, if it wishes to make a report. At least we should have information as to the attitude of those interested in legislation before we take it up.

I should dislike to be called upon to vote in my present state of information, or misinformation, concerning the Smith

bill or the Ball bill as an amendment to or substitute for the Connally bill. I think a few days ought to be devoted to trying to clarify the atmosphere in respect to the various measures before we take up the question in the Senate. Of course, I have no objection to taking up as soon as possible any bill which is pertinent and necessary or advisable. But I feel that time might be gained, and we might gain something in constructive legislation if the committee were given an opportunity to develop the facts as they will be presented by those who favor and those who oppose the Smith bill or the Ball bill.

In a technical sense, we cannot consider all three bills. One of them has been reported by the Committee on the Judiciary, and is now on the calendar. Have I stated the situation correctly?

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President, I am in hearty agreement with what our leader says, except in one particular. In that particular a correction should be made. The Ball bill is already on the calendar.

Mr. BARKLEY. I was not informed. I thought it was still in the committee.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, let me say to the Senator from Kentucky that I am not hostile to any of these measures if they are meritorious and the Senate wants to approve them. I am only insisting on the retention of what I regard as the two most important features of my own bill. I refer to the power to take over strike-bound plants and the power to freeze relationships as they exist before a strike. When we make such provisions we take away any hope or inducement for a strike, and any temptation for a strike.

The Senator from Kentucky wants hearings. The Judiciary Committee of the Senate had full hearings, at which representatives of the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L. appeared. Those hearings have been printed, and are available to every Senator.

The reason why the Senator from Texas originally asked that his bill be referred to the Judiciary Committee was that he wanted some action. With all due respect to the Committee on Education and Labor, it has had labor bills before it for perhaps more than a year. I do not know whether it has held hearings; but it has not reported any bill. If the Committee on Education and Labor will report any kind of a bill to the Senate, then we can take up my bill, and perhaps amalgamate the two measures and send them to conference in an effort to work out a satisfactory measure.

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

Mr. CONNALLY. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. The point I was making is that there have been no hearings before either committee on the Smith bill.

Mr. CONNALLY. That is correct. There have been no hearings on the Smith bill, the Brown bill, or the Jones bill.

Mr. BARKLEY. The Smith bill is now with the Senate, and it may be offered as a substitute.

Mr. CONNALLY. The House is making a big hurrah about passing the Smith bill. Everybody knows that a year or 6 months ago the House refused to pass any kind of a labor bill. Now it has become very virtuous and is rushing over here with a so-called bill.

Mr. BARKLEY. All I am trying to do is to see that some information is given to the Senate, through a hearing, with respect to any of the bills likely to be offered as a substitute for or an amendment to a bill which the Senate may take up. That is all I am seeking to do. It seems to me that ought to be done. As the Senator knows, I have been absent from the city and have not been familiar with the hearings held before his committee. I think it is always unfortunate when two committees get into any sort of controversy, however friendly, with respect to jurisdiction over legislation.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President, the Committee on Education and Labor will work as our leader has suggested we should work; we will hold hearings, and the testimony taken at the hearings will be presented to the Senate.

I think the Senator from Texas has gotten his ideas about the Committee on Education and Labor a little confused. In fact, the amendment which he offered is an amendment not to a bill from the Committee on Education and Labor at all, but to a bill which came out of the Committee on Military Affairs.

With reference to the suggestion that no action has been taken upon bills before the Committee on Education and Labor, I think our record stands about as well as that of any other committee. That is all anyone need say at this time, I think.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, one further word.

As has been wisely suggested to me by the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AUSTIN], who was very helpful on the subcommittee and on the full Committee on the Judiciary, there is no competition between my bill and the bill of anyone else, because mine incorporates principles which could very easily be incorporated in the other bills. All I am asking for is a chance. If the Committee on Education and Labor want to report the other bill, let them do so, and let the Senate consider it, so that I can offer my bill as a substitute or as an amendment; or they can offer theirs as a substitute for, or as an amendment to, my bill. If they will report the bill, I shall move that my bill be taken up and then they can move to substitute the House bill for my bill, or anything else.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President, the suggestion of the Senator from Texas is in order right now. The Committee on Education and Labor has upon the calendar a bill which stands in exactly the same legislative position as that occupied by the bill reported from the Committee on the Judiciary. If the Senator from Texas wanted to call up the Ball bill and desired to offer his bill as an amendment, that would be in order at this minute.

Mr. CONNALLY. Does the Ball bill represent the views and the final conclusions and all the conclusions of the Committee on Education and Labor?

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. It did when it was reported. Many things have happened since then.

Mr. CONNALLY. If the Committee on Education and Labor has nothing else to consider but the Ball bill, I will say to the Senator that I hope one of the other bills will be taken up.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. The point the Senator from Utah desires to make is that every time the Senator from Texas suggests that we have been lax—

Mr. CONNALLY. I did not use the word "lax."

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. No; I know the Senator from Texas did not use the word "lax." Probably he used a somewhat harsher word in reference to the committee.

Mr. CONNALLY. Oh, no.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. And also in reference to the action of the House of Representatives.

Mr. CONNALLY. Let me say to the Senator from Utah that I was not trying to criticize his committee. I was merely telling him why I asked that my bill be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. As I ride along the road, I look across the fence and see a lot of grave-stones. Well, I did not want to send my bill there. [Laughter.] With all respect, I wanted it referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, but I have no criticism. If I were on the Committee on Education and Labor, I suppose I would be in confusion and uncertainty about all these bills. But I am a one-track individual; I have a one-track mind; I had this idea, and I thought the Committee on the Judiciary would act. Mine is not an anti-labor bill or an antiemployer bill. There is no reason why it should be labeled as anti-labor. I moved to have it referred to the Committee on the Judiciary because it is a national-defense bill, and I thought the Committee on the Judiciary was national-defense minded. That is all I have to say.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President, the Senator from Utah handled in conference the Connally amendment to a bill from the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. CONNALLY. And the House kicked it out the window.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. That is true; but the Senator from Utah tried his hardest to take care of the Connally amendment.

Mr. CONNALLY. I thank the Senator, and I am very grateful; and if the Senator from Utah will renew his efforts now, we shall get the Connally bill.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Of course, if the Connally bill is referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, the Senator from Utah will do his best in the committee. If it is referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, he will do his best. But out of fairness to the Senate of the United States he will stand, as he did before, and assert that the amendment of the Senator from Texas was an amendment to a bill reported by the Committee on Military Affairs and not

one from the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. CONNALLY. No, Mr. President; it was an amendment offered on the floor. The Committee on Military Affairs did not think about it. The amendment was offered on the floor by the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON] and the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], as I recall. So there is no parenthood there for which the Committee on Military Affairs may claim exclusive responsibility.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. O, Mr. President, the Senator from Texas is forgetting that members of the Committee on Military Affairs handled those provisions in conference, and that since that time the plant-seizure bill has been acted upon as an independent bill by the Committee on Military Affairs and by the Senate, and that the very reason urged by the Senator from Texas as to the necessity of passing his bill was that the plant-seizure bill did not cover strikes in mines. That is true; is it not?

Mr. CONNALLY. That is true.

Mr. MEAD rose.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. I yield to the Senator from New York.

Mr. MEAD. Mr. President, I desire to appeal for delay in considering this subject along the line suggested by the majority leader. If we should pass the Connally bill and send it over to the House, much as I esteem the distinguished Senator from Texas, I greatly fear that it would receive the same treatment it received on a previous occasion, and we should not gain anything, not only because they rejected it before, but because the Senate so far has refused to consider the Smith bill.

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

Mr. MEAD. I will yield in a moment.

Mr. CONNALLY. Is the Senator from New York for the Smith bill?

Mr. MEAD. I have not come to that yet. I am about to discuss that bill.

If we do not consider the Smith bill, the distinguished Senator from Virginia, who is interested in obtaining consideration of that measure, will have justifiable reason to object to the entire procedure. If we take up the Ball bill, setting aside both the Smith bill and the Connally bill, we shall find confusion in the Chamber.

I make the point, Mr. President, that if we send the Ball bill to the House, they probably will give it the same sort of consideration they gave the Connally bill, because they will insist that, in keeping with the integrity of parliamentary procedure, the Senate should consider the bill they sent here before we reported a bill out of our committee.

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

Mr. MEAD. Certainly; I am glad to yield.

Mr. CONNALLY. Is the Senator from New York now seeking, as a former Member of the House of Representatives, to threaten a strike on the part of the House if we do not wish to do what the House wants us to do? This is a joint legislative set-up, composed of two bodies.

Mr. MEAD. That is correct. I was saying a moment ago, when the Senator from Texas was accusing the Senator

from Virginia of inspiring a sit-down strike—

Mr. CONNALLY. Is the Senator from New York threatening to join him?

Mr. MEAD. No; but the Senator from Texas was probably making an argument to hurry consideration of his bill, so that he could seize the Capitol, and make other Senators work, and stop the sit-down strike. [Laughter.]

Mr. CONNALLY. In some cases I think that might be desirable, but I do not intend to make such an effort.

Mr. MEAD. Mr. President, speaking seriously, if we should pass any one of these bills today, we would not accomplish anything, because if we should send the Connally bill over to the House of Representatives, we know that the House would, as to that bill, take a position consistent with its previous attitude, and having some relation also to the failure of the Senate to consider the House bill which is now awaiting consideration, and which the Senator from Virginia is insisting shall be considered.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question purely for information?

Mr. MEAD. I yield.

Mr. CONNALLY. If we should send any bill to the House—I do not care whether it is mine or not—is there any law which would prevent the House from substituting the Smith bill for it, and letting the entire subject go to conference?

Mr. MEAD. No; there is no such law.

Mr. CONNALLY. Is there any disposition on the part of the House to ignore such a situation and to say "We will not have anything to do with you?"

Mr. MEAD. No, there is no law; there is merely precedent. The House passed by an overwhelming vote a House bill dealing with the subject, at a time when there was no Senate bill on the Senate Calendar. Now we propose to send to the House a bill on the same subject, without considering the bill they sent to the Senate; and it occurs to me that in the past such a course has created some friction which resulted in the delay of legislation.

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

Mr. MEAD. I am not speaking now for any of these bills, but I merely wanted to say, if the majority leader will bear with me for a moment, that we are now in a state of war; that when the World War came upon us the then President of the United States created a voluntary board to take over, to consider, and to handle the subject which is now covered by these bills. He appointed the late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the former President of the United States, Mr. Taft, and Frank P. Walsh as co-chairmen of the National War Labor Board. They drew up a set of rules and principles to govern the conduct of labor and industry in their controversies over wages, working conditions, and so forth. Perhaps now that we are at war, such an emergency industrial labor board will be created. If it is created, if it is voluntary, and if labor and industry will get together under a chairman selected by the President, we shall show the Fascist

nations, the Nazi nations, the Communist nations, and all the totalitarian nations of the world, that we can settle our difficulties in true democratic fashion, without punitive measures, and without compulsion.

So, Mr. President, I believe delay in the matter of the consideration of these bills for a few days will probably promote rather than injure the chances of our effecting some method of settlement.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, the Senator said that the House passed the Smith bill before my bill was on the calendar. The RECORD shows that my bill was reported on the 1st of December. When was the Smith bill passed by the House? It was passed on December 3, was it not?

Mr. MEAD. I was under the impression that the House bill came to the Senate before either of the Senate bills was reported.

Mr. CONNALLY. No; my bill was on the calendar on December 1.

Mr. MEAD. Then I stand corrected. Nevertheless, it occurs to me that we ought to wait a few days. Perhaps a national voluntary emergency board will be created by the President representing labor and industry, with an outstanding American as its chairman, and such voluntary board may draft a set of rules and regulations whereby all these differences may be ironed out. They could recommend the coordination of mediation and conciliation, and could recommend a suitable method of arbitration.

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

Mr. MEAD. I am glad to yield.

Mr. MURDOCK. It has been suggested to me this afternoon that the bill with reference to labor relations which was enacted during the last war has never been repealed but became inactive because of the ending of that war, and that now the present war status, in all probability, will revive that bill.

Mr. MEAD. That is correct.

Mr. MURDOCK. It seems to me that certainly the Committee on Education and Labor should look into that question before we hastily consider some other legislation.

Mr. MEAD. I appreciate the contribution made by the distinguished Senator from Utah, who has given a great deal of time and attention to the matter before the Senate. It occurs to me that he is correct in his contention; and, therefore, if we wait a few days we will not be in any way interfering with the subject matter we have in mind.

I believe, Mr. President, that the machinery which was set up during the World War could be made effective and provide for a coordination of all the mediation and conciliation services which are now spread over several different departments; and I think some such action will be taken by the President. Therefore, I do not believe any hasty or punitive action should be taken by the Senate.

AUTHORIZATION TO SIGN JOINT RESOLUTION

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that during the recess or adjournment of the Senate following today's session the Vice President be au-

thorized to affix his signature to the joint resolution passed by the Senate today.

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

CONFIRMATION OF EXECUTIVE NOMINATION

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, there is only one nomination on the Executive Calendar. I ask unanimous consent that, as in executive session, it may be now considered and confirmed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will state the nomination.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of John O'Keefe to be collector of customs, collection district No. 34, with headquarters at Pembina, N. Dak.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

Mr. BARKLEY. I ask that the President be notified of the confirmation of the nomination.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the President will be notified forthwith.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. BARKLEY. If there is no further business to be transacted this afternoon, I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 2 o'clock and 5 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, December 9, 1941, at 12 o'clock meridian.

CONFIRMATION

Executive nomination confirmed by the Senate December 8, 1941:

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS

John O'Keefe to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 34, with headquarters at Pembina, N. Dak.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1941

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

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

Heavenly Father, long have Thy servants thirsted after Thee. Thou art merciful and gracious, slow to anger, and Thy mercy endureth from generation to generation. Thou hast lifted our people to a state wherein abound simple brotherhood and righteous living. In this day which no epitaph can flatter and no monument call back to life, there are iron-toned discords roaring with the flames of pain and death; comfort all who mourn their innocent dead and wounded ones; speak to us; give us courage in the darkness and let us hear the unvoiced voice saying: "This is the way; walk ye in it." In Thee we shall never be disillusioned, never disappointed, and never put to shame.

Eternal Father, strong to save, to Thee we lift our prayer of steadfast hope and faith while the calendar of history is being stained with pagan cruelty and deceit. We pray for life-giving calmness, majestic and invincible. If we are to suffer as a people, acquainted with grief and sorrow, oh grant that they may be

heaven's challenge to turn us more devoutly to the blessings of the spirit. O Thou Christ of God, in the deeper processes of our Nation's soul, hold us steadfastly to the realization that the richest garments of a country's character are often sewed with the crimson threads of sacrifice and suffering. Keep us free from passion and hate and bless our land with the enduring prizes of national unity, honor, and integrity. Almighty God, preserve the health of our President, our Speaker and the Congress, and direct them in all their ways. In the name of the world's Saviour. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the Journal of the previous session be dispensed with, and that the Journal be approved.

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

There was no objection.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that, for the remainder of the day, it may be in order at any time for the House to stand in recess, subject to the call of the Speaker.

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

There was no objection.

JOINT SESSION OF THE TWO HOUSES

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Con. Res. 61), and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the two Houses of Congress assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Monday, the 8th day of December 1941, at 12:30 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of receiving such communications as the President of the United States shall be pleased to make to them.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

MOTIONS TO SUSPEND THE RULES

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it may be in order at any time today for the Speaker to recognize Members to move a suspension of the rules.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The House will stand in recess, subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 3 minutes p. m.) the House stood in recess, subject to the call of the Speaker.

AFTER THE RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order at 12 o'clock and 15 minutes p. m. by the Speaker.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate had agreed, without amendment, to a concurrent resolution of the House of the following title:

H. Con. Res. 61. Concurrent resolution providing for a joint session on Monday, December 8, 1941, for the purpose of receiving such communications as the President of the United States shall be pleased to make.

JOINT MEETING OF THE HOUSE AND SENATE

The Doorkeeper, Mr. Joseph J. Sinnott, announced the Vice President of the United States and the Members of the United States Senate.

The Senate, preceded by the Vice President and by their Secretary and Sergeant at Arms, entered the Chamber.

The Vice President took the chair at the right of the Speaker, and the Members of the Senate took the seats reserved for them.

The Doorkeeper also announced the Chief Justice of the United States and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The SPEAKER. On behalf of the House the Chair appoints the following committee to conduct the President into the Chamber: Messrs. McCORMACK, DOUGHTON, and MARTIN of Massachusetts.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair appoints as members on the part of the Senate to conduct the President into the Chamber, the following Members of the Senate: The Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY], and the Senator from Oregon [Mr. McNARY].

The Doorkeeper announced the members of the Cabinet of the United States.

At 12 o'clock and 29 minutes p. m., the President of the United States, escorted by the committee of Senators and Representatives, entered the Hall of the House and stood at the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. Senators and Representatives of the Seventy-seventh Congress, I have the distinguished honor of presenting the President of the United States.

ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT (H. DOC. NO. 453)

The address delivered by the President of the United States to the joint meeting of the two Houses of Congress held this day is as follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

Yesterday, December 7, 1941—a date which will live in infamy—the United States of America was suddenly and deliberately attacked by naval and air forces of the Empire of Japan.

The United States was at peace with that nation and, at the solicitation of Japan, was still in conversation with its Government and its Emperor looking toward the maintenance of peace in the Pacific. Indeed, 1 hour after Japanese air squadrons had commenced bombing in Oahu, the Japanese Ambassador to the United States and his colleague delivered to the Secretary of State a formal reply to a recent American message. While this reply stated that it seemed useless to continue the existing diplomatic negotiations, it contained no threat or hint of war or armed attack.

It will be recorded that the distance of Hawaii from Japan makes it obvious that the attack was deliberately planned many days or even weeks ago. During