

him. His sincerity I admit. His patriotism, of course, as that of every other Member, is not questioned. I am not finding fault. This is not personal. I am just trying to get on the record the fact that these men had behind them a record of lawlessness and violence and the use of force to stop production.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. As I recall, it was Mr. Frankenstein who was in California at the time of the North American strike, and he certainly stood behind the President in the action he took there and kept production going.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I thought the gentleman was not defending him.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I am trying to state a fact, and that happens to be one.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Because a fellow happens to have one good spot does not make him white all over. I am telling you now that those are the men who held up the General Motors plants at Flint in the sit-down strikes for 44 days. For 52 days they stopped Chrysler. They have always been wreckers of production.

So much for what happened when the motor industry was trying to produce production. Now get down to the war. For 76 days the organization of these men held up production over at Allis-Chalmers which was trying to produce for the Army and Navy. They are the same men who were behind the Curtiss-Wright strike up here at Dayton, Ohio. They are the same men who were behind the C. I. O. in Detroit when it defied the Navy of the United States and held up production on motors for airplanes that were needed at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, for 42 days in some factories and 24 in the others. They are the same men who would not let the ships roll off the ways down here until the work was done by C. I. O. men, their own members. They are the same men who were behind not only the Kearney Shipbuilding strike but the Air Associates trouble over at Bendix.

What is the use of trying to tell us that if we would listen to those men we would have production? There is nothing to it. We who are familiar with the situation in Michigan and with these strikes and the record of these men know that you cannot by adopting their plan or following their course get production anywhere. It would be just as reasonable for the motor-industry officials to suggest that the President appoint a committee consisting of two members of the labor union, two industrialists, and two members representing the public, to run the internal affairs of the union as for them to insist that they be permitted to run industry. Would they accept industry on their executive committee? They would yell their heads off if such a thing was suggested.

That is all I care to say about that, except this one thing. If this Government of ours will give the motor industry the orders for the things it wants, see that they get material, and keep them free from stoppages of work by slow-downs, sit-downs, and strikes, the motor industry of Michigan will turn out what the Government asks them to turn out without delay.

[Here the gavel fell.]

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Mr. KIRWAN, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 5095. An act to set aside certain lands in Oklahoma for the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Indians; and to carry out certain obligations to certain enrolled Indians under tribal agreement.

ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 1 minute p. m.) under its previous order the House adjourned until Monday, January 19, 1942, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce at 10 a. m., Tuesday, January 20, 1942, to resume hearings on the proposed amendments to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

1284. A letter from the acting chairman, Civil Aeronautics Board, transmitting the Third Annual Report of the Civil Aeronautics Board, covering the fiscal year 1941; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1285. A letter from the Secretary of War transmitting the Annual Report of the activities of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, for the fiscal year 1941; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

1286. A letter from the Georgetown Barge, Dock, Elevator & Railway Co., transmitting their annual report for the calendar year of 1941; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1287. A communication from the President of the United States transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriations for the legislative establishment, fiscal year 1942, including the Library of Congress, \$203,000, and the Government Printing Office, \$2,000,000, in all \$2,203,000 (H. Doc. No. 565); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1288. A communication from the President of the United States transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the Tennessee Valley Authority for the fiscal year 1942 in the amount of \$30,000,000 (H. Doc. No. 566); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

Mr. MAAS: Committee on Naval Affairs. H. R. 4808. A bill to authorize the appointment of certain Reserve officers to the line of the Regular Navy, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 1591). Referred

to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. NICHOLS: Select Committee to Investigate Air Accidents. House Resolution 125. Resolution creating a Select Committee to Investigate Air Accidents; without amendment (Rept. No. 1592). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. FULMER: Committee on Agriculture. H. R. 6359. A bill granting relief to certain agricultural producers in stricken areas who suffered crop failures in 1941 because of adverse weather conditions, insect pests, or other uncontrollable natural causes; with amendment (Rept. No. 1593). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. SCHULTE:

H. R. 6386. A bill to provide for an adjustment of salaries of the Metropolitan Police, the United States Park Police, the White House Police, and the members of the fire department of the District of Columbia, to conform with the increased cost of living in the District of Columbia, and also to conform with wages paid in many cities of the Nation; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. CROSSER:

H. R. 6387. A bill to extend the crediting of military service under the railroad retirement acts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HILL of Colorado:

H. R. 6388. A bill for the relief of certain personnel of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, on account of loss of personal property as a result of a fire on August 13, 1940, at Yellowstone National Park, Wyo.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. COSTELLO:

H. R. 6389. A bill providing national service life insurance for certain civilians employed outside the continental United States in the maintenance or repair of military or naval equipment, aircraft, or munitions pursuant to contracts entered into by the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. EDMISTON:

H. R. 6390. A bill to provide compulsory allotments and allowances for enlisted men with dependents in the active military and naval services of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BARRY:

H. Res. 409. Resolution to create a select committee to investigate the manner in which deferments have been granted under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940; to the Committee on Rules.

SENATE

FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1942

Rev. Flynn G. Humphreys, B. D., pastor, Central Presbyterian Church, Huntsville, Ala., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, Thou creator and giver of life, Thou spirit of wisdom and source of all thought, look down upon us in Thy loving kindness and tender mercy. Teach us the things that belong to peace, brotherhood, and love. Lift us up, we beseech Thee, to Thy presence, O Lord, that we may see Thee more clearly, serve Thee more faithfully, and love Thee more fully.

Let Thy blessings be upon everyone who at this hour is in the service of defense and guidance of our Nation. Remember, O Lord, those who are discouraged, unhappy, and afraid, that they may more surely build Thy kingdom. Bless all who are in authority over us and cheer with hope Thy children everywhere.

This we ask in the name of Him who came preaching the gospel of glad tidings and good will toward men, who, in lowly service, revealed to us the fullest life, Thy Son, Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BARKLEY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, January 15, 1942, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States submitting nominations were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Swanson, one of its clerks, announced that the House had passed a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 260) to authorize the United States Maritime Commission to acquire certain lands in Nassau County, N. Y., in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

NOMINATION OF WALTER A. KEELING—NOTICE OF HEARING

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, the Committee on the Judiciary has received the nomination of Hon. Walter A. Keeling, of Texas, to be United States district judge, western district of Texas.

As chairman of the subcommittee considering this nomination and as required by a rule of the committee, I announce that January 24, at 10:30 a. m., has been set as the time for a public hearing on this nomination in the Judiciary Committee room.

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	Davis	McKellar
Andrews	Downey	McNary
Austin	Doxey	Maloney
Bailey	Ellender	Mead
Ball	George	Millikin
Bankhead	Gerry	Murdock
Barbour	Gillette	Murray
Barkley	Glass	Norris
Bilbo	Green	Nye
Bone	Guffey	O'Daniel
Brewster	Gurney	O'Mahoney
Brown	Hayden	Pepper
Bulow	Hill	Radcliffe
Bunker	Holman	Reed
Burton	Hughes	Reynolds
Butler	Johnson, Colo.	Rosier
Capper	Kilgore	Russell
Caraway	La Follette	Schwartz
Chandler	Langer	Shipstead
Chavez	Lee	Smathers
Clark, Idaho	Lodge	Smith
Clark, Mo.	Lucas	Stewart
Connally	McCarran	Taft
Danaher	McFarland	Thomas, Idaho

Thomas, Okla.	Tydings	Wheeler
Thomas, Utah	Vandenberg	White
Truman	Van Nuys	Wiley
Tunnell	Wagner	Willis

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON], and the Senator from Washington [Mr. WALLGREN] are absent from the Senate because of illness.

The Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HERRING], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. SPENCER], and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH] are necessarily absent.

Mr. AUSTIN. The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] is absent in a hospital because of a recent hip injury.

The Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS] is absent on official business.

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

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

REPORT OF THE AMERICAN WAR MOTHERS

A report, submitted pursuant to law, of the American War Mothers covering the period October 1939 to October 4, 1941; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

MODEL HOUSING BOARD FOR PUERTO RICO

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend section 4 of the act of March 2, 1934 (48 Stat. 361), relating to the Model Housing Board for Puerto Rico, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs.

PETITIONS

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

A resolution by members of Local No. 205, United Automobile Workers of America (C. I. O.), being employees of National Automotive Fibres, Inc., of Detroit, Mich., favoring the prompt placement of an order for the assembly of aircraft carburetors with National Automotive Fibres, Inc., for the Detroit plant; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A resolution adopted by committeemen of Local No. 235, United Automobile Workers of America (C. I. O.), representing 7,000 members of the Chevrolet gear and axle division of General Motors Corporation, of Hamtramck, Mich., favoring action by the Government giving their union a full voice in the planning and direction of war production; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Resolutions adopted by a meeting of the board of managers of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York, held at Fraunces Tavern, New York City; the Hosiery Mill Representatives Club of Chicago, Ill.; Local No. 174 of the Butchers' Union of Greater New York and Vicinity; and the Municipal Assembly, of Ponce, P. R., pledging aid and support to the Government and American institutions in the war effort; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PROHIBITION OF LIQUOR SALES AND SUPPRESSION OF VICE AROUND MILITARY CAMPS—PETITIONS

Mr. BONE. Mr. President, I present a petition signed by numerous citizens of

the city of Seattle, in the State of Washington, petitioning Congress for favorable action on Senate bill 860, which is commonly referred to as the Sheppard bill, and which deals with the question of the sale of intoxicating liquors in the vicinity of military camps. In view of the fact that the bill is on the calendar, I presume the reference will not be as is usually made, but, in any event, I presume it should go to the committee that had the bill in charge or lie on the table.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The petition will be received and lie on the table.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, I have received a large number of petitions, signed by 4,763 citizens of the State of Colorado, praying for the enactment of the bill (S. 860) to provide for the common defense in relation to the sale of alcoholic liquors to the members of the land and naval forces of the United States and to provide for the suppression of vice in the vicinity of military camps and naval establishments. I ask that a list of the cities and towns where the petitions originated in my State, with the number of signers to each petition, be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, a list of cities in Colorado in which the petitions originated, together with the number of signers thereof, was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

<i>City and number of signers</i>	
Antonita	12
Austin and Eckert	31
Bellvue	28
Boulder	317
Briggsdale	20
Brighton	14
Bristol	27
Brush	41
Canon City	55
Center	29
Clifton	68
Colorado Springs	312
Craig	39
Delta	86
Denver	1,282
Denver and vicinity	136
Dolores	212
Durango	39
Evans	46
Fleming	109
Fort Collins	57
Fort Lupton	28
Fort Morgan	100
Fruita	15
Golden	35
Grand Junction	124
Grand Valley and Rifle	27
Greeley	70
Gunnison	56
Hartman	20
Haxton	74
Holyoke	73
Jarosa	36
Keensburg	55
La Junta	234
La Porte	38
Littleton	56
Longmont	173
Manco	38
Olathe	79
Otis	103
Palisade	162
Paonia	13
Pueblo	53
Sterling	50
Wiley	46
Yuma	45
Total signers	4,763

RESOLUTION OF THE WISCONSIN SCHOOL WORK COUNCIL

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I present a resolution of the Wisconsin School Work Council pertaining to the National Youth Administration, which I ask may be printed in the RECORD and appropriately referred.

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

Whereas the National Youth Administration was created by Executive order of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt in 1935, to provide funds for the equalization of educational opportunity for underprivileged youth; and

Whereas the National Youth Administration, through the proper allotment of these funds, has provided educational work experience and built up the morale of American youth to the end that they will become conscious of the principles of democracy through sharing in the American way of life; and

Whereas the funds available for school work for 1941-42 have been reduced approximately 50 percent for the remainder of the school year; and

Whereas this reduction of school-work funds has resulted in hardship and handicap to the underprivileged Wisconsin youth in continuance of their education and the possibility of better preparing themselves for citizenship and employment; and

Whereas the maintenance of youth morale in times of emergency is more necessary than in normal times; and

Whereas the problems of youth adjustment in the post-war period will be far greater than at present or have been in the past: Therefore be it

Resolved, by the Wisconsin School Work Council, That we urge that the Congress of the United States and the proper administrative officials of the Federal Government provide adequate funds for the maintenance of equal educational opportunity for underprivileged youth during the present emergency and the post-war period through a Federal agency specifically charged with this responsibility; be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, to the Wisconsin Members of Congress, to the Administrator of the Federal Security Agency, and to the Chairman of the National School Work Council.

JAMES F. LUTHER,
Superintendent of Schools, Delavan.
ARMAND T. KETTERER,
Superintendent of Schools, Lodi.
EDMUND J. GOEBEL,
Superintendent of Catholic Schools.
ROLAND A. KLAUS,
Superintendent of Schools, Edgerton.
H. J. UMHOLZ,
Superintendent of Schools, Spooner.
J. E. WORTHINGTON,
Principal, High School, Waukesha,
Chairman.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

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

S. 1691. A bill to authorize the Department of Agriculture to make open-market procurements where the aggregate amount involved does not exceed \$100; without amendment (Rept. No. 958);

H. R. 4849. A bill to provide for regulating, inspecting, cleaning, and, when necessary, disinfecting railway cars, other vehicles, and other materials entering the United States from Mexico; without amendment (Rept. No. 959); and

LXXXVIII—27

H. R. 5171. A bill to amend section 392 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, so as to provide for separate appropriation accounts for administrative expenses of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, so as to modify the 1- and 2-percent limitations on administrative expenses and to provide over-all limitations in lieu thereof, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 960).

By Mr. THOMAS of Utah, from the Committee on Education and Labor:

S. 1617. A bill to amend the Employment Stabilization Act of 1931; with amendments (Rept. No. 961).

By Mr. PEPPER, from the Committee on Education and Labor:

S. Res. 178. Resolution creating a special committee to investigate unemployment and relief (submitted by Mr. PEPPER on October 9, 1941); with amendments (Rept. No. 962), and, under the rule, referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

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

S. 1935. A bill to amend section 602 (m) of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 (Public, No. 801, 76th Cong.) to provide for a person in the military service to secure insurance effective as of date of application by payment of the first premium within 30 days thereof; with amendments (Rept. No. 963); and

S. 2180. A bill to provide for the continuation of Government life insurance of aviation cadets subsequent to their being commissioned and for the continuation of such insurance of enlisted pilots, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 964).

By Mr. GEORGE, from the Committee on Finance:

S. 2075. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to order to the United States on their statutory leaves of absence officers and employees serving abroad, and to govern the payment of traveling expenses and duties while on leave, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 965);

H. R. 3330. A bill to authorize the sale, exchange, or other disposition of certain securities held by the Secretary of the Treasury; without amendment (Rept. No. 966); and

H. R. 5802. A bill to amend certain provisions of law relative to the withdrawal of brandy for fortification of wines and production of wines, brandy, and fruit spirits so as to remove therefrom certain unnecessary restrictions; with amendments (Rept. No. 967).

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

S. J. Res. 24. Joint resolution for the relief of W. K. Richardson; with amendments (Rept. No. 968).

ADDITIONAL COPIES OF REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAM

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, from the Committee on Printing I report back without amendment Senate Resolution 217 and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 217), submitted by Mr. TRUMAN on the 15th instant, was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That 3,000 additional copies of Senate Report No. 480, part 5, current Congress, as submitted to the Senate pursuant to the resolution (S. Res. 71, 77th Cong.) directing an investigation of the national-defense program, be printed for the use of the Special Committee to Investigate the National Defense Program.

ASSISTANT CLERK, COMMITTEE ON ENROLLED BILLS

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate I report back with an amendment Senate Resolution 215 and ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

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

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution (S. Res. 215), submitted by Mrs. CARAWAY on the 6th instant.

The amendment of the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate was, in line 5, after the name "January", at the end of line 4, to strike out "5" and insert "3", so as to make the resolution read:

Resolved, That the Committee on Enrolled Bills hereby is authorized to employ during the present session an assistant clerk to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate at the rate of \$1,800 per annum, to be effective as of January 3, 1942.

The amendment was agreed to.
The resolution as amended was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF A COMMITTEE

As in executive session,
Mr. REYNOLDS, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported favorably the nominations of sundry officers for appointment and promotion to rank as general officers in the Army, and also sundry officers for appointment, by transfer, in the Regular Army.

BILLS INTRODUCED

Mr. VAN NUYS introduced the following bills, which were read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. 2207. A bill to provide for the adjustment of certain tort claims against the United States and to confer jurisdiction in respect thereto on the district courts of the United States, and for other purposes; and

S. 2208. A bill to further expedite the prosecution of the war.

TRANSFER OF C. C. C. AND N. Y. A. PROPERTY TO WAR DEPARTMENT

Mr. BILBO. Mr. President, on behalf of my colleague the junior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. DOXEY] and myself, I introduce a bill to provide for the transfer of certain Civilian Conservation Corps and National Youth Administration property to the War Department for the use of the Army motor transport training force. In passing I wish to make a brief observation.

I might say there is a "bottleneck" in the war machinery at this time for the lack of soldiers trained in the operation of automobiles and their overhauling and repair. There are in the C. C. C. and N. Y. A. machine shops, motor vehicles, and other equipment. To those shops selectees and draftees could be sent by the War Department for immediate training, utilizing the personnel in many cases of the two agencies as well as the hundreds of thousands of mechanics over the United States who have been recently thrown out of employment.

Before we get through with the present Army of 3,600,000 as provided by the recent order, it will take half a million soldiers trained in this line of work, and before we get through the army that will be necessary in the end it will take 2,000,000 men.

The purpose of the bill is to meet an emergency. Men now in the armed forces and others as they are drafted could be sent to the camps which are already built and already equipped, and there would be no lost motion but speedy action could be obtained.

I ask that the bill be referred to the Military Affairs Committee, where I know it will receive patriotic and judicial consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and referred as requested by the Senator from Mississippi.

The bill (S. 2209) to provide for the transfer of certain Civilian Conservation Corps and National Youth Administration property to the War Department for use in connection with the Army motor transport training program was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS UNITS—REFERENCE OF BILL

Mr. BILBO. Mr. President, yesterday I introduced Senate bill 2206, to reduce the number of students required to be maintained under military instruction at educational institutions having Reserve Officers' Training Corps units from 100 to 50 for the period of the war and 1 year thereafter, and I had the bill placed on the table subject to call. After consultation with the majority leader, I desire to ask that the bill be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the bill will be so referred.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 260) to authorize the United States Maritime Commission to acquire certain lands in Nassau County, N. Y., was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

INVESTIGATION OF RUBBER SUPPLIES AND PRODUCTION

Mr. DOWNEY submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 219), which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

Resolved, That a special committee of five Senators, to be appointed by the President of the Senate, is authorized and directed to make a full and complete study and investigation of (1) the supply of rubber available for the needs of the national defense, (2) the supply of rubber available for general civilian needs, (3) the extent to which rubber or substitutes therefor can be produced in the continental United States for each of such purposes, (4) the necessity of formulating a permanent national policy with respect to the domestic production of rubber or substitutes therefor, and (5) such other matters relating to the production and distribution of rubber and substitutes therefor as the committee deems appropriate. The committee shall report to the Senate, as soon as practicable, the results of its study and investigation, together with its recommendations.

For the purposes of this resolution, the committee, or any duly authorized subcom-

mittee thereof, is authorized to hold such hearings, to sit and act at such times and places during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Seventy-seventh and succeeding Congresses, to employ such clerical and other assistants, to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such correspondence, books, papers, and documents, to make such investigations, to administer such oaths to take such testimony, and to incur such expenditures as it deems advisable. The cost of stenographic services to report such hearings shall not be in excess of 25 cents per hundred words. The expenses of the committee, which shall not exceed \$—, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

THE LEAGUE: DEAD AND REBORN—EDITORIAL FROM THE NEW YORK TIMES

[Mr. GUFFEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial published in the New York Times of January 10, 1942, entitled "The League: Dead and Reborn," which appears in the Appendix.]

PROHIBITION OF LIQUOR SALES AND SUPPRESSION OF VICE AROUND MILITARY CAMPS

Mr. O'DANIEL. Mr. President, in discussing this bill, S. 860, I first want to honor its author, the late Senator Morris Sheppard, by paraphrasing that great poem, A Psalm of Life, by the immortal poet Henry Wadsworth Longfellow:

Lives of great men all remind us
Of their human deeds, sublime;
They, departing, leave behind them
Footprints on the sands of time.

Truly, the late lamented and beloved Senator Morris Sheppard, of Texas, was a great and noble man, and he has left behind him "footprints on the sands of time." Those footprints were left pointing in the right direction toward peace and happiness. Those footprints ended suddenly and abruptly. Surely it is the duty of those who trod with him and who now tread on to lend a helping hand and strengthening arm to the unfinished work left by him, and for which he so untiringly labored, that legislation known as S. 860 which was authored, introduced, and sponsored by him.

This bill, S. 860, was introduced in the Senate on February 13, 1941, and was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, of which Mr. Sheppard was the distinguished chairman. Its very authorship ought conclusively to recommend it to the Senate and to the Congress and to the Nation for, undoubtedly, history will accord to the author the just rating that in him were combined the qualities of a great humanitarian, an able, constructive statesman, and a highly trained student of military affairs, who served his country with unsurpassed ability during the periods of both the first and second World Wars. As we all well know, it is not too much to say that he gave his life to the cause of national defense. His early sponsorship of this bill speaks well for his keen foresight. It may be that he envisioned this war. At any rate our actual entry into the war makes his bill more urgently needed now than before.

At the outset, Mr. President, I would like to make it clear that this bill cannot be construed as a stepping stone to that highly controversial subject of national

prohibition. Mr. Sheppard very wisely worded the bill to confine it to national defense. I ask that all Senators carefully read the bill from an unbiased standpoint. If that is done and the bill is carefully scrutinized and studied I believe it will gain many new friends.

I intend to discuss the issue wholly as a war measure. I believe its enactment will go a long way toward helping us win the war. Surely our one job now is to win the war.

The purpose of the bill is fairly stated in its caption:

To provide for the common defense in relation to the sale of alcoholic liquors to the members of the land and naval forces of the United States and to provide for the suppression of vice in the vicinity of military camps and naval establishments.

Section 1 of the bill provides that it shall be a criminal offense, punishable by a fine of not less than \$100 or more than \$1,000 and/or imprisonment for not less than 30 days nor more than 12 months, to—

sell, supply, give, or have in his or its possession any alcoholic liquors, including beer, ale, or wine, at or within any military camp, station, fort, post, yard, base, cantonment, training or mobilization place which is being used at the time for military purposes.

But the bill provides that the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy—and all its provisions are made applicable alike to both Departments—

may make regulations permitting the sale and use of alcoholic liquors for medicinal purposes.

Section 2 provides "that in the interest of the common defense" it shall be unlawful to sell, supply, give, or have in possession any intoxicating liquors, including beer, ale, or wine, "within such reasonable distance of any military camp, station, fort, post, yard, base, cantonment, training, or mobilization place," as the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy, having supervision, "shall determine to be needful to the efficiency, health, and welfare of the Army and/or Navy, and shall designate in general orders or bulletins"; and it is provided that such violations of such general orders shall likewise be punished by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000 and/or imprisonment for not less than 30 days nor more than 12 months.

Section 3 of the bill provides expressly that its provisions shall apply alike to naval posts and camps, including those of the Marine Corps, to the same extent and in the same manner as to Army posts and camps, and that "the aviation units of both the military and naval service shall be subject to the provisions of this act."

Section 4. At least a part of the substance of this section has already been enacted into law by H. R. 2475.

In substance, the issue presented by this bill is whether or not the powerful and ruthless organized liquor traffic shall be allowed to pursue for profit the business of making alcoholic addicts of the American boys who are called to the colors for training in the Army and Navy camps and other units of service, or whether the plying of such nefarious occupation shall be made a criminal offense within such limits as the War and Navy Departments

shall prescribe. The issue presented by the bill is not a new one, and it is not alone a question of morals, or of health conservation, or of humanitarian treatment of our young soldiers and sailors, but, undoubtedly, it is a question of conserving the indispensable efficiency of the military and naval service for saving our very Nation. Just 1 year ago, on January 16 of last year, on the floor of the Senate, the lamented author of this bill, among other things, said:

I condemn beverage alcohol as a threat to the health, happiness, and prosperity of our citizenship. I condemn it as a contributing factor in the premature death of hundreds of thousands of our people. I condemn it as a charge upon the public, intolerable in an era of strenuous effort toward national security and defense. I condemn it because an alcohol-drinking democracy cannot develop the maximum strength for national defense.

And he also said:

The year 1940 was another year of continued prosperity and activity for the liquor industry. While millions of our people struggled against privation, want, and misery; while America began to call forth its material resources to prepare against modern aggressors, and while American youth prepared to leave their homes and occupations to enter upon a period of preparation and training in defense of a civilization which they believe to be worth preserving, a golden stream of profits continued to pour into the coffers of the liquor industry as constantly as relegalized liquor poured incessantly out of its vats, its casks, its barrels, and its bottles to undermine and cripple the human resources of this Republic.

This stream of liquor began to pour forth legally 7 years ago after a lapse of 13 years, during which its manufacture, sale, and possession constituted an illegal activity under the Constitution. Since then it has risen to floodtide, threatening to deluge the Nation and leaving in its wake a wreckage of human lives.

In offering this bill, Senator Sheppard was not submitting a novel proposal. On the contrary, he was proposing what the unparalleled record of efficiency and accomplishment of the glorious American Army and Navy during the World War No. 1 had demonstrated to be indispensable to efficient and safe national defense.

In the earliest days of the World War, before America was drawn into its vortex, Woodrow Wilson's great Secretary of the Navy, Josephus Daniels, with his approval, issued an order which went into effect on July 1, 1914, prohibiting the introduction or use for drinking purposes of any alcoholic beverage on board ship or within the limits of a navy yard or station, and this order was strictly enforced in the American Navy throughout the World War.

Then, after the United States was compelled to enter the war in 1917, the War Department and the Congress of the United States left nothing undone to protect the boys in the Army, as well as those in the Navy, from ruthless exploitation by the organized liquor traffic.

We Texans are proud of the fact that, with the indispensable approval and support of the War Department, Texas led the van as a pioneer in the movement to protect the millions of youths, in Army and Navy training camps, from the same ravages of the same liquor traffic that are threatening today. Gov. William Pettus Hobby, in view of the fact that

numerous large soldiers' training camps were located in Texas, at San Antonio, Fort Worth, Dallas, El Paso, and elsewhere, shortly after he became Governor, in the fall of 1917, issued a call for a special session of the Texas Legislature, and in view of this action, on February 9, 1918, Hon. Newton D. Baker, Woodrow Wilson's great Secretary of War, sent Governor Hobby the following telegram:

In view of the special session which you have convened in Texas at this time it may be stated that owing to conditions now prevailing in Houston, Fort Worth, and elsewhere, the War Department will be deeply interested in any effective measure which will make it more difficult for soldiers in the camps of Texas to obtain liquor, and which shall further safeguard their health from the diseases growing out of commercialized vice.

This was followed some weeks later by a letter from Secretary of War Baker to Governor Hobby, which read as follows:

I have received numerous complaints concerning the sale of alcohol to soldiers in the various camp cities of Texas. Only this week a Texas Federal judge told me that there had been tried in his court more than 300 cases for selling liquor to soldiers in the last few months. In one Texas camp city 80 arrests of soldiers for drunkenness were reported in a period of 10 days. Various measures have been suggested and tried in the various camp cities to improve these conditions. Some of them have brought about improvement, such, for instance, as the San Antonio ordinance prohibiting the sale of liquor to be consumed on the premises. Even in that city, however, the number of arrests for drunkenness of soldiers continues too high.

I am therefore inclined to believe that the only effective measure to control this traffic is the establishment of zones of considerable size around military camps where no liquor is allowed, regardless of whether such territory includes cities and towns.

If, therefore, you decide to recommend to the Legislature of Texas the establishment of zones with a radius of 10 miles around all military camps in Texas, within which liquor shall not be allowed, and the Legislature should pass a bill, the State of Texas will have made a contribution to the welfare of the Army of no mean proportions.

Pursuant to this recommendation of the Secretary of War, Governor Hobby at once recommended, and the Texas Legislature promptly enacted, a law prohibiting, under felony penalties of not less than 2 nor more than 5 years imprisonment in the penitentiary, the sale or introduction or transportation of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes "within 10 miles of any part of the land or buildings occupied or controlled by the Government of the United States, or any part thereof * * * in time of war between the United States and any other country."

This Texas statute, which was rigidly enforced from the time it became effective, had a constructive effect upon the development of the great World War Army and Navy because regardless of residence or State lines a large proportion of the American soldiers and sailors and marines were being trained on Texas soil, subject to the protection of this act.

In the meantime the Congress of the United States became active along similar lines. On January 9, 1917, shortly before our entry into the World War, but when it was inevitable, by a vote of 55 to 32 the United States Senate passed a bill, of which Senator Morris Sheppard, of

Texas, was the author, prohibiting the sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquor within the District of Columbia, which bill was promptly passed by the House and was signed by President Woodrow Wilson.

Then, under the act of November 21, 1918, the wartime Prohibition Act, the manufacture of intoxicating liquor in the United States after May 1, 1919, and the sale of intoxicating liquor after June 30, 1919, was prohibited for the duration of the war.

Now, what was the effect of this State and Federal legislation to protect the armed forces of the United States against the ravages of the liquor traffic? I am sure that every American must be proud to recall the indispensable service rendered with such notable efficiency by the American Army and Navy during the World War. It is only necessary to call attention to the historic, recorded fact that during the period of less than a year and a half that intervened between our entry into that war and the signing of the armistice, under the leadership of Woodrow Wilson as President and Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, Newton D. Baker as Secretary of War, Josephus Daniels as Secretary of the Navy, Franklin Delano Roosevelt as the surpassingly able and brilliant Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and the other great leaders too numerous to mention, an armed force of nearly four and a half million soldiers and sailors and marines was created and trained for service and thrown into the fight, and more than 2,000,000 of them were transported across the seas to the battle line in Europe, in a most commendable manner. That record speaks for itself, as it will for all time. It is the record of the greatest wartime accomplishment, the maximum wartime effort, all things considered, in world history. Undoubtedly it saved civilization at that time, for without this stupendous contribution of the United States of America in support of the Allies during the first World War the Kaiser would have won, more than 20 years ago, the victory for world domination by German autocracy for which Hitler is so ruthlessly striving today. We won that war. Let us adopt the same system to help win this war.

Undoubtedly, one of the greatest military authorities of American history or of world history was Robert E. Lee. It is unnecessary to argue before the American people in support of his qualification to speak on any military subject. In Carl Sandburg's *Life of Abraham Lincoln*, speaking of Gen. Robert E. Lee, he says:

With a physical frame "solid as oak," trained to hardships and loneliness, Lee sipped wine occasionally, drank no hard liquor, cared nothing for tobacco, once wrote a son: "I hope you will always be distinguished for your avoidance of the 'universal balm,' whisky. Its temperate use is so difficult." Knowing the boy had heard this before, he apologized for giving advice: "You must pardon a fault which proceeds from my great love and burning anxiety for your welfare and happiness." He gave an odd incident of himself and whisky through the Mexican War. "A lady in Virginia prevailed on me to take a bottle of fine old whisky, which she thought I could not get on without. I carried that bottle all through the war, and on my return home I sent it back to my good

friend, that she might be convinced that I could get on without liquor."

Henry Ford, some years ago, broadcast the declaration that alcohol and gasoline will not mix. In these days of mechanized warfare, of tanks and airplanes and motor transports, this is tantamount to saying that alcohol and our world mechanized war will not mix; that the men or the traffic which seeks to induce American soldiers, sailors, airmen, or marines, in any branch of service, to drink intoxicating liquors is seeking directly to minimize the efficiency of American national defense.

The liquor problem of the American Army and Navy—and it is an ace problem of our national defense—is very similar to the liquor problem fearlessly faced and efficiently solved by the American railroads a quarter of a century or more ago, although it is a problem of infinitely greater size and importance. The united railroads of the Nation met this liquor issue and solved it by adopting, and by constantly promulgating and rigidly enforcing throughout the years, its well-known rule G, which reads as follows:

Rule G. The use of intoxicants while on or off duty, or the visiting of saloons or places where liquor is sold, incapacitates men for railroad service, and is prohibited. Any violation of this rule will be sufficient for, dismissal.

If the use of intoxicating liquors by railroad operatives is dangerous to safety and to efficiency, who can doubt that its use by soldiers, sailors, marines, and men in the Air Corps in our training camps in these days of mechanized and motorized warfare, and training for warfare by land and sea and air, is infinitely more dangerous to safety and efficiency?

The pending bill is not in any sense an unreasonable or extreme measure. It does not make it a criminal offense for soldiers or sailors or marines to buy or drink intoxicating liquors, or for purveyors of liquor to sell intoxicating liquors to soldiers or sailors or marines, as for many years the law of most of the States made it a criminal offense to sell intoxicating liquors to minors or to habitual drunkards. It only makes it a criminal offense to sell intoxicating liquors or to introduce them within "any military camp, station, fort, post, yard, base, cantonment, training or mobilization place which is being used at the time for military purposes," or "within such reasonable distance" thereof as the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy "shall determine to be needful to the efficiency, health, and welfare of the Army and/or Navy and shall designate in general orders or bulletins."

Let it be borne in mind that the bill does not prohibit men in the armed forces from buying or drinking liquor. These officers and men will have the same rights and privileges as civilians to purchase and drink liquor wherever it is for sale. It is not a prohibition measure as far as buying and drinking liquor is concerned. It only provides for keeping the liquor out of the workshops and training places, and such adjacent places as may be specified by the Secretaries of War and Navy. It only places our Army and Navy work-

ing shops and training places on a parity with workshops, schools, and training places of civilians. One seldom finds liquor in automobile factories, airplane factories, other successfully operated factories, or places where men work and train. Why should it be made conveniently available in Army and Navy camps?

The effect of the pending bill is merely and simply to empower the War Department and the Navy Department of the United States, or either of them, to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in our training camps and other places to be specified by the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy.

It should not be necessary to argue, here or elsewhere, in support of such a proposal. It should not be necessary to labor to prove the obvious. The mere statement of the case should be sufficient to end the argument. There should be no opposition to the proposals contained in the bill.

Within recent years there was sent broadcast a notable booklet, issued by what was claimed to be one of the largest and oldest members of the liquor traffic—certainly an important, if not the largest, factor in the whisky trust—entitled "Some Men Should Not Drink," in which it said:

WE WHO MAKE WHISKY SAY: "DRINKING AND DRIVING DO NOT MIX"

This statement may seem to work directly against our self-interest. But actually it does not.

It is very much to our self-interest to see that the privilege of drinking is not abused. It is to our interest to see that liquor is consumed as it should be consumed. Whisky is a luxury and should be treated as such. When taken moderately * * * with a true appreciation of its taste, bouquet, and character, fine whisky brings a sense of friendliness and fellowship to social gatherings. But neither whisky nor any other alcoholic liquor has any place at the wheel of an automobile. Drinking and driving do not mix.

This conviction must be shared by everyone who reads the newspapers and by every thinking person who drives a car.

Therefore, we invite you—in the interest of public safety—to join us in the crusade for safer, saner driving.

If you expect to be at the wheel of a motor-car, we say to you: Think before you drink! Don't drink before you drive!

Certainly the proper handling of airplanes, tanks, submarines, and other motive equipment used in warfare is more important than merely driving an automobile. In one case the drinking driver's life and the lives of others are in danger; in this case the very existence of our Nation is at stake.

Certainly no one entertaining these views would oppose any reasonable plan to keep intoxicating liquors away from American soldiers, sailors, flyers, and Marines in these days of motorized warfare by land, air, and sea.

Mr. President, I also want to read to you a frank, patriotic, and most admirable advertisement published in a newspaper by a liquor dealer on the 4th of this month. This ad which I am about to read will surely put to shame any opposition to this bill. Here is the advertisement:

[From the St. Louis Post Dispatch of January 4 1942]

POOR OLD ROEBECK SAYS: "DON'T BUY LIQUOR, BUY UNITED STATES DEFENSE BONDS"

We are loyal Americans and it is your duty and mine to bend every effort to win the war against the foes of democracy. We must buckle down to the dark days that lie ahead until final victory is achieved over the hordes of cruel, inhuman races.

We at Poor Old Roebek's have always believed that liquor is a luxury to be enjoyed moderately but never bought at the expense of the necessities of living.

Today, we have a new necessity: The necessity of defending our beloved land against the forces of aggression that would destroy us. We can help by buying United States defense bonds. The call is being sounded. Let us respond—on the double.

Poor Old Roebek is in the liquor business, but he does not want one penny of your money that should go for our country's defense. So he is urging you to buy United States defense bonds first. Afterwards, if you can afford it, you can give thought to luxuries like good liquor.

That, Mr. President, is the case of a liquor dealer putting patriotism above profit. That man has beaten Congress to the draw. He has set a patriotic example for the Congress of the United States to follow by enacting legislation that will cause all liquor dealers to put patriotism, the Army, sailors, marines, and the Air Corps ahead of profit. This dealer says that liquor is a luxury. Certainly the meager \$21 per month or more that we pay our soldier boys will not enable them to purchase more than the bare necessities of life for themselves and their dependents. Certainly they can afford no luxuries, and if their meager salaries are spent for liquor they and their dependents will suffer for want of the necessities of life, to say nothing of the ill effect the liquor will have on them.

Yes, Mr. President, how much better it would be for these soldier boys to invest their money in defense bonds and savings stamps, instead of liquor, as advised by the man who sells liquor. This bill, if enacted, will help these boys to do that, by removing from their camps the temptation to buy liquor.

The German Government issued a sane and unanswerable argument on the question of the mixing of alcohol with the operation of motorized vehicles, in the form of a leaflet, printed, of course, in the German language, published by the police headquarters of the city of Berlin, entitled "What Must the Motorist Know About Alcohol?", in which it said:

He must know:

1. The difficult and responsible profession of motor driver forbids the use of all alcoholic drinks (beer, wine, fruit wine, brandy, and the like) before as well as also during driving.

2. Even small amounts of alcohol are harmful to the motor driver. It is a widespread error to assume that such amounts are not dangerous. On the contrary, they first lead to indiscretion due to intensifying the desire for action, but result in premature fatigue and imperfect power of observation, and thereby weaken the capacity for rapid decision and action in the moment of danger.

3. A large portion of the motor accidents arises from the use of even small quantities of alcohol.

4. Greater quantities of alcohol increase the danger and lead finally to drunkenness

accompanied with unpremeditated or foolish actions and transgressions.

5. Persons who are inclined to drinking will in all cases be denied the permission to drive.

6. A drunken driver is not permitted to drive a motor vehicle under any circumstances. If a motor driver is caught in a drunk condition while on duty then he will be constrained by the police, and the vehicle will be secured. Moreover, the driving license will be taken away.

7. The most serious accidents happen on so-called joyrides which are regularly associated with the use of alcohol. Heavy punishment for the driver and withdrawal of the driving license are the consequences.

8. Every motor driver who does not relinquish alcohol for at least an extended time before the ride and during the same endangers not only his fellow men and himself, but he also brings his family into misfortune.

9. For all these reasons the motor driver has the most urgent cause to shun spiritous drinks, and to resort to really refreshing and thirst-quenching drinks in summer, and in winter to nonalcoholic drinks that are effectively warming and at the same time nourishing, above all, excellent grape juice.

Mr. President, today we are at war with Germany. With all of their deficiencies, nobody can deny their military success so far in this World War No. 2, and it is well to note their policy regarding the effects of liquor on those who operate motorized equipment.

Mr. President, permit me to also quote a very pertinent statement made by Theodore Roosevelt during the World War No. 1:

The same reasons that render it necessary to prohibit the sale of liquor to soldiers in uniform, or within a given number of miles of a military camp, and to stop its use on battleships, apply to extending similar protection to all citizens engaged in the work of railroads, factories, mines, and shipyards. My sons, who are now in the Army in France, write me most strongly (just as General Pershing has expressed his public opinion unstintingly) as to the harm done to the men of the Army by permitting the sale of liquor to them, stating that they believed in absolute prohibition for the Army in wartime—and one of them adding that his experience has made a permanent prohibitionist of him.

Mr. President, in a serious crisis like this we surely cannot afford to turn a deaf ear to those words of wisdom and experience spoken by such a distinguished statesman as Theodore Roosevelt.

Mr. President, let me quote from other reliable sources.

An Army officer, Col. George E. Skinner, Medical Corps, United States Army, retired, says the Army definitely does not need alcohol:

Today our development is so largely mechanical and our equipment moves at such speed that even the most ordinary routine of daily life requires the clearest brain and most accurate and rapid muscular action possible. This is demonstrated daily by the number of traffic injuries, and as traffic is now mostly automobile, the injuries and deaths from this cause are appalling. A large percentage of them are the direct result of the use of alcoholic drinks. Why? We have just mentioned that life now depends largely upon the quick action of the mind and a rapid response of the muscles to the needs of the body. The first action of alcohol is to break up the connection between

the mind and body, to confuse the mind, and to slow muscular action. Hence, even if the mind notes that the body is in danger and orders the muscles to act, the order is badly mixed up in reaching the muscles, and the response may be directly opposite from what it should be. The worst of it is that the owner of the mind does not realize the difficulty and proceeds serenely on his destructive way until he is either killed, injured, or taken out of circulation in some other way.

These reactions to alcohol operate as surely in the Army as in civil life. In our present defense needs, the protective armament is very largely mechanical and often exceedingly complicated, requiring the finest training and muscular response (coordination) possible. As a man's life—and the lives of others—in an airplane depends upon the accurate judgment and coordination of the pilot—and both judgment and coordination are badly disturbed by alcohol—it stands to reason that a man who indulges in alcohol is not going to be trusted with such an important assignment.

The same is true in practically every other part of the modern Army, and if our country is to survive in a crisis depending upon defense, we must have a trained defense force that is relatively free from the disturbances of alcohol.

An air pilot who has alcoholic inclinations is not going to last long on his job, for not only is there danger to the lives of others besides himself but he is in charge of a very expensive machine, which takes months to replace if damaged or destroyed, and one on which the safety of our country may largely depend. He would promptly be grounded and, if his course were not immediately and radically altered, he would be removed entirely from his assignment. Not only does he not have to drink to be a soldier, but if he does drink he cannot occupy any responsible position.

Dr. Haven Emerson, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Columbia University, told a gathering at Atlantic City, on December 25, that at a time like the present, when precision, speed, alertness, endurance, competence of mind and body are at a premium, in the face of forces of disintegration and brute use of criminal power—

It must be evident that tolerance of alcohol, which invariably dulls the mind and slows the body, weakens the conscience, and makes men vulnerable to disease, is at least unpatriotic and under some circumstances actually treasonable.

Mr. President, with all due respect to those who may differ, I submit that there can be no sane or justifiable reason assigned for opposing the pending bill. It is not a national prohibition measure, but only an emergency measure indispensable to the efficient and successful prosecution of our war.

In urging the enactment of this bill I want to call attention especially to this fact: That the bill is certainly reasonable in every particular. The only thing that it does is to place in the hands of the Secretary of War the power to take such action as he shall determine to be needful to protect the efficiency, the health, and the welfare of the Army or Navy. I want to read to you again a portion of section 2 of this bill:

That in the interest of the common defense it shall be unlawful within such reasonable distance of any military camp, station, fort, post, yard, base, cantonment, training or mobilization place as the Secretary of War

shall determine to be needful to the efficiency, health, and welfare of the Army and/or Navy and shall designate in general orders or bulletins for any person, corporation, partnership, or association to sell, supply, give, or have in his or its possession any alcoholic liquors, including beer, ale, or wine.

In other words, when this bill is enacted into law, we thereby place in the hands of the Secretary of War the authority to control the sale of alcoholic liquors around those areas where the young men of this Nation are being trained or mobilized for military service. Certainly the Secretary of War should have the power to do those things which he deems necessary to protect the efficiency, health, and welfare of the young manhood of this Nation who are being trained for military service. To me it would seem very strange that we would vest in the Secretary of War all the power which he does have to direct the Army and Navy and withhold from him the power to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors around Army camps. Such action would be equivalent to saying that the liquor traffic must be permitted to go on even though the Secretary of War believes that it is harmful to the health, efficiency, and welfare of our boys. It would be equivalent to saying that in order that the liquor traffic may go on undisturbed, we will not permit the Secretary of War to prohibit the sale of liquor at and near these Army camps even though he believes it is essential for national defense. In my opinion, it would be a position extremely difficult to defend before the American people if we here today by our votes should say that we are not willing to allow the Secretary of War, even though he may deem it necessary, to take action to stop the sale of liquor in these areas. To my way of thinking, the sale of liquor is indefensible under any conditions and certainly the position that this must go on, even though the health, the efficiency, and the welfare of the Nation may be imperiled, would be to take a position wholly and totally indefensible from every standpoint. From every standpoint of which I can conceive, this legislation is essential and necessary. I am very frank to tell you that the bill in its present form does not go as far as many people might like to see it go, but I feel that if we should attempt to make this bill as drastic as some would like to see it made, we would thereby jeopardize the opportunity of passing the legislation. My position, therefore, shall be to contend for the passage of the bill in the form in which it was introduced by the late chairman of our Senate Military Affairs Committee, Morris Sheppard, who for many years was considered to be the outstanding friend of the Army and the man who during his life probably did more than any other man in public life to promote the cause of temperance and to regulate effectively the liquor traffic in both peacetime and in wartime.

Permit me again to say that the issue presented by the pending bill is a simple one, not difficult to understand. It is whether the War Department and the Navy Department of the Government of the United States, the greatest democracy the world has ever known, shall be

given the power and be charged with the duty to protect the boys in our Army and Navy training camps against the dangerous use of intoxicating liquor, which endangers not only their own lives, but the lives of 130,000,000 American citizens by interfering with the efficient carrying on of our war activities. Undoubtedly, in a large measure, the health, happiness, and economic welfare of millions of American citizens, and the efficiency of America's armed forces and the value of her contribution to the preservation of democracy and of Christian civilization throughout the entire world depend upon this issue. What shall the answer be? As for me, I support this bill.

I am going to cast my vote in favor of this piece of constructive legislation because it is my honest opinion that unless such legislation is enacted we are actually rendering a very great service to Hitler and the Japs. Furthermore, should this Nation meet with serious reverses in this great war—which God grant we shall not—or if any battle should be lost, and any of our brave young soldiers killed, and it should later be positively proven that such battle was lost because there was too much liquor used by our men in the service, I certainly want to be able to lock the mothers of those lost boys straight in the eye and say, "I did everything within my power to keep liquor away from the Army, Navy, Air Corps, and Marines."

Yes; Mr. President, if this bill fails to pass, somebody else must take the full responsibility—not I. I am for the bill.

Mr. President, I move the immediate consideration of Senate bill 860. I ask for the yeas and nays on my motion.

Before the question is put, I desire to ask to have printed in the RECORD, not the voluminous pile of petitions which have come to my office from good citizens throughout the United States, but a record of the petitions. The record gives the places from which the petitions have come, and the number of signers.

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

Petition from Circle No. 13 of the First Baptist Church, Dallas, Tex., signed by 14 citizens.
 Petition from citizens of Poland, State of New York, signed by 21 citizens.
 Petition from citizens of Andover, State of New York, signed by 136 citizens.
 Petition from citizens of Lowville, N. Y., signed by 25 citizens.
 Petition from citizens of Castile, N. Y., signed by 53 citizens.
 Petition from citizens of Ripley, N. Y., signed by 30 citizens.
 Petition from New Rochelle, Westchester County, signed by 56 citizens.
 Petition from Lima, N. Y., signed by 35 citizens.
 Petition from Avon, N. Y., signed by 47 citizens.
 Petition from Batavia, N. Y., signed by 74 citizens.
 Petition from Rochester, N. Y., signed by 69 citizens.
 Petition from Westfield, N. Y., signed by 29 citizens.
 Petition from Pleasant Valley, N. Y., signed by 32 citizens.
 Petition from Ithaca and Tompkins County, signed by 81 citizens.

Petition from Otego, N. Y., signed by 43 citizens.

Petition from Canisteo, N. Y., signed by 21 citizens.

Petition from East Worcester, County of Otsego, N. Y., signed by 24 citizens.

Petition from the State of New York, signed by 24 citizens.

Petition from Brooklyn, N. Y., signed by 29 citizens.

Petition from Nassau County, N. Y., signed by 34 citizens.

Petition from Northville, N. Y., signed by 38 citizens.

Petition from Grace Baptist Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., signed by 21 citizens.

Petition from Waddington, N. Y., signed by 18 citizens.

Petition from Ithaca, N. Y., signed by 77 citizens.

Petition from members of Woman's Club, Richmond Hill, Borough of Queens, N. Y., signed by 31 citizens.

Petition from Hicksville, N. Y., signed by 23 citizens.

Petition from New York, signed by 44 citizens.

Petition from Chautauqua County, N. Y., signed by 25 citizens.

Petition from Montour Falls, N. Y., signed by 20 citizens.

Petition from Auburn, N. Y., signed by 14 citizens.

Petition from Carthage, N. Y., signed by 22 citizens.

Petition from Galway, Saratoga County, N. Y., signed by 20 citizens.

Petition from Hagaman, N. Y., signed by 42 citizens.

Petition from Painted Post, N. Y., signed by 50 citizens.

Petition from Montour Falls, N. Y., signed by 22 citizens.

Petition from Clarence, Erie County, N. Y., signed by 16 citizens.

Petition from Auburn, N. Y., signed by 43 citizens.

Petition from pastors in the Wichita Falls District of the Methodist Church, Texas, signed by 19 citizens.

Petition from Gouverneur, N. Y., signed by 253 citizens.

Petition from Brooklyn, N. Y., signed by 32 citizens.

Petition from Brooklyn, N. Y., signed by 18 citizens.

Petition from Huntington, N. Y., signed by 38 citizens.

Petition from Huntington, N. Y., signed by 32 citizens.

Petition from the members of the Woman's Culture Club of Commerce, Tex., signed by 30 members.

Petition from Oneida, N. Y., signed by 21 citizens.

Petition from West Oneonta, N. Y., signed by 37 citizens.

Petition from Nanuet, N. Y., signed by 5 citizens.

Petition from Mt. Vernon, N. Y., signed by 40 citizens.

Petition from Pine Bush, N. Y., signed by 36 citizens.

Petition from Gloversville, N. Y., signed by 22 citizens.

Petition from Brooklyn, N. Y., signed by 19 citizens.

Petition from Coahoma, Tex., signed by 26 citizens.

Petition from Ithaca, N. Y., signed by 31 citizens.

Petition from Fort Montgomery, N. Y., signed by 18 citizens.

Petition from Lackawanna, N. Y., signed by 14 citizens.

Petition from Trumansburg, N. Y., signed by 25 citizens.

Petition from Highland, N. Y., signed by 22 citizens.

Petition from Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Ithaca, N. Y., signed by 81 citizens.

Petition from Amsterdam, N. Y., signed by 59 citizens.

Petition from Coxsackie, N. Y., signed by 12 citizens.

Petition from Leonardsville, N. Y., signed by 32 citizens.

Petition from Westford, N. Y., signed by 55 citizens.

Petition from Treadwell, N. Y., signed by 60 citizens.

Petition from Gowanda, N. Y., signed by 17 citizens.

Petition from Kingston, N. Y., signed by 18 citizens.

Petition from Waterport, N. Y., signed by 15 citizens.

Petition from Amsterdam, N. Y., signed by 35 citizens.

Petition from Flushing, N. Y., signed by 16 citizens.

Petition from Salem, N. J., signed by 351 citizens.

Petition from Maplecrest, N. Y., signed by 44 citizens.

Petition from Chautauqua, N. Y., signed by 60 citizens.

Petition from Fredonia, N. Y., signed by 30 citizens.

Petition from Schenectady, N. Y., signed by 21 citizens.

Petition from Freeport, N. Y., signed by 26 citizens.

Petition from Islip, N. Y., signed by 7 citizens.

Petition from Poughkeepsie, N. Y., signed by 34 citizens.

Petition from Towners, N. Y., signed by 41 citizens.

Petition from New Rochelle, N. Y., signed by 14 citizens.

Petition from Southampton, N. Y., signed by 68 citizens.

Petition from Oyster Bay, N. Y., signed by 39 citizens.

Petition from Batavia, N. Y., signed by 67 citizens.

Petition from Brooklyn, N. Y., signed by 62 citizens.

Petition from Brooklyn, N. Y., signed by 34 citizens.

Petition from Albany, N. Y., signed by 16 citizens.

Petition from Limerick, N. Y., signed by 26 citizens.

Petition from Stanfordville, N. Y., signed by 11 citizens.

Petition from New Berlin, N. Y., signed by 6 citizens.

Petition from Wainscott, Long Island, N. Y., signed by 6 citizens.

Petition from Burlington, N. J., signed by 38 citizens.

Petition from Burlington, N. J., signed by 20 citizens.

Petition from Keeseville, N. Y., signed by 5 citizens.

Petition from Castle Creek, N. Y., signed by 31 citizens.

Petition from Westdale, N. Y., signed by 19 citizens.

Petition from Rockville Centre, N. Y., signed by 23 citizens.

Petition from Bainbridge, N. Y., signed by 49 citizens.

Petition from Patchogue, N. Y., signed by 80 citizens.

Petition from Sloansville, N. Y., signed by 25 citizens.

Petition from citizens of Middleburgh, N. Y., signed by 102 citizens.

Petition from citizens of Brooklyn, N. Y., signed by 25 citizens.

Petition from members of the Chalk Church and community of Big Spring, Tex., signed by 31 citizens.

Petition from citizens of South Otsell, N. Y., signed by 22 citizens.

Petition from citizens of Corning, N. Y., signed by 76 citizens.

Petition from citizens of Warsaw, N. Y., signed by 32 citizens.

Petition from citizens of Beaver Dams, N. Y., signed by 25 citizens.

Petition from citizens of Norwich, N. Y., signed by 40 citizens.

Petition from citizens of Houghton, N. Y., signed by 36 citizens.

Petition from citizens of Castile, N. Y., signed by 23 citizens.

Petition from citizens of Meridale, N. Y., signed by seven citizens.

Petition from citizens of Randall, N. Y., signed by 19 citizens.

Petition from citizens of Belleville, N. Y., and vicinity, signed by 22 citizens.

Petition from citizens of New Rochelle, N. Y., signed by 69 citizens.

Petition from citizens of Broome County, N. Y., and Binghamton, N. Y., signed by 20 citizens.

Petition from citizens of Schenectady, N. Y., signed by 41 citizens.

Petition from citizens of Watervliet, N. Y., signed by 55 citizens.

Petition from citizens of Galway, N. Y., signed by 33 citizens.

Petition from citizens of Brooklyn, N. Y., signed by 24 citizens.

Petition from citizens of Houghton, N. Y., signed by 20 citizens.

Petition from citizens of Brooklyn and Queens, N. Y., signed by 17 citizens.

Petition from citizens of New York, N. Y., signed by 41 citizens.

Petition from citizens of Middletown, N. Y., signed by 34 citizens.

Petition from citizens of New Rochelle, N. Y., signed by 23 citizens.

Petition from citizens of Livingston, N. Y., signed by 28 citizens.

Petition from citizens of Copenhagen, N. Y., signed by 14 citizens.

Petition from citizens of Stanford, N. Y., signed by 12 citizens.

Petition from citizens of Ravena, N. Y., signed by 14 citizens.

Petition from citizens of Hadley, N. Y., signed by 17 citizens.

Petition from citizens of Steuben County, Wallace, N. Y., signed by 39 citizens.

Petition from citizens of Allegany County, Belmont, N. Y., signed by 20 citizens.

Petition from citizens of Cuba, N. Y., signed by 66 citizens.

Petition from citizens of Ithaca, N. Y., signed by 17 citizens.

Petition from citizens of White Lake, N. Y., signed by 26 citizens.

Petition from citizens of Nassau County, N. Y., Lynbrook, signed by 53 citizens.

Petition from citizens of Boonville, N. Y., signed by 100 citizens.

Petition from citizens of Round Lake, N. Y., signed by 65 citizens.

Petition from members of the West Avenue Methodist Church, of Rochester, N. Y., signed by 80 citizens.

Petition from citizens of Apalachin, N. Y., signed by 54 citizens.

Petition from citizens of Madison County, N. Y., Hamilton, signed by 20 citizens.

Petition from citizens of Brooklyn, N. Y., signed by 47 citizens.

Petition from citizens of Manlius, N. Y., signed by 43 citizens.

Petition from citizens of Lowville, N. Y., signed by 25 citizens.

Petition from citizens of Moravia, N. Y., signed by 22 citizens.

Petition from citizens of Brooklyn, N. Y., signed by 42 citizens.

Petition from citizens of Westfield, N. Y., signed by 17 citizens.

Petition from citizens of Schenectady, N. Y., signed by 8 citizens.

Petition from citizens of Esperance, N. Y., signed by 17 citizens.

Petition from citizens of Amsterdam, N. Y., signed by 25 citizens.

Petition from citizens of New Paltz, N. Y., signed by 10 citizens.

Petition from citizens of Granville, N. Y., signed by 18 citizens.

Petition from Penn Yan, N. Y., signed by 18 citizens.

Petition from citizens of Brooklyn, N. Y., signed by 5 citizens.

Petition from citizens of Brooklyn, N. Y., signed by 47 citizens.

Petition from citizens of Roland, N. Y., signed by 19 citizens.

Petition from citizens of Moira, N. Y., signed by 23 citizens.

Petition from citizens of Milton, N. Y., signed by 37 citizens.

Petition from citizens of Oneonta, N. Y., signed by 4 citizens.

Petition from citizens of Waverly, N. Y., signed by 37 citizens.

Petition from citizens of Port Ewen and Ulster Park, N. Y., signed by 61 citizens.

Petition from citizens of Brooklyn, N. Y., signed by 39 citizens and 11 members of the Beverly Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn.

Petition from citizens of Cobleskill, N. Y., signed by 101 citizens.

Petition from citizens of Newfield, N. Y., signed by 24 citizens.

Petition from citizens of Nassau County, Inwood, N. Y., signed by 77 citizens.

Petition from members of the First Methodist Church, Horseheads, N. Y., signed by 58 members.

Petition from members of the First Baptist Church, Horseheads, N. Y., signed by 14 members.

Petition from citizens of New Paltz, N. Y., signed by 15 citizens.

Petition from citizens of Binghamton, N. Y., signed by 49 citizens.

Petition from citizens of North Granville, N. Y., signed by 18 citizens.

Petition from citizens of Dallas, Tex., signed by 355 citizens.

Petition from citizens of Ilion, N. Y., signed by 118 citizens.

Petition from citizens of Portville, N. Y., signed by 87 citizens.

Petition from citizens of Nyack, N. Y., signed by 93 citizens.

Petition from members of Centenary Methodist Church, Bath, N. Y., signed by 83 members.

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. O'DANIEL. I yield.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. TUNNELL in the chair). The Senator from Texas has moved the immediate consideration of the bill. Such a motion is not debatable.

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, I asked the Senator to yield to me because I know that the question is not debatable before 2 o'clock. Will the Senator withhold his motion until I have made an observation?

Mr. O'DANIEL. Yes; I shall withhold the motion until the proper time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion of the Senator from Texas is withdrawn.

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, it seems to me the Senator from Texas has made a very strong argument in favor of the legislation embodied in Senate bill 860. I wonder if all Senators here know just what the bill provides. It is very simple; but, of course, sometimes simplicity almost complicates matters. There is no reason for anyone to misunderstand the bill.

I have heard the statement made that the bill is an effort to bring back national prohibition. Mr. President, there is nothing like that in the bill. Let me read just a portion of it:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the interest of the common defense no person, corporation, partnership, or association shall sell, supply, give, or have in his or its possession any alcoholic liquors, including beer, ale, or wine at or within any military camp, station, fort, post, yard, base, cantonment, training or mobilization place which is being used at the time for military purposes, * * *.

A second provision is that the Secretary of War shall designate a distance which shall be determined with respect to the efficiency, health, and welfare of the Army, and that no liquor shall be sold or brought nearer to the camp than the distance so designated.

Further, the bill applies to vice—that is, prostitution—in the same manner.

If the Senator will further yield—

Mr. O'DANIEL. I yield.

Mr. LEE. I wish to point out that a man in uniform who is intoxicated is a sad spectacle to any American. Many private businesses will not allow their employees while on duty to drink intoxicating liquors. When a man puts on the uniform of the United States the feeling of embarrassment is even greater when we see him intoxicated or see him under the influence of liquor or even see him drinking while he has on the uniform, because, for the time he has on the uniform, in one sense, he is on duty. Liquor has no place in an army; it has no place in a military camp.

This is a very mild provision, simply prohibiting liquor and vice in the vicinity of military camps. We are in war; there is no need for liquor. But every reason from the standpoint of military efficiency, to say nothing of moral conduct, why this bill should be passed now.

To me the argument of the Senator from Texas is very persuasive; to me there is no good argument why this bill should not be passed.

The Secretary of War has written a letter opposing it, but his arguments are not at all impressive to me. His best argument seems to be that the passage of the bill, unless we have national prohibition, would put the soldier under a different government than that applying to civilians; but when a man is in the uniform of the United States he is in a different category with respect to many things.

Mr. O'DANIEL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LEE. The Senator from Texas has the floor.

Mr. O'DANIEL. Very well. Since the Senator mentioned that the Secretary of War had objected to this bill, I merely wanted to call attention to the fact that his objection was filed a long time before we got into war. I wish also to call attention to the fact that this bill would not, in any way, shape, manner, or form put the men in the armed forces, the men in uniform, in a different category from civilians. It would not prohibit a man in the service from buying liquor and drinking liquor wherever it is legally for sale, and drinking it there. It would

prevent civilians from going into military camps and buying liquor just as it would prevent men in uniforms, members of the armed forces, from buying liquor in the same place. It would simply remove liquor from the workshop of the American Army, Navy, and air force.

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, I think this is a very good bill and, if enacted, would constitute the mildest possible law the Federal Government would be expected to have on its statute books with respect to this problem. Yet the passage of this bill would protect the boys in the military camps throughout our land. Therefore I shall support it.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Texas yield for a question?

Mr. O'DANIEL. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. I should like to have the Senator's interpretation of sections 1 and 2 of the bill. Section 1 provides that—

No person, corporation, partnership, or association shall sell, supply, give, or have in his or its possession any alcoholic liquors—

And so forth—

within any military camp, station, fort, post, yard, base, cantonment, training or mobilization place—

And a penalty is provided including a fine "of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000 and/or imprisonment for not less than 30 days nor more than 12 months."

Would that penalty apply to a soldier who was found with any quantity of liquor on his person inside a camp?

Mr. O'DANIEL. My interpretation of that is that it would prohibit the handling of liquor in military camps.

Mr. BARKLEY. The penalty would apply to a soldier—

Mr. O'DANIEL. I understand it would apply to anyone who had liquor.

Mr. BARKLEY. It would apply to a soldier who had any quantity of liquor in his possession?

Mr. O'DANIEL. That is my understanding of the bill.

Mr. BARKLEY. And that, of course, would be in addition to any other penalties administered by the War Department for any violation of its rules and regulations, would it not?

Mr. O'DANIEL. That would be my understanding.

Mr. President, I now renew my motion that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Senate bill 860, and on that motion I ask for the yeas and nays.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The absence of a quorum being suggested, the clerk will call the roll.

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

Aiken	Bulow	Davis
Andrews	Bunker	Downey
Austin	Burton	Doxey
Bailey	Butler	Ellender
Ball	Capper	George
Bankhead	Caraway	Gerry
Barbour	Chandler	Gillette
Barkley	Chavez	Glass
Bilbo	Clark, Idaho	Green
Bone	Clark, Mo.	Guffey
Brewster	Connally	Gurney
Brown	Danaher	Hayden

Hill	Millikin	Smith
Holman	Murdoch	Stewart
Hughes	Murray	Taft
Johnson, Colo.	Norris	Thomas, Idaho
Kilgore	Nye	Thomas, Okla.
La Follette	O'Daniel	Thomas, Utah
Langer	O'Mahoney	Truman
Lee	Pepper	Tunnell
Lodge	Radcliffe	Tydings
Lucas	Reed	Vandenberg
McCarran	Reynolds	Van Nuys
McFarland	Rosier	Wagner
McKellar	Russell	Wheeler
McNary	Schwartz	White
Maloney	Shipstead	Wiley
Mead	Smathers	Willis

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Eighty-four Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

The question is on the motion of the Senator from Texas [Mr. O'DANIEL] that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate bill 860.

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, we ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were not ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Texas. [Putting the question.] The "noes" have it, and the motion is rejected.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, I call for a division.

Mr. BONE. Mr. President—

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, did the Chair announce the result of the vote?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion was rejected.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. The Senator from Colorado was calling for a division—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion was lost.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Before the Chair announced the vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All in favor of the motion—

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I make the point of order that the Chair had announced the result before the demand for a division was made, and therefore the demand came too late.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I beg to differ with the Senator; the Chair did not announce the result before I called for a division.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, I wish to say that I heard the Senator from Colorado demand a division. The Chair may not have heard him; I judge the Chair did not hear him, but I am sure he distinctly made such a demand.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I withdraw the point of order, if there is any dispute about the fact of the matter. It seemed to me that the Chair announced the result before the demand for a division.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair did not hear the Senator from Colorado asking for a division, but since there was a misunderstanding, all in favor of the motion will stand and be counted.

On a division, the motion was rejected.

WAR CONTRACTS

Mr. BONE. Mr. President, the American people are notoriously tolerant and long suffering. To that characteristic only can be attributed the patience and forbearance exhibited by them in dealing with war profiteering in World War No. 1. In common with other Members of the

Senate, I read with the regret which the average citizen would entertain the sordid story of greed, graft, and corruption which characterized the purchasing of war materials during World War No. 1. Many books have been written about the subject. It probably is as dark and ominous a page of American history as may be found in our annals. So tolerant and so patient were the American people that there resulted very few prosecutions of those guilty of the graft and corruption which clouded the operations of World War No. 1.

One of the cases which got into court and pursued its weary and seemingly unending way through the labyrinthine maze of the American judicial system was a case against the Bethlehem Steel Co. outfit. The catalog of profiteering horrors which was detailed yesterday to us in small part by the Truman committee is strangely reminiscent of the doings of our wayward brethren during World War No. 1, resulting in the creation of a vast number of great fortunes which were coined out of widows' sighs and orphans' tears. At least one and possibly more elements characterized the Bethlehem Steel contract with our Government as an unconscionable thing. It was savagely denounced by one court. But, as I recall the case, the court said that the Government signed the contract, was bound by it, entered into it at arm's length, and that, however bad the contract was, however much it betrayed every single element of decency, it was, nevertheless, binding. The conditions were nominated in the bond, and, with Shylock impudence, the Bethlehem Steel Co. insisted on the performance of the letter of the contract.

MADE ENORMOUS PROFITS

The case against the Bethlehem concern was brought in April 1925 by the United States Government to recover excessive profits already paid to Bethlehem. A United States district court in Pennsylvania held that the United States could not recover the profits already paid and that Bethlehem was entitled to \$5,270,000 as profits due but not yet paid. The circuit court of appeals of Philadelphia affirmed this decision.

Under the contracts Bethlehem was to be repaid the cost of constructing certain vessels plus a fixed profit of about 10 percent of the estimated cost, plus a further "bonus for savings" equal to one-half of the amount by which the actual cost was less than the estimated cost. The Government petition charged that Bethlehem submitted inflated estimates of cost, with the result that it would receive over \$25,000,000 profit for doing work which cost about \$93,000,000, without running any possible risk of loss.

In a petition for a hearing before the Supreme Court, Solicitor General Biddle said that the question raised was "of immediate national concern" because of the Government's defense program. This petition states that Judge Dickinson, of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, while deciding against the Government, called the transaction a "daylight robbery," and said that the Bethlehem's conduct reminded him of Rob Roy, "who admitted

he was a robber but proudly proclaimed that he was no thief." The Government's petition to the Supreme Court further set forth that the matter was of such concern that there should be an authoritative determination of the extent to which the country's need should place it at the mercy of its contractors, and added:

In times of national emergency the men charged with preparing the Nation's defenses have no time for haggling with a contractor who refuses to perform his indispensable function unless he be assured of an exorbitant profit.

COLLECTED 27 PERCENT

The petition also stated that the Government cannot agree that the law sanctions as a matter of good conscience profits amounting to more than 27 percent of the cost of constructing vessels when these profits were secured without the slightest risk of loss to the contractor and were obtained by the threat of withholding essential service to the Government in wartime.

After the suit was brought by the Government against Bethlehem, that concern brought suit in January 1926 to recover over \$7,500,000 in profits not yet paid to it. The lower court held finally that the United States could not recover any of the profits already paid to Bethlehem and that the private company was entitled to \$5,270,000 as profits due but not paid. This judgment was examined by the circuit court of appeals at Philadelphia. The circuit court of appeals, according to press reports, described Bethlehem's attitude one of "commercial greed" which "took advantage of the Nation's necessities to secure inordinate profit."

Perhaps the mothers and fathers of the boys who are to die in this war will find consolation in the pronouncement of Mr. Eugene Grace, president of Bethlehem Steel Corporation, as reported by the Associated Press on August 5, 1940, while all the publicity concerning the Bethlehem case was in the public prints. On that date Mr. Grace announced to the public through the Associated Press that:

No true patriot will seek to enhance his position at the cost of national need and national welfare.

It is too bad that Mr. Grace did not make this beautiful sentiment retroactive. But to further reassure you he goes on to add:

Industry today is more farsighted than ever before. * * * The defense dollar should be made to stretch as far as possible. * * * The economic system should be kept in balance by self-government and self-control. * * * I believe we shall continue to operate on the same principle with costs, prices, and earnings on a reasonably stabilized basis. * * * This is no time to take advantage of a distressing situation.

In the petition of Solicitor General Biddle before the Supreme Court, it was pointed out that Bethlehem's shipbuilding facilities were the largest in the world when this contract was let and its cooperation was indispensable to the prosecution of the World War so the Government was forced to take its terms. When Mr. Grace says "that this is no time for anyone to take advantage of a

distressing situation," meaning thereby the conditions confronting us in the present crisis, one can only heartily wish that his firm had entertained such noble impulses toward our Government during World War No. 1.

Mr. President, that case is still in court. It is a hang-over, a shameful residue of World War No. 1, and, if we cherish any illusions that we are going to be real mean and vigorous in treating the "bad boys" of this war, that case rises like Banquo's ghost to remind us of the fact that we have been recreant. Our public servants have not always been very vigorous in pressing such cases, and now, strange to say, we are presented with the peculiar picture of a number of the Supreme Court Justices excusing themselves from trying the case. It is my recollection that four members of the Court have excused themselves, disqualified themselves, having had some connection with some phase of the case as it passed through the courts, and, therefore, feeling disqualified to sit in final judgment in the disposition of the issues in the case. Therefore there are only five members of the Court left, which is not a quorum, and so this judicial cul-de-sac exists. Lilliput is revived. Gulliver is tied down with the invisible strands of the Lilliputians. We admit to ourselves that we are helpless, and there the case rests.

NEED CONGRESSIONAL ACTION

I was unfortunate enough to have to go to a hospital, and to remain there a long time, and then I left the hospital and tried to get a little sunshine so that I could return and bring some sunshine into this body, as I know I always succeed in doing by my ever-present sweetness of disposition and temperament [laughter], and it hurts me so badly to have to bring this matter to the attention of my brethren that I may never feel good about it again. But it seems to me it is going to be necessary for Congress immediately to enact legislation in some fashion authorizing the Chief Justice to call in the presiding judges of the circuits or retired Justices, in order that this case may be disposed of, for if it remains in its present status—and I am not advised that its status has changed—the people of the United States confront the fact that the Bethlehem Steel Co. has finally whipped them, that one private munitions outfit, whose contracts were highly profitable during World War No. 1, has finally gotten poor old Uncle Sam in a corner, and so effectively put the screws on this Government of ours that it now finds itself helpless.

There is a fair assumption, and I think many of us indulge it justly and properly, that if we are not very thoughtful we are merely going to repeat the experiences of World War No. 1, but this time the effect upon the morale and upon the patriotism and the normally wholesome attitude of mind of the American people toward their own Government will undergo shocking changes, if what has been stated be true. We are taking millions of boys into our Army, and paying them what to them may seem a small amount of money, and they are going to look with jaundiced eye upon the creation of

new fortunes out of our war activities. I doubt if there is anyone who would not share the view that will be entertained by every soldier in the American Army.

PLANS ARE ABANDONED

I know it is impossible to correct all abuses. The lawyers in this body know that to be so. I think all want to accomplish a correction of abuses, but where so many men have the same viewpoint and are all trying to do something, it frequently happens that nothing is done, because men cannot unite their efforts and bring them to a focus against the evils they would correct.

We have been told, as was indicated yesterday by the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE] that the War Department and other officials have abandoned their so-called defense plans. I know that since I came into this body, and as far back as the end of the World War, we have been told that most elaborate plans have been made by the War Department to organize American industry in such fashion that it would be impossible to repeat the ghastly financial blunders of the last war. In order to eliminate the incoordination, the failure of direction, the utter lack of intelligence which characterized the letting of contracts during the last war, vast plans were prepared, modified from time to time, and I was assured, as other Members of this body were assured, that when war broke out the plans already on file would be applied in a sort of cut-and-dried formula, that they were complete in themselves, and that they would eliminate the troubles and scandals which developed in the last war. Therefore the operations of recent months which have been characterized by the Truman committee in its report, come as a shock to the whole country. Unless there be a more complete explanation than has been offered, they constitute a grievous challenge to the War Department, because it has assured us over the years that such a situation could not recur and would not recur in another war.

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

Mr. BONE. I yield.

NO COMPETITIVE BIDDING

Mr. TYDINGS. The Senator will recall that Congress repealed the provisions of the law which called for competitive bidding, for the giving of a bond by a contractor to insure honest and true and good performance, and so forth. Some necessity for such action existed, because there were many phases of defense activities in connection with which competitive bidding could not be economically and speedily employed if production was to come forth without great delay. But it seems to me that that very situation has to a large extent created the conditions which the Senator points out.

In my judgment, we should have continued competitive bidding in all governmental undertakings connected with national defense, except when a certificate of real emergency might give those who were awarding contracts the right to proceed without competitive bidding, and that many other safeguards should have

been thrown around such operations. I said so at the time on the floor of the Senate.

While I recognize that we cannot have competitive bidding in connection with all government work, I believe the very largess which Congress has handed over to the contracting parties has in many cases been misunderstood and abused, and that Congress may well rewrite the law and make competitive bidding applicable in all cases in connection with which there are not certificates of necessity attached to the contracts.

Mr. BONE. Mr. President, the Senator from Maryland has frequently adverted to some aspects of this problem on the floor of the Senate, and I have listened very attentively to his statements, and I think they have been accurate. This is not his first contribution to the subject by long odds. He is a member of the Naval Affairs Committee of the Senate, and some phases of this question have been discussed there.

Mr. President, I do not wish to be harsh in dealing with this situation, but let us understand that the men to whom Congress entrusted this job are not Members of Congress. They are in a class by themselves, a rather select class. We provide them with retirement pay. We give them the most coveted posts in the country. They are the top-flight men in the Army and the Navy. They are not politicians, and they would spurn and repudiate the imputation that they are. They probably look upon some of the operations of Congress as being very crude and maladroit, and certainly not purposeful, but to them, Mr. President, was entrusted the job of getting rid of the bad operations in World War No. 1, and the job passed out of our hands.

HIRED BEST BRAINS

We hired the best men we could find, who are in a class by themselves—a select class, if you please—to frame the program and to prescribe the formula that would eliminate the financial monstrosities of the first World War. And yesterday, for the first time, I heard, as we all heard, that those plans had been junked. This is not an indictment of ourselves, Mr. President. I did not know that such was the case. I was astonished to learn that things we had bought and paid for at an enormous cost to the people of the Nation were thrown into the ashcan, that they were passé, and yet since World War No. 1, we have been continually assured by the bigwigs in the War and Navy Departments that they had formulated plans which were as perfect as could be devised by the brains divisions of the Army and Navy.

Mr. President, there is something about that which is very disturbing, because, if we cannot trust the men to whom we have committed the whole task of defending the country in time of war, if we cannot trust them to do a good job, forsooth, to whom are we to turn? Shall we pick out some others and say to them, "Now, you do the job all over"? Yet the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE] said yesterday that all the material which had been gathered, all the work which had been done, all the formulas which have been prescribed and laid

out so patiently and painstakingly over the years, were now abruptly thrown to one side and we are to start all over again. I do not know what that implies, but if the results developed by the Truman committee are an example of what is to happen, it will not be a pleasant picture.

I had supposed that the so-called educational orders were playing a more important part than they have played in the war program. I think it was the Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER] who yesterday suggested that the War Department wanted to start anew and give out a great number of educational orders so as to enable businessmen and firms to educate themselves to engage in the production of war materials. Several years ago the members of the Naval Affairs Committee were advised that such educational orders were being given very liberally all over the country, and I had supposed that we were educating a great many business firms in the country to turn out vital war material. I know that each Senator had the same idea in mind. If I am in error about that, I should be glad to be corrected. I think I am repeating what every Senator believed to be true when I say that educational orders were being placed, that thousands of firms were being trained and taught to produce specific items so that all war-production operations would dovetail one into another and we would have a completed whole. But no; now we are told that the Department is going to start afresh and place educational orders.

Mr. President, I am constrained to mention these things because 4 or 5 years ago I felt in my heart what probably was in the hearts of many others in the United States, that our country was in grave danger of being thrust incontinently into war. I had seen private munitions makers make our foreign policy instead of Congress making it. I had seen them given absolute freedom to sell munitions to any country in the world, and, in spite of what we were trying to do, they were helping to shape a foreign policy, call it, Mr. President, what you please.

ARMED OUR ENEMIES

Mr. President, in my desk I have the story of a young man who came from Germany in October 1939, 1 month after the present war started. He was in Germany servicing, as an expert, the motors of the Pratt & Whitney Co., of the United States, which were then in use in Germany in the German air fleet. Thousands and thousands of the finest airplane engines in the world had been supplied to Mr. Hitler by American airplane manufacturers, who provided his great air armada, and made him a menace to the peace of the world. I, for one, objected to that, and wanted the Congress alone to say when this country or any of its nationals could sell war munitions to anybody, which would put the burden on us. But, instead of doing so we left that matter to be adjusted in the conscience of the Pratt & Whitney Co. and the Du Pont Powder Co.

That is not the way to operate a sane, intelligent governmental policy. If policies are to be shaped, let Congress shape

them, and let us not permit the Pratt & Whitney Co. or the Du Pont Powder Co. to shape them. If there be any burden upon the conscience of anyone under the American flag, it must rest upon those who armed Hitler in the air, who sent munitions by the thousands of tons to Japan, so that the sales might contribute further to the private profit of some American munition dealers. That is making foreign policy, no matter what one may call it, and it is coming back to us now in blood and tears.

So I return to what I was saying a moment ago, that several years ago, having this fear in my heart, I introduced a bill which went to the Naval Affairs Committee, of which I am a member. The bill called upon the Government immediately to expand its arsenals and navy yards to such a point as that they could at least take care of all our peacetime needs. That would have meant the complete revamping and rehabilitation of every navy yard and arsenal in the United States so that they could vastly increase their then output.

In some of our navy yards and arsenals there were lathes 20 years old. They were outmoded and obsolete. The buildings should have been revamped and placed in proper juxtaposition so that in the operations in the big navy yards it would not have been necessary to carry stuff all around a building, but it could have been shifted from one building to another, thus simplifying operations.

My proposal called for graving docks, building ways, and slips that would have enabled the Government to complete all the vessels it was proposed to build under the Vinson-Trammell Act. When objection was registered to the proposal, I said to the objectors, "Obviously, gentlemen, this proposal would not be a drop in the bucket in case of war, but at least we should have a great backlog of vast additions to our building facilities and the finest of new machinery in the buildings."

LACK OF FORESIGHT

Furthermore, I suggested in my proposal that the Government lay in a great stock of jigs, dies, tools, machine tools, and fixtures. Let me say, parenthetically, that those words have a definite meaning in trade parlance. Fixtures, jigs, and dies mean certain kinds of tools to make nuts and bolts, to bore rifle barrels, and to do other things that are of the very essence of the preparedness program we now confront. My proposal was to lay in a stock of those things large enough to tool all the private plants in the country which we might want to tool in case of an emergency.

I shall now state something publicly which I have never heretofore told anyone publicly. A man connected with the machine-tool industry came to me and said, "BONE, if your bill should pass it would be manna from heaven. Our plants are down. A \$30,000,000 or \$40,000,000 order for machines, lathe tools, and things that make defense materials would be manna from heaven to us; but if we should open our mouths we should be accused of some sinister motive. It is a little odd for a fellow like you to want to buy all this stuff." I replied, "My dear fellow, I want my Government

not to run into a bottleneck in the machine-tool business in case of another war."

At that time I had a very grave suspicion in my mind that if we were catapulted into a serious difficulty and a great demand were made on the machine-tool industry we should have a very difficult time in obtaining the necessary amount of machine tools. Today that is the bottleneck. I, for one, believed that we might become involved in war. I wanted my country to be as well prepared for it as possible. I believed in a large navy, a huge air force, and every particle of defensive equipment we could get with which to defend America and the things we cherish and believe in.

To my astonishment I found opposition to this proposal, because, first, the departments apparently wanted the educational orders to go out so that private industry could get practically all the business when war came, and the Government would not take too much of it. Bless your soul, Mr. President, the needs of the Government would be so great that what I proposed would be a mere drop in the bucket. But we should have had arsenals two or three times as large as those we now have, and we should have had them when we needed them. We should have had vast stocks of machine tools with which to drill rifle barrels, to make nuts and bolts, to help make armor, and to do the other things which are so vital in a moment of peril.

Mr. President, I wish to call attention to something else which is rather difficult to understand. It is going over the old field again, but I should rather go over it now than to have someone go over it after the war, when it is too late. A long time ago our Navy Department set up in Philadelphia a so-called naval aircraft factory. I confess that I cannot understand how it came about, in view of the attitude the Navy Department has so frequently expressed in its communications. The naval aircraft factory in Philadelphia became quite a sizable plant. It was making trainer planes. It was one yardstick the Navy might employ to measure the value of the material which it was buying in the way of aircraft engines, and the like.

Time after time appropriation bills originating in the House and providing money for the Navy came over from the other body, and time after time contained this little joker clause:

No part of this appropriation shall be used to maintain the Philadelphia Aircraft Factory.

To allow that little joker clause to remain in the act, Mr. President, at a time when this country was facing the uncertainties of Europe was to doom the Philadelphia aircraft factory to extinction and to leave this country without a single yardstick by which it might measure the correct value of engines and airplane equipment made by private companies.

TRIED TO DESTROY FACTORY

I confess that that provision shocked me. I objected to it time after time on the floor of the Senate. The bill did not come to the Naval Affairs Committee. I think it went to the Appropriations Com-

mittee. So I could not meet the issue in the Naval Affairs Committee, but I did meet it on the floor, and objected to that monstrous provision in appropriation bills. Two or three times it was stricken out by the Senate and went back to conference, and the appropriation was allowed to shield and preserve intact the Philadelphia Aircraft Factory. I have never been able to understand why it was that men were apparently so eager to destroy the Government airplane plant at a time when Hitler himself was beginning to cast his ominous shadow over the earth, when the airplane was coming into its own, and when we knew that the airplane was probably the most potent weapon other countries were developing. Yet there was one thing with which we might help our Navy, and that was apparently being purposely destroyed.

I sincerely hope that we are not entering upon another tragic era in which the greed of men will not be restrained. This war gives every evidence of being a long war unless something unusual happens. We are being so warned by the highest officials in the land. The President has said to us that not only may it be a long war but that it may be a cruel and bloody war. We shall befoul the memory of every boy who dies in this war if we allow any man to make a profit out of it.

I want to speak what is in my heart at the beginning. In so doing I do not reproach any of my brethren. I merely speak what is in my heart. My own family suffered cruelly in the fierce fires of a terrible conflict. My father carried tattered blankets and wore shoes that fell off his feet so that those back home, who did not have the "guts" to fight could get rich out of it. My mother had three young brothers who did not come home, and a young husband who did not come home, but who lies buried in the Wilderness Battlefield. She married my father after the war ended. He, too, had been in the war to preserve the Union.

I do not know, Mr. President, what may have happened in the Confederacy in the way of graft and corruption in connection with the letting of contracts; but I suspect that if certain individuals in the South were able to get away with that wretched business they, too, visited the wrath of their breed upon the helpless Confederacy.

TAX PROFITS HEAVILY

We went through so much of this miserable, wretched business in the first World War that it will rise to reproach us if we tolerate it now. We have the power to stop it. We have the thunderbolts of the law in our hands. There are men in this body who have been criminal prosecutors and who practiced law before coming here. I should be guilty of offending them if I were to suggest that they do not know how to invoke the processes of the law to put an end to this wretched business. We can do it through taxation. I think that is one of the most effective methods. That hurts the profiteer more than anything else. He does not mind being called crooked so long as he can get away with the money; but when we take it away from him in taxes of the most drastic kind we have found at least a

part of the answer, and I think a very effective part. In viewing this problem I think we should be moved by only one consideration. Let us view the problem as dispassionately as we can when our own flesh and blood are in the Army. When the Government, Mr. President, takes your boy and mine into the Army it takes 100 percent of the boy. When the Government drafts him it does not say to him, "Sir, you were making \$200 or \$300 a month before you went into the Army; and, of course, out of consideration for your capital, which is your health and your body, we are going to guarantee you a substantial portion of your \$200 a month."

TAKE BOY'S CAPITAL

Perhaps all the capital the boy has is his intelligence, his health, and his flesh and blood. How far would we get with a drafted army on that basis? Of course, all those who are supposed to be wise would say, "That is an utterly impossible formula."

In dealing with business, to preserve which a boy may die—for we are certainly assured that we are trying to preserve the American way of life, and the American way of life is invested capital—the boy must yield up 100 percent of his capital; but we are very timid in going after the other fellow's capital. Let me say in passing that I do not consider a 60 percent or 70 percent excess profits tax anything to fill us with the divine afflatus or a feeling of wild enthusiasm. We can approach the tax problem without a single impulse in our hearts to harm anyone. Senators would spurn with indignation the suggestion that they are willfully trying to harm a boy because they say he must go into the Army to serve his country in its hour of peril, but when it is suggested that they might hurt a big business outfit such as the Bethlehem Steel Co. if they tax it too much, somehow they begin to wonder if that might not be true. It is that sort of perverted logic that does so much violence to the standards of decency, clear thinking, and patriotism which ought to animate us.

I have in mind the army of boys who are going into military forces to fight to preserve America. If America is our homes, our business enterprises, and all the things which we have come to cherish, then, certainly, if to preserve those things is worth dying for, it is manifest that the thing for which the boy is to give his life must yield up a corresponding share of sacrifice in this vast and horrible thing which we call war.

If all our boys should be killed, the soul of America would be killed. The Civil War almost ruined the South. It put it back 75 years. There is not a Senator from the South in this Chamber who does not know that to be true. The Civil War set back America as a whole many years, because it killed off the best of our young manhood.

But if this war goes through a long and bloody course, the damage which will be done to the soul of America will be incalculable. Therefore we owe to our boys a high sense of responsibility to see that they get a square deal and that when they are making sacrifices in the

Army we do not permit anyone who remains at home to enrich himself out of their sacrifice.

Mr. President, I do not want to continue this discussion any longer. I was very much moved by the statement presented yesterday by the Truman committee. I am glad the committee has done a good job. The Senate Munitions Committee gave the Senate 34 or 35 volumes of the sordid history of World War No. 1 operations in the financial world; and certainly we now owe it to ourselves to set our faces like flint against a repetition of any such things, the beginning of which is now evident as a result of the presentation of the Truman committee report.

NEW LOCK AT ST. MARYS FALLS CANAL, MICH.

Mr. BROWN. I ask unanimous consent that Senate bill 2132, Calendar No. 992, be taken up and disposed of. I am very anxious that my colleague the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG], who I know is interested in the bill, should be present, and I have sent for him. I am sure that we can dispose of the matter in a very short time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BUNKER in the chair). The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (S. 2132) authorizing the construction of a new lock at St. Marys Falls Canal, Mich., in the interest of national defense.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, is the Senator from Michigan asking unanimous consent to take up the bill?

Mr. BROWN. Yes. I note my colleague the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] is now here.

Mr. McNARY. The bill was reported by the Committee on Commerce. As a member of that committee, I recall that there was no opposition whatever to the bill.

Mr. BROWN. The Senator is correct. Mr. McNARY. I have no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, I shall make a very brief comment upon the subject of the bill. The bill would authorize the construction of a new lock in the Soo Canal at St. Marys Falls, Mich. The War Department, the O. P. M., and the President's Office for Emergency Management have urged that the bill be given prompt and early consideration. The lock will cost roughly \$8,000,000. It will be part of the connecting link between Lake Superior and the lower lakes. It will be constructed upon the site of a present lock which is practically unserviceable.

The situation at the Soo Canal is about as follows: Through the canal is carried about 90 percent of all the iron ore which is produced in the United States. I know of no artery of commerce which is more important to our combat war effort than is this canal. At the present time there are but two locks, the Davis and so-called fourth lock, capable of taking care of ore carriers. The Poe lock

has a draft of about 16 feet and the Weitzel lock has a draft of about 11 feet but is not serviceable. On the Canadian side there is a lock which is not of very great size. These locks are the busiest in the world. The combined tonnage passing through the Panama, Suez, and Kiel Canals, the three largest canals in the world other than the Soo Canal, does not equal the total tonnage passing through Soo Canal in ordinary times. At the present time the tonnage is, of course, very much greater than in ordinary times. Our steel and iron production is dependent upon the maintenance of these locks, the most important single artery in our defense production. Through this canal and these locks flow in raw state every battleship, every cruiser, every submarine, every great cannon, and every infantryman's rifle. The airplanes, the shells, the tanks, in short, our whole combat power is dependent on sure and certain transportation through this most vital of all arteries. Duluth-Superior Harbor is the largest export shipping point in the world. All of this traffic goes through the canal. In addition to this traffic, ore is shipped in large quantities from Two Harbors in Minnesota, Ashland, Wis., and Marquette, Mich., through the Sault Canal.

Rail transportation is available to carry ore from the iron ranges to Lake Superior, but rail companies do not have cars in sufficient quantity to carry ore on a 1,000-mile journey from the head of Lake Superior to the Lake Erie ports, where most of it is discharged. Immense vessels carrying from two to three hundred cars of ore each trip are the sole available carriers of ore for the steel mills in the Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and Chicago steel-producing areas. Rail transportation cannot meet the demand. In 1941 80,000,000 gross tons of iron ore were carried through the locks, being all the Lake Superior area ore except for a comparatively small amount carried from Escanaba, Mich., to Gary, Ind. This is practically all of the iron ore produced in the United States. It is expected that close to 90,000,000 tons will be carried in 1942 and a similar amount in 1943. These amounts probably exceed the capacity of the present locks. In 1941 the collapse of a rail bridge blocked this channel for 4 days and cut the total tonnage carried by approximately 500,000 gross tons. It is the opinion of all concerned, the Office of Production Management, and the War Department, as well as the shippers and consumers of ore that this additional lock is essential to our war effort.

In addition to ore, there is a very heavy grain movement from the Northwest through the harbors at the head of Lake Superior to Buffalo and other lower lake points and the St. Lawrence River. The principal commodities other than ore and grain are coal, lumber, oil, and stone. There is a substantial passenger traffic in addition.

It is anticipated that if this bill is promptly enacted, that the lock can be completed for use at the time when the defense effort reaches its peak. Prompt enactment of the bill is urged by the Government departments concerned.

The bill has the approval of the Bureau of the Budget.

Funds already appropriated and carried in appropriation bills which have passed the Congress and have been approved by the President are available, and, I am advised, will be used for this purpose. Therefore I ask that the bill be passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the existing project for the Great Lakes and connecting channels be, and is hereby, modified to provide for a new lock about 800 feet long, 80 feet wide, and 30 feet deep, at St. Marys Falls Canal, Mich., together with suitable approaches thereto, said lock to replace the present Weitzel lock and approaches, all in accordance with the recommendations contained in House Document No. 218, Seventy-seventh Congress, first session.

This improvement is hereby adopted and authorized and shall be prosecuted in the interest of national defense under the direction of the Secretary of War and supervision of the Chief of Engineers, subject to the conditions set forth in said document.

INVESTIGATION OF RUBBER SUPPLIES AND PRODUCTION

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, I have earlier today submitted a resolution (S. Res. 219), calling for the appointment of a committee of five Senators to investigate and consider the rubber problem of the United States. Upon this I now desire to speak. In connection with the resolution, and, in order to explain to Senators my design in presenting it, I will detain the Senate for a period of only 5 or 10 minutes to express my opinion on what, to me, is the most critical problem now before the American people, a problem which, if it cannot be satisfactorily solved, may seriously impair the defense program of the Nation and very injuriously affect our civilian life.

Mr. President, in order that we may orientate ourselves in connection with this problem, let us first consider the rather unhappy fact that Japanese armies are now in control of about 4,500,000 acres of rubber plantations, comprising one-half the plantation lands of the whole world. Ninety-seven and a half percent of our crude rubber, hevea, comes from middle Asia; 40 percent of the total comes from Malaya, and already the Japanese have taken practically all the rubber lands of that area. There are a few thousand acres on the island of Singapore, a limited amount in Johore, but practically all the Malaya rubber plantations are now in the hands of the Japanese Army, constituting, as I have said, almost 40 percent of the rubber supply of the whole world.

Also there is a considerable quantity of rubber grown in French Indochina, Thailand, in Formosa, in Sarawak, and in other places in middle Asia now under the control of the Japanese Army.

What is more alarming is that the remaining acreage in rubber plantations is now direly imperiled by the Japanese advance, and it is very possible, Mr. President—although I do not predict it as a

fact, it is very possible—that after the few thousand remaining tons of rubber now afloat reach the United States, we may not, for an indefinite period, receive any more crude rubber.

I may say, in this connection, Mr. President, that I have no desire to condemn or to hold a post mortem, but when the incredible record of our inadequate preparation for war in the accumulation of strategic stock material is written, a most important and startling volume could be written upon the lack of policy that has brought this great Nation into a perilous position because of the lack of rubber.

Mr. President, we ordinarily consume in the United States in a normal year for civilian purposes about 750,000 tons of rubber, of which 150,000 tons are from reclaimed rubber and about 600,000 tons from the crude which is principally imported from Asia. We now have in the United States including some afloat, which will probably arrive unharmed, approximately 600,000 tons of crude rubber, the Hevea product.

I think it is optimistic to hope, Mr. President, that this stock pile of rubber will last for more than 18 months. I say that upon the assumption that we may approximate the President's victory program. I think it is very possible that the entire military schedule, as outlined by the President, may be tremendously handicapped and impaired by the lack of rubber, even assuming the optimistic viewpoint that we can approximate the program enunciated by the Chief Executive in his joint message to the Congress.

Assume that we take care of our vital rubber needs, including provision for policemen, firemen, doctors, heavy trucks, and some light trucks, we may "get by" for 18 months and we may "get by" for 2 years. At the end of the 2 years, it is the hope of some of our governmental leaders, who have expressed themselves in headlines, that within 18 months or 2 years we will be producing 400,000 tons of the so-called synthetic rubber. I wish to say, Mr. President, I think it is possible for this Government to provide for the production of 400,000 tons of synthetic rubber within 2 years, but heaven help us if we have a failure in that respect. While, from my investigation, I believe that can be done, yet knowing what is happening in Washington this very day, knowing of the controversies between great corporations, of the rivalry between different departments of the Government, and of the inertia of governmental leaders, I say that it is very doubtful that we will measure up to what Mr. Jones has so optimistically announced. I believe we can produce a capacity of 400,000 tons of rubber in 18 months or 2 years, but, unless we totally and entirely change our methods, unless we increase our energy and our devotion to the state, we will not do it.

Let us assume that Mr. Jones' statements will be justified, still we are in a situation so critical that it can hardly be exaggerated. I say the American people should know it, we should face it, and the Senate of the United States should take its part in helping in the solution of the problem.

Mr. President, suppose we do reach a production of 400,000 tons of synthetic rubber within 2 years: That 400,000 tons a year will not be sufficient even to take care of our military needs at that time. So, looking ahead 2 years, if the hopes of Mr. Jones—which have not yet even been reduced to written form—are borne out, we still shall not be producing in the United States enough rubber to provide the requirements of our arms program.

Yesterday we passed the so-called guayule rubber bill, but unfortunately we cannot certainly hope for great relief from that source until the beginning of the fourth year. If 3 years ago what was clearly indicated had been done and we had invested \$25,000,000 in guayule rubber shrub culture, we would have no problem today. If we had invested \$250,000,000 in synthetic rubber factories, we would have no problem today. Or if we had invested another \$250,000,000 in stock-pile rubber, we would have no problem today.

I heard the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS] declare 3 years ago on the floor of the Senate that the wisest kind of business judgment—if we want to reduce national defense to that sort of a standard—required the buying of these stocks of strategic war materials in advance of war because of the tremendous money saving in purchasing commodities cheaply. Let me say that while we debated about whether rubber would cost us 8 or 9 or 10 or 11 or 12 cents a pound now, we are going in the future to measure its cost in dollars per pound and perhaps in human lives. Bernard Baruch, who has for many years been pointing out to this Nation the folly of not laying in stocks of strategic materials, could have been paid a million dollars a day—yes, Mr. President, a million dollars a day for 5 years—and had this policy been carried out we would have saved tens of billions by his employment.

But, Mr. President, I have no desire to indulge in post mortems or condemnation except that, as the President of the United States has said, nothing is so dangerous to us as complacency; and I say that today, here in the city of Washington, energy and intelligence in sufficient amount are not being applied to the rubber crisis.

While I have stated the general judgment here in Washington that our present rubber resources may last us 18 months or 2 years for military purposes and vital civilian needs, and while 2 years from now our synthetic rubber factories may give us 400,000 tons a year—not enough even then for military purposes—the allocations now being planned do not cover a single tire for the workers of America—not a single tire. It is my belief that within 1 year from now at least 25 percent of the workers who travel to and from their work by automobile will have tremendous difficulty in transporting themselves.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from California yield to the Senator from Michigan?

Mr. DOWNEY. I yield.

Mr. BROWN. In confirmation of what the Senator says, I may say that it is estimated that 70,000 workers are employed at the Ford bomber plant in Ypsilanti, Mich. There are no adequate housing facilities for those workers at Ypsilanti. The only way in which they can be transported with any efficiency is through the use of automobiles from Detroit, 26 miles away. How they are to carry on the construction of those bombers in the Ford Ypsilanti plant without the use of automobiles belonging to the workers is more than I can see.

I make that comment for the Senator's information.

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, I appreciate very much the comment of the distinguished Senator from Michigan. Let me say now that I think, outside of my own State—and this may be sorry satisfaction to him—the most hazardous condition will arise in Detroit. Hundreds of thousands of our workers in the Los Angeles district live 3, 5, 10, 15, 20, and 30 miles from their places of work. I do not say that some vast project of regrouping the workers may not be helpful. I do not say that the workers may not be encouraged to conserve their tires. I do not say that the American people may not again become walkers. I only say that if we do not prepare for the calamity that is coming in the future incomparably better than we have prepared for it in the past our whole military program is apt to break down.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from California yield to the Senator from Wyoming?

Mr. DOWNEY. I yield.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. The nature of the Senator's remarks very emphatically points up, I think, the effort which has been made for more than a year by a subcommittee of the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys to induce the executive arm of the Government to take the initiative in developing the raw materials of this country.

Last January a resolution on the subject was submitted following numerous discussions and numerous reports. In July last, when the committee began its hearings, there was talk of cutting down automobile production. Mr. Leon Henderson gave out a statement last July that in all probability 50 percent of the automobile production would have to be cut. At the beginning of those hearings occasion was taken to point out the fact that the German armies were invading Russia for the purpose of securing the raw materials of the Donets Basin. It was thundered at from every radio. It was written about in every column. We knew that that was what Germany was after in Russia; and now we know that Japan was seeking to gain control of the raw materials of the southern Pacific. We know now that the Japanese attack was made for the purpose of securing rubber and tin and oil, and expelling the Dutch and the British and the Americans from that area—Germany invading Russia for raw materials, Japan invading China and Thailand and the Dutch East Indies in search of raw materials, and we

paying no attention to the raw materials in our own backyard—in California, in Oregon, in Washington.

Senators will remember the story that was printed in the newspapers about a month or two ago of a number of local residents in a couple of counties between the States of Washington and Oregon who were proposing to erect a new State in order that something might be done to develop the raw materials which they had in abundance in that area, minerals for which we are starving. As I say, last July it was pointed out that if we would undertake to develop our own additional and untouched deposits of iron we might have enough steel to keep the automobile industry going. But the Navy Department was insisting upon building huge new battleships. Indeed, as a matter of fact, not 3 days after Pearl Harbor the Navy Department sent to Congress a proposal for expanding the fleet, and that proposal contained a suggestion for the construction of six or seven new battleships. That was after the *Repulse* and the *Prince of Wales* had been sunk by a few Japanese bombing planes. Enough steel went to the bottom of the sea in that attack to keep the automobile industry going for a very long period.

But we have not opened our eyes. I agree with the Senator that we should not criticize the mistakes of the past except to the degree that our criticism may spur us to adopt a better policy in the future. Certainly the time is now here for the executive arm of the Government to undertake to lay down a policy for the development of the resources to which we have been referring.

I see the chairman of the Committee on Finance present in the Chamber listening to the discussion, and I should like to suggest what, to my mind, is one of the primary reasons why we have not been able to develop these raw materials.

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield a moment?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Certainly.

Mr. DOWNEY. I have agreed with the distinguished senior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. DAVIS] to conclude before 2:30 o'clock; so if the Senator from Wyoming will yield a moment, he can take the floor after I conclude. I must yield to the distinguished Senator from Pennsylvania before 2:30 o'clock, and I merely wish to conclude my discussion of the rubber situation.

Mr. REYNOLDS. I wonder if the Senator from California will not permit the Senator from Wyoming to conclude the remark he was making when he was interrupted.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. If the Senator from California will bear with me, I will make one concluding remark.

Mr. CHAVEZ. A parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Can the Senator from California agree with the Senator from Pennsylvania as to who is to have the floor next?

Mr. DOWNEY. Of course not. I merely told the Senator from Pennsylvania that I would be through at 2:30.

Mr. CHAVEZ. As I recall, when the Senator from Delaware [Mr. TUNNELL] was in the chair I was supposed to follow the Senator from California.

Mr. DOWNEY. Has the Senator from Wyoming concluded?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I was just about to conclude.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President—
Mr. DOWNEY. I yield to the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. NORRIS. I suggest that all Senators engaged in this controversy read the Rules of the Senate and see whether the Chair should have on his desk a list of Senators whom he is to recognize next.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Will the Senator from California yield?

Mr. DOWNEY. As always, I abide by the admonition of the distinguished Senator from Nebraska. I yield to the Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. The Senator from Nebraska is undoubtedly correct; no Senator has a right to stake out a claim on the next opportunity to speak. However, I appreciate that, having made a promise to another Senator, the Senator from California does not want me to keep him on the floor unduly. So now I shall conclude the remark I was about to make.

One of the principal obstacles to the development of the resources we have been discussing arises from the fact that it requires the investment of a huge amount of money. When a large corporation—without giving any names—has been engaged in the production of a particular kind of raw material, it is very difficult to induce any competitive enterprise to go into the field, because the danger of loss is tremendous. We all know that there is, nevertheless, a vast amount of capital savings available for investment. It is not invested because the tax system is such that it constitutes an impediment to the investment of new funds.

The result is that, instead of private money going into the development of new enterprise, we have to have the R. F. C. undertake it by lending out of the deficit. What the R. F. C. lends is not the savings of the past; what the R. F. C. lends is borrowing against the future. The loans can never be repaid except by future production. So it seems to me that instead of searching for difficult and ingenious methods of starting new enterprise, we should go back to an old fundamental concept, that we should make it worth while for the person who has savings and is capable of investing money to make the investment, so long as it is made in a free, independent enterprise and is not part of any monopolistic scheme. Unless that is done we shall continue to see the progress of concentration, first in big business, then immediately following concentration in big government, and when that is done democracy is also done.

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, I yield the floor to whomever the Presiding Officer may recognize.

BLACKLISTING OF AXEL WENNER-GREN

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, it is my purpose at this time to call attention to a person whom I do not know, but whose

name appeared in the press of the country yesterday and today. I shall not occupy the time of the Senate for long. I rise merely because I am one of those who actually believe that continental solidarity is essential at this particular time, and that good will throughout the continents at this time will do much to bring about the victory which we all so much desire.

It is because I am interested in the welfare of the United States, it is because I believe in the philosophy of the President of the United States in seeking to bring about an understanding as between the people of this country and those south of the border, that I rise this afternoon to express my opinion on an incident which has occurred within the last 24 or 36 hours.

Mr. President, yesterday the American newspapers published the new official State Department blacklist. Greatly publicized was the name of Axel Wenner-Gren, the famous Swedish multimillionaire. The list is made up of those the State Department deems "to be acting for the benefit of the enemy or those to whom the export of various goods might be detrimental to American defense." The press also made much of the fact that Mr. Wenner-Gren is an intimate friend of Gen. Maximino Avila Camacho, the Minister of Communications in Mexico and the brother of the President of Mexico, Don Manuel.

In my humble opinion, as a student of Mexican affairs, Mr. Wenner-Gren should be removed immediately from the blacklist, and his name cleared, or facts to the contrary should be presented. A cruel mistake has been made. It is one which seriously embarrasses our relations with Mexico.

The action of placing him on the blacklist, knowing that he was an intimate and personal friend of Gen. Maximino Avila Camacho, and also of his brother, the President of Mexico, represents a direct slap at the constituted authorities of a friendly nation. It is common knowledge that this gentleman is a close friend of General Maximino. It is common knowledge that he is in Mexico for the purpose of heading a syndicate to invest immediately over \$100,000,000 for the purpose of developing the natural resources of the country. Everyone knows that capital is badly needed in Mexico at this time, and that most capital is afraid to go down there. Everyone knows that the United States has been the beneficiary of the consistently friendly policy established by the present administration. At a time when friends are scarce and badly needed, Mexico has, prior to the Pan American Conference at Rio de Janeiro, severed her relations with the Axis nations, and announced her determination to face the future on our side. The President and his brother are to be thanked for this policy.

It seems unjust, stupid, and shortsighted publicly to embarrass these men, our friends, without presenting facts. We Americans take pride in our sense of fair play. Our courts are constituted to hold a man innocent until he is proven

guilty. Mr. Wenner-Gren in Mexico City yesterday made public a statement in which he asked that the American Government either state its reasons for the blacklisting or clear his name of what he says is a cruel and unfounded charge. In a statement Mr. Wenner-Gren said:

I want to say simply and directly that a serious mistake has been made by the State Department, and that I am confident a public examination of the evidence on which the State Department acted in my case will quickly clarify the error.

It also will reveal that I am in fact, as I always have been, a friend of the United States and British Governments and peoples.

In the spirit of fair play and justice toward Mexico, one of our friendliest neighbors, a country that needs capital which this man can provide, in fairness to the President and to General Maximino, who are sincere friends of the United States, in fairness to the individual Americans who might be dealing with this man, facts must be presented or the injustice rectified.

It is my understanding that Mr. Wenner-Gren has large financial holdings in the United States and Canada. His wife is an American. She was born in Kansas City. Because of his wife he considers the United States his second home after his native Sweden. He has donated a laboratory at the University of Kentucky for aeronautical research. This is now being utilized by the United States Army engineers. He has always considered himself a friend of the United States and of the British. I also understand that he heads many an American enterprise.

So far as I am personally concerned, I have no interest in Mr. Wenner-Gren. I have never met the man. I have never corresponded with him. I do not know what he looks like. I am no more interested in him than I would be in a small merchant in Habana, Cuba, who erroneously is placed on the blacklist; but I am sincerely interested in the affairs of Mexico and the United States, and anything that tends to disturb the friendship which now exists between our two countries will meet my opposition. I know General Maximino Avila Camacho and his brother, the President, Don Manuel. They are my personal friends, and I represent and decry anything which tends to cause them embarrassment. If it is a mistake on the part of our Government, the mistake must be rectified.

As an American I appreciate the help which the Mexican Government is giving our country. I appreciate the friendly attitude of the Mexican administration. I appreciate the work which the Foreign Minister of Mexico, Lic. Esequiel Padilla, is doing right now in Rio de Janeiro to insure hemispheric solidarity at the Pan American Conference. I do not want to see this spirit of friendship destroyed. As a friend of the Mexican people, I should like to see an investment of \$100,000,000 in that country. I should like to see wealthy individuals interested in building up their economy. If someone is prevented from doing this because of a mistake, that mistake should be rectified.

I am certain that neither the President of Mexico nor his brother would tolerate

for one minute the presence of anyone who was working in a manner detrimental to the interests of the United States, Great Britain, and the other democracies. They are entitled to the facts. If the State Department cannot produce these facts, in the name of fair play and justice, Mr. Wenner-Gren's name must be cleared and he be allowed to go to work for the benefit of our good friend and neighbor.

PENNSYLVANIA'S WAR PRODUCTION

Mr. GUFFEY. Mr. President, the Nation's response to the President's address and the Declarations of War by the Congress, has been an example of national unity such as has not been experienced in our country up to this time. It is most inspiring and gratifying, and this great unity definitely means victory for the Allied forces.

The American people have responded as a whole, by States, and as individuals. I know that Senators are proud of the war activities in their own States, but I wish to call their attention to a statement appearing in the Philadelphia Inquirer, written by an able political journalist, John M. Cummings, who has so well pointed out Pennsylvania's contribution, the results of which, when joined with the activities of the collective States, will in my opinion, be most gratifying.

Referring to Pennsylvania's activities, Mr. Cummings says:

Day and night the steel mills are in full production. Airplanes and plane parts, tanks and guns, ammunition, clothing, all are being turned out in mass quantities in the Philadelphia area.

He further states that the Pennsylvania picture is one of which the State may well be proud, and I, as one of the representatives of the State, am proud that it has responded so nobly and effectively to the call to arms. Mr. President, I ask that excerpts from the article be printed in the RECORD at this point as part of my remarks.

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

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer of January 4, 1942]

VAST ARSENAL OF PENNSYLVANIA LEADS UNITED STATES WAR SPURT—STATE HITS HIGH GEAR AS FACTORIES HUM GRIM WARNING TO DICTATORS

(By John M. Cummings)

What's going on in wartime Pennsylvania? This State is in high gear. From one end to the other mines, mills, and factories are turning out the raw or the finished goods which will play such an important part in sealing the doom of the Axis.

In the area covered by the Philadelphia district of the Federal Reserve bank (46 Pennsylvania counties, 9 in New Jersey, and 3 in Delaware) industry is fulfilling contracts in an aggregate value of more than \$2,000,000,000. What this means in terms of tanks, guns, munitions, and all other paraphernalia of war is something for Hitler, Mussolini, and the Japs to consider. And to give them additional food for thought they might take into account that all over America the story is similar to that of Pennsylvania.

Although the Nation is in high gear, it has not as yet developed the speed or the productive capacity of which it is capable. Even so, you read that in the last quarter of 1941

American production exceeded the combined output of the Axis Powers.

It is interesting to note that the Philadelphia area, and by this we mean the Federal Reserve district, is turning out virtually everything necessary to the equipment of a modern army. Shipyards along the Delaware River, including the Government-owned navy yard, are bristling with activity. From the ways of these yards will come the fighting ships that will play such an important role in the final victory and the cargo carriers to keep our allies supplied.

Day and night the steel mills are in full production. Airplanes and plane parts, tanks and guns, ammunition, clothing, all are being turned out in mass quantities in the Philadelphia area.

When you contemplate the present and the potential output of American industry you begin to appreciate the frenzy of the Japs, the concern of Hitler. Mussolini may be dismissed as a minor factor, for when Hitler cracks Benito will blow up.

The Japs, probably more than Hitler, know what America can do in the way of production. America taught Japan how to produce, and it was to this country the Nipponese looked for much of their raw materials. Fully realizing the meaning of the smoke-belching chimneys of America, the Japs know that to win they must do it in a matter of weeks compared to our ability to wage a long war.

Many kinks in our productive effort will have to be straightened out before we will be able to say we are anywhere near the peak. This is no private fight. It's a war in which every citizen can take a hand. You don't have to be on the actual firing line to be of use in this war. It's an all-out effort and nothing short of maximum production will suffice.

Recent events, aside from military operations, have brought home to Americans the meaning of the war we are in. Rationing of tires, the ban on the production of passenger automobiles are only samples of what we may expect in the future.

The Pennsylvania picture is one of which the State may well be proud. All over the Commonwealth plants are expanding, new ones are being erected. In this phase of the wartime endeavor we lead the Nation, according to the Office of Production Management.

THE ANTHRACITE INDUSTRY

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, last Monday, I was necessarily absent from the Senate at the beginning of the day's session. I came to Washington by airplane from Pittsburgh and found that the session had been short, as it adjourned at 1:30. I arrived shortly thereafter, but too late to state my point of view on the matter brought up by my colleague the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. GUFFEY]. I was informed as soon as I arrived that my colleague had made a few remarks concerning Senate bill 357, which provides for the rehabilitation of the anthracite industry. As my colleague then said, the bill was reported from the Committee on Mines and Mining. It provides for practical research, with a view to increased utilization of anthracite. Beyond all doubt this is necessary.

The calendar was called Monday, and I expected to learn that my colleague had objected to this bill, as usual. Instead he moved that it be recommitted to the Senate Committee on Mines and Mining. Mr. President, I am indebted to the minority leader, the Senator from

Oregon [Mr. McNARY], for the statement he made at that time, which I ask to have printed in the RECORD at this point.

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

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, we are operating under a unanimous-consent agreement. That agreement affects any disposition made of the bill. The able senior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. Davis] is absent. He introduced the bill. He has tried on several occasions to have the bill brought up for consideration. It certainly is not fair in his absence to try to make a disposition of it, and I object.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, the objection was sustained, and the bill was passed over. I shall be glad to confer with any of my colleagues as to what might properly be done with this important measure, which was reported by the Senate Committee on Mines and Mining unanimously.

The bill has been on the calendar since July of last year. I have attempted at different times to have it called up from the calendar, but each time objection was made.

I brought the matter to the attention of the President, and received a letter from him saying that he had no objection to the bill, and, if it did not call for an appropriation at this time, he would favor it as a post-defense measure. At the present time we are spending billions of dollars for various industrial developments in connection with national defense. We are seeking to direct the flow of these funds where they will be most effective. Certainly coal is one of the most essential of all defense commodities. The efficient utilization of anthracite is an integral part of our defense program.

Not only is anthracite necessary to the defense program, and its further utilization required, but we have an ever-recurring problem in the anthracite region of relief and work relief. The economic suffering of the northeastern section of Pennsylvania, particularly in the coal-producing counties, is beyond my power to describe. We have been appropriating vast sums of money for relief and work relief in that area. A dollar now spent for an anthracite research laboratory would finally be repaid a hundredfold in savings for the Government, for it must be obvious that if means can be found to use anthracite in industry, employment and work opportunities in this area will so increase that the heavy burdens of work relief may largely be reduced.

Mr. President, I have this week been in conference with the mayors of Scranton and Hazleton, Pa. They have told me of the unusual opportunities for the location of defense plants in that area. I know, personally, that the land is level enough and that there are many miles of acreage which have never been used for any mining purpose. Therefore, the dangers which sometimes are found in land that has been mined do not exist in the areas to which I refer.

Mr. President, there are more than 35,000 unemployed workers in the anthracite coal field, of whom 18,000 are registered with the offices of the Employment Service located at Wilkes-Barre, Pittston, and Nanticoke. At least

17,000 of them would be suitable for defense-production work. The decline in anthracite production has led to increased unemployment in that region. For a long time I have been active seeking a way to alleviate this condition. Industry in this area is operating generally at a rate much lower than its present capacity. Railroad service in the area includes the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, the Lehigh Valley, the Central Railroad of New Jersey, the Pennsylvania, and the Delaware & Hudson. All of these railroads have extensive track and roadbed facilities branching from their main lines, providing considerable siding facilities for both the anthracite-producing companies and the industrial plants located there. This section of Pennsylvania is generally receiving very little in the way of defense contracts. Only 32 contracts to 10 firms for \$4,000,000 have been allocated in this section. It is evident that a survey relative to the plans of the War Department might serve a very useful purpose.

Mr. President, I am in receipt of statements from the Honorable James W. Kilner, mayor of Hazleton, Pa., and the Honorable Howard J. Snowden, mayor of Scranton, Pa., concerning conditions in those cities. I ask unanimous consent to have their statements included in the RECORD as a portion of my remarks.

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

JANUARY 13, 1942.

DEAR SENATOR DAVIS: As mayor of the city of Hazleton, Luzerne County, Pa., which is the heart of the anthracite coal regions, I have been in Washington making a determined effort to do something about the unemployment situation in our community. While defense industries and plants are being built all over the country, we in the anthracite coal regions are suffering a depression.

We have manpower, skilled labor, electric power, and every facility necessary and available for the establishment of heavy industry in the city of Hazleton, but, for reasons beyond my comprehension, the Federal Government refuses to look into the matter or give us our share.

We have more than 700 available homes for housing which are empty because our population is emigrating to other communities where there are defense industries. Now we want our people to come back and we want to provide them with good jobs, which the Federal Government can surely and easily do with all of these billions that are being spent. The anthracite region, and particularly the city of Hazleton, is entitled to its share.

Anything that you can do for our community will, of course, be appreciated.

Yours very truly,

JAMES W. KILNER,
Mayor, City of Hazleton.

[Remarks by the Honorable Howard J. Snowden, mayor of Scranton, Pa., to the Honorable JAMES J. DAVIS, United States Senator from Pennsylvania, concerning the industrial situation and the advantages of the city for defense industries]

1. FEMALE LABOR CONDITIONS

Most of the women who desire or need to work are employed. Although many are able to type and take dictation, they cannot find office jobs. The majority of the women are working as waitresses in restaurants, sales clerks, and domestic workers.

2. MALE LABOR CONDITIONS

Unemployment among males is very extensive. The women have become the money

earners. In many homes the husband is forced to permit his wife to support him and the family because he is unable to find work.

3. ADVANTAGES OF THE CITY FOR DEFENSE INDUSTRIES

(a) Housing facilities: 500 families could be housed immediately. The homes available now range from 9-room to 4-room domiciles. The rents range from \$18 to \$20 and \$75 per month. Additional housing facilities can be made available within a short time.

(b) Labor available: Most of the men who are now unemployed in the city could be used in the factories. Within 10 days or 2 weeks about 8,000 skilled workers now in Baltimore, Newark, etc., could be called back to Scranton and would come to the city to work.

The claim that Scranton is well unionized is erroneous. Having spoken on numerous occasions to labor, the mayor learned that the workers are satisfied not to unionize if they can only get the work. There has not been a strike of any consequence for 20 years. Scranton has a good will committee which has ironed out all differences between capital and labor.

(c) Advantages of the location: The claim that Scranton is undermined is not true. To the east and west of the city there are several thousand acres of land that will be absolutely suitable for industries.

As far as sanitary conditions and healthful conditions are concerned, the best proof of Scranton's superiority in this respect can be found in the action and comments of the priest from Pittsburgh who chose Scranton, of all the cities available in Pennsylvania, for establishing the Greek orphanage. His reasons for doing this were because of the superior water, air, and sanitary conditions in the city.

(d) Transportation facilities: The transportation facilities are A-1. There are direct and short routes to important large cities.

The above facts show that not only is Scranton meritorious and in great need of defense industries but also that the city has the facilities to make it an ideal location.

Anything which you, Senator, can do to bring these industries to Scranton will not only be appreciated, but will never be forgotten. In behalf of the city of Scranton, I thank you.

HON. HOWARD J. SNOWDEN,
Mayor, Scranton, Pa.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, the newly appointed commission gives prospect of effective action in behalf of the anthracite industry. Director R. R. Sayres, of the Bureau of Mines and Mining; E. I. Lewis, of the Interstate Commerce Commission; Ralph J. Watkins, of the National Resources Planning Board; and the congressional members of the commission have an intimate knowledge of the problems involved. It is expected that one of the first tasks the Commission will set for itself will be to survey what has been done recently in behalf of the anthracite industry. Unquestionably consideration will be given to the bill which I have introduced, which has been pending on the Calendar for the past 6 months. In my judgment, the Commission will want to ascertain the value of this legislation, and what action may be expected from it.

In passing, Mr. President, permit me to say that the cost of the laboratory for 1 year would not exceed 1 percent of the cost of work relief in the anthracite region.

Let me emphasize that the cost of the laboratory for 1 year would not exceed 1 percent of the cost of work relief in the anthracite region.

With the naming of a strong seven-man commission to study the problems in this field, my hope is that constructive action will be taken promptly. I trust that the final report of the commission, after it has satisfied itself through visitation and research, will be made as soon as possible, so that the needs of this area shall be met effectively.

Again, Mr. President, I wish to state a few outstanding facts concerning the anthracite region.

First, the anthracite-mining population of one and a half million has been suffering from a loss of tonnage demand over a period of years.

Second, the importance of the anthracite industry is shown by the fact that the number of men employed in the anthracite mines is greater than the number employed in all the metal mines of the United States and is also greater than the total number of men employed at all mines and quarries producing non-metallic minerals other than coal.

Third, the decline in employment has caused major relief problems in the anthracite region. In the past 4 years more than \$125,000,000 has been spent for relief and work relief in the four principal anthracite-producing counties of Lackawanna, Luzerne, Northumberland, and Schuylkill.

Fourth, the bill which I have introduced, Senate bill 357, is still on the Senate calendar, and I ask that in any consideration given to this problem the advantages of technical research, as suggested in the bill, be advanced by the Government in behalf of this industry.

Mr. GUFFEY. Mr. President, when I made the motion the other day to recommit the Davis bill to the Committee on Mines and Mining I did not know that my colleague was going to be absent in Pennsylvania campaigning for the Republican nomination for Governor. I do not know why he goes to that trouble, because he has it "in the bag," anyway. I do not know why he wants it or what good it will do him after he gets it.

In the meantime, while the bill was on the calendar, there was a joint resolution appointing a committee of seven, two from the Senate—of whom my colleague is one—two from the House, and three experts from the various departments, to make a study of this situation without any cost to the Government.

The bill which my colleague introduced would involve the expenditure of \$350,000 to erect a building and \$175,000 a year for operation. In times such as these, when we are trying to eliminate unnecessary expenditures, I can see no reason for passing the bill. I notify the Senator now that the next time the calendar is called I shall move to recommit the bill.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, let me say to my distinguished colleague that I have spent very little time in campaigning for the governorship or any other office. If I spent half as much time as the junior Senator from Pennsylvania spends in campaigning and looking after political matters I should be doing nothing else.

Mr. GUFFEY. Mr. President, I think my record of attendance and my votes on various measures for the past 7 years will compare very favorably with that

of my colleague. I am sorry, indeed, that the vote which he cast on the leasehold bill is causing him a good deal of trouble with his Welsh friends in the anthracite region. That is why he is so busy in connection with the bill.

Mr. DAVIS. With regard to the matters which the Senator is discussing, when he leads the Democratic hosts through Pennsylvania I hope he will raise the question which he has just brought up. He and I will then have it out without taking up the time of the Senate, which costs the taxpayers so much to keep in session.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, that is exactly what I was about to suggest. I think that the fight for the governorship of Pennsylvania ought to be carried on within that great commonwealth, and not in the United States Senate.

Mr. DAVIS. I should appreciate it very much if the Senator would speak to his colleague on the other side of the Chamber. He probably has a great deal more influence with him than I have.

Mr. BARKLEY. I am not in a position to attend to any colleague of mine on either side of the Chamber; but the suggestion coming from a Senator on the other side of the Chamber was so welcome to me that I grabbed it like a hen grabbing a June bug. [Laughter.]

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BUNKER in the chair), as in executive session, laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting nominations (and withdrawing a nomination), which were referred to the appropriate committees.

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

CONFIRMATION OF NOMINATION OF POSTMASTER AT DECHERD, TENN.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, there is only one nomination on the executive calendar, the nomination of a postmaster in the State of Tennessee. I ask unanimous consent that as in executive session, the nomination of the postmaster in the State of Tennessee be confirmed and that the President be immediately notified. I hope that in the commission which is issued to the postmaster at Decherd, Tenn., whose nomination is the only nomination on the calendar today, it will be recited that the executive session on this particular day was held especially for his benefit.

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

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. TYDINGS. Likewise, I think the RECORD should show that all Senators were in their seats, and approved most heartily the action taken.

Mr. BARKLEY. It should also be stated that the special executive session held today would not have been held in his behalf had it not been for the high estimation and esteem in which we hold the junior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. STEWART], who is the sponsor of the nominee.

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

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. STEWART. For the extreme magnanimity, graciousness, and courtesy of the Senator from Kentucky I am profoundly grateful.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The nomination will be stated.

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of Alfred J. Gipson to be postmaster at Decherd, Tennessee.

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

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY

Mr. BARKLEY. If there be no further business to be transacted, I move, as in legislative session, that the Senate adjourn until 12 o'clock noon on Monday next.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 2 o'clock and 52 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Monday, January 19, 1942, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate January 16, 1942:

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

Walter A. Keeling, of Texas, to be United States district judge for the western district of Texas, vice Hon. Robert J. McMillan, deceased.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

Carl W. Feickert, of Illinois, to be United States attorney for the eastern district of Illinois, vice Hon. Arthur Roe, term expired.

Carl A. Sackett, of Wyoming, to be United States attorney for the district of Wyoming. He is now serving in this office under an appointment which expired December 7, 1941.

COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE

William J. Pedrick, of New York, N. Y., to be collector of internal revenue for the second district of New York to fill an existing vacancy.

UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

The following-named assistant surgeons to be passed assistant surgeons in the United States Public Health Service, to rank as such from the dates set opposite their names:

Curtis G. Southard, January 17, 1942.
Daniel J. Daley, March 29, 1942.

APPOINTMENTS TO TEMPORARY RANK IN THE AIR CORPS, IN THE REGULAR ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

TO BE COLONELS

Lt. Col. Harvey Hodges Holland, Air Corps.
Lt. Col. Russell Lowell Maughan, Air Corps.
Lt. Col. Eugene Benjamin Bayley, Air Corps.
Lt. Col. Dache McClain Reeves, Air Corps.
Lt. Col. Leo Fred Post, Air Corps.
Lt. Col. John Carroll Kennedy, Air Corps.
Lt. Col. Edmund Pendleton Gaines, Air Corps.

Lt. Col. Harvey William Prosser, Air Corps.
Lt. Col. Clayton Lawrence Bissell, Air Corps.
Lt. Col. Horace Simpson Kenyon, Jr., Air Corps.

Lt. Col. Leland Charles Hurd, Air Corps.
Lt. Col. Robert Victor Ignico, Air Corps.
Lt. Col. Leland Ross Hewitt, Air Corps.
Lt. Col. Clifford Cameron Nutt, Air Corps.
Lt. Col. Isalah Davies, Air Corps.
Lt. Col. Arthur William Vanaman, Air Corps (temporary colonel, Army of the United States).

Lt. Col. Franklin Otis Carroll, Air Corps.
Lt. Col. Frederick William Evans, Air Corps.
Lt. Col. Harry Gage Montgomery, Air Corps.
Lt. Col. Fred Cyrus Nelson, Air Corps.
Lt. Col. Edward Moses Morris, Air Corps.
Lt. Col. Burton Frederick Lewis, Air Corps.
Lt. Col. Elmer John Bowling, Air Corps.
Lt. Col. Orin Jay Bushey, Air Corps.

Lt. Col. Fred Sidney Borum, Air Corps.
 Lt. Col. George Washington Polk, Jr., Air Corps.
 Lt. Col. Alfred Warrington Marriner, Air Corps.
 Lt. Col. Guy Harrison Gale, Air Corps.
 Lt. Col. Muir Stephen Fairchild, Air Corps (temporary brigadier general, Army of the United States).
 Lt. Col. James Gradon Taylor, Air Corps.
 Lt. Col. Leland Wilbur Miller, Air Corps.
 Lt. Col. Raphael Baez, Jr., Air Corps.
 Lt. Col. Don Lee Hutchins, Air Corps.
 Lt. Col. Clarence Herbert Welch, Air Corps.
 Lt. Col. Ennis Clement Whitehead, Air Corps.
 Lt. Col. Alfred Jefferson Lyon, Air Corps (temporary colonel, Army of the United States).
 Lt. Col. Harold Lyman Clark, Air Corps.
 Lt. Col. Sam Love Ellis, Air Corps.
 Lt. Col. George Godfrey Lundberg, Air Corps.
 Lt. Col. Eugene Lowry Eubank, Air Corps.
 Lt. Col. Lawrence Augustus Lawson, Air Corps.
 Lt. Col. Bayard Johnson, Air Corps.
 Lt. Col. Frank Martyn Paul, Air Corps.
 Lt. Col. Samuel Martin Connell, Air Corps.
 Lt. Col. John Edwin Upston, Air Corps.
 Lt. Col. Reuben Curtis Moffat, Air Corps.
 Lt. Col. Paul Langdon Williams, Air Corps.
 Lt. Col. Clarence Peyton Kane, Air Corps.
 Lt. Col. Harry Weddington, Air Corps.
 Lt. Col. Samuel Custer Eaton, Jr., Air Corps.
 Lt. Col. Leonidas Lee Koontz, Air Corps.
 Lt. Col. Albert Carl Foulk, Air Corps.
 Lt. Col. Edward Vincent Harbeck, Jr., Air Corps.
 Lt. Col. Edward Ernest Hildreth, Air Corps.
 Lt. Col. Samuel Gordon Frierson, Air Corps.
 Lt. Col. Phillips Melville, Air Corps.
 Lt. Col. John Gordon Williams, Air Corps.
 Lt. Col. Albert Brown Pitts, Air Corps.
 Lt. Col. Bernard Scott Thompson, Air Corps.
 Lt. Col. Willis Ratchliffe Taylor, Air Corps.
 Lt. Col. Robert Duane Knapp, Air Corps.
 Lt. Col. William Bettencourt Souza, Air Corps.
 Lt. Col. Alfred Lindeburg, Air Corps.
 Lt. Col. Joseph Alexis Wilson, Air Corps.
 Lt. Col. Clements McMullen, Air Corps.
 Lt. Col. Ames Scribner Albro, Air Corps.
 Lt. Col. Milo McCune, Air Corps.
 Lt. Col. Benjamin Buckles Cassidy, Air Corps.
 Lt. Col. Charles Yawkey Banfill, Air Corps.
 Lt. Col. Myron Ray Wood, Air Corps.
 Lt. Col. Robert Theodore Cronau, Air Corps.
 Lt. Col. Walter Raymond Peck, Air Corps.
 Lt. Col. Arthur Girard Hamilton, Air Corps.
 Lt. Col. Emil Charles Kiel, Air Corps.
 Lt. Col. Harold Lee George, Air Corps (temporary colonel, Army of the United States).
 Lt. Col. Lewis Allegeo Dayton, Air Corps.
 Lt. Col. Younger Arnold Pitts, Air Corps.
 Lt. Col. Howard Zabriskie Bogert, Air Corps.
 Lt. Col. Charles Hale Dowman, Air Corps.
 Lt. Col. Thomas Welch Blackburn, Air Corps.
 Lt. Col. Harry Anton Johnson, Air Corps.
 Lt. Col. Bob Edward Nowland, Air Corps.
 Lt. Col. Barney McKinney Giles, Air Corps.
 Lt. Col. Bernard Joseph Tooher, Air Corps.
 Lt. Col. Claude Edward Duncan, Air Corps.
 Lt. Col. Albert Francis Hegenberger, Air Corps.
 Lt. Col. Max Frank Schneider, Air Corps.
 Lt. Col. Donald Gardner Stitt, Air Corps.
 Lt. Col. Glenn Charles Salisbury, Air Corps.
 Lt. Col. Harold Ralph Wells, Air Corps.
 Lt. Col. Malcolm Stoney Lawton, Air Corps.
 Lt. Col. Jasper Kemper McDuffie, Air Corps.
 Lt. Col. Howard Knox Ramey, Air Corps.
 Lt. Col. Lionel H. Dunlap, Air Corps.
 Lt. Col. Harold Daniel Smith, Air Corps.
 Lt. Col. James Pratt Hodges, Air Corps.
 Lt. Col. Oakley George Kelly, Air Corps.
 Lt. Col. Bernard Tobias Castor, Air Corps.
 Lt. Col. James Alexander Mollison, Air Corps.
 Lt. Col. Harold Webster Beaton, Air Corps.

Lt. Col. Edgar Eugene Glenn, Air Corps.
 Lt. Col. John William Monahan, Air Corps.
 Lt. Col. Cortlandt Spencer Johnson, Air Corps.
 Lt. Col. Charles Carl Chauncey, Air Corps.
 Lt. Col. Carl Weston Pyle, Air Corps.
 Lt. Col. John Myers McCulloch, Air Corps.
 Lt. Col. Charles Wesley Sullivan, Air Corps.
 Lt. Col. Melvin B. Asp, Air Corps.
 Lt. Col. George Clement McDonald, Air Corps.
 Lt. Col. Peter Emanuel Skanse, Air Corps.
 Lt. Col. Malcolm Nebeker Stewart, Air Corps.
 Lt. Col. Arthur George Liggett, Air Corps.
 Lt. Col. Westside Torkel Larson, Air Corps. (All officers listed below except William J. Hanlon and Bennett E. Meyers hold temporary rank as lieutenant colonel, Air Corps, and lieutenant colonel, Army of the United States.)
 Maj. Newton Longfellow, Air Corps.
 Maj. Lloyd Barnett, Air Corps.
 Maj. John Arthur Laird, Jr., Air Corps.
 Maj. Charles William Steinmetz, Air Corps.
 Maj. John Myrddin Davies, Air Corps.
 Maj. Walter Thomas Meyer, Air Corps.
 Maj. Wendell Brown McCoy, Air Corps.
 Maj. James Edward Duke, Jr., Air Corps.
 Maj. Martinus Stenseth, Air Corps.
 Maj. James Bernard Carroll, Air Corps.
 Maj. Thomas Lonnie Gilbert, Air Corps.
 Maj. James Douglas Givens, Air Corps.
 Maj. William Cushman Farnum, Air Corps.
 Maj. William Turnbull, Air Corps.
 Maj. Joseph Williams Benson, Air Corps.
 Maj. Frederick Dan Lynch, Air Corps.
 Maj. James Atwater Woodruff, Air Corps.
 Maj. William Warren Welsh, Air Corps.
 Maj. Arthur Ignatius Ennis, Air Corps.
 Maj. Caleb Vance Haynes, Air Corps.
 Maj. Harold Arthur Barton, Air Corps.
 Maj. John Frederick Whiteley, Air Corps.
 Maj. Guy Lewis McNeil, Air Corps.
 Maj. Clarence Prescott Talbot, Air Corps.
 Maj. Alfred Liljevalch Jewett, Air Corps.
 Maj. Louis Clifford Mallory, Air Corps.
 Maj. Lewis Selwyn Webster, Air Corps.
 Maj. Roy William Camblin, Air Corps.
 Maj. Robert Theodore Zane, Air Corps.
 Maj. LeRoy Allen Walthall, Air Corps.
 Maj. Lucas Victor Beau, Jr., Air Corps.
 Maj. Newman Raiford Laughinghouse, Air Corps.
 Maj. James Milligan Gillespie, Air Corps.
 Maj. Frederick von Harten Kimble, Air Corps.
 Maj. William Jones Hanlon, Air Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel, Air Corps).
 Maj. Howard Arnold Craig, Air Corps.
 Maj. David Robert Stinson, Air Corps.
 Maj. Joseph Theodore Morris, Air Corps.
 Maj. William Robert Sweeley, Air Corps.
 Maj. George Allan McHenry, Air Corps.
 Maj. Carlisle Howe Ridenour, Air Corps.
 Maj. Bennett Edward Meyers, Air Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel, Air Corps; temporary colonel, Army of the United States).
 Maj. Paul Hyde Prentiss, Air Corps.
 Maj. Warren Arthur Maxwell, Air Corps.
 Maj. Frederick Mercer Hopkins, Jr., Air Corps.
 Maj. Leonard Dickson Weddington, Air Corps.
 Maj. Edward Michael Powers, Air Corps.
 Maj. Dale Vincent Gaffney, Air Corps.
 Maj. Paul Edmund Burrows, Air Corps.
 Maj. Kenneth Bonner Wolfe, Air Corps.
 Maj. John Vernon Hart, Air Corps.
 Maj. Richard Hartnett Magee, Air Corps.
 Maj. Henry Harold Reilly, Air Corps.
 TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONELS
 Capt. Milton Miles Murphy, Air Corps (temporary major, Air Corps; temporary lieutenant colonel, Army of the United States).
 Capt. Lee Quintus Wasser, Air Corps (temporary major, Air Corps; temporary lieutenant colonel, Army of the United States).

Capt. Benjamin Thomas Starkey, Air Corps (temporary major, Air Corps; temporary lieutenant colonel, Army of the United States).

Capt. George Vernon Holloman, Air Corps (temporary major, Air Corps; temporary lieutenant colonel, Army of the United States).

Capt. Glenn Oscar Barcus, Air Corps (temporary major, Air Corps; temporary lieutenant colonel, Army of the United States).

(All officers listed below except Charles H. Deerwester, Edward H. Porter, Wilbur Erickson, Robert D. Johnston, and William C. Bentley Jr., hold temporary rank as major, Air Corps, and major, Army of the United States.)

Capt. Turner Ashby Sims, Jr., Air Corps.
 Capt. Samuel Wallace Van Meter, Air Corps.
 Capt. Alfred Henry Johnson, Air Corps.
 Capt. James Roy Andersen, Air Corps.

Capt. Sa' uel Russ Harris, Jr., Air Corps.
 Capt. Shelton Ezra Prudhomme, Air Corps.
 Capt. John Paul Doyle, Jr., Air Corps.
 Capt. Leon William Johnson, Air Corps.

Capt. Guy Beasley Henderson, Air Corps.
 Capt. Henry Raymond Baxter, Air Corps.
 Capt. Morris Robert Nelson, Air Corps.
 Capt. Kenneth Perry McNaughton, Air Corps.

Capt. James Bell Burwell, Air Corps.
 Capt. Charles Herman Deerwester, Air Corps (temporary major, Air Corps; temporary lieutenant colonel, Army of the United States).

Capt. Charles Winslow O'Connor, Air Corps.
 Capt. Bernard Alexander Bridget, Air Corps.
 Capt. Charles Arthur Bassett, Air Corps.
 Capt. Narcisse Lionel Cote, Air Corps.

Capt. George Hall Sparhawk, Air Corps.
 Capt. John Felix Guillett, Air Corps.
 Capt. Dixon McCarty Allison, Air Corps.
 Capt. Joel G. O'Neal, Air Corps.

Capt. Alva Lee Harvey, Air Corps.
 Capt. James William Andrew, Air Corps.
 Capt. George J. Eppright, Air Corps.
 Capt. Clarence Daniel Wheeler, Air Corps.

Capt. Walter Sylvester Lee, Air Corps.
 Capt. Manning Eugene Tillery, Air Corps.
 Capt. Gerald Geoffrey Johnston, Air Corps.
 Capt. Elmer Joseph Rogers, Jr., Air Corps.

Capt. John Caswell Crosthwaite, Air Corps.
 Capt. Clarence Shortridge Irvine, Air Corps.
 Capt. Ralph Emerson Holmes, Air Corps.
 Capt. Darr Hayes Alkire, Air Corps.

Capt. Thurston H. Baxter, Air Corps.
 Capt. John Albert Tarro, Air Corps.
 Capt. John Titcomb Sprague, Air Corps.
 Capt. Frederick August Bacher, Jr., Air Corps.

Capt. Yantis Halbert Taylor, Air Corps.
 Capt. Clatte Stroh, Air Corps.
 Capt. Francis Edgar Cheate, Air Corps.
 Capt. Arthur Joseph Lehman, Air Corps.

Capt. Oscar Frederick Carlson, Air Corps.
 Capt. George Edley Henry, Air Corps.
 Capt. Signa Allen Gilkey, Air Corps.
 Capt. Clinton William Davies, Air Corps.

Capt. Reuben Kyle, Jr., Air Corps.
 Capt. Harvey Flynn Dyer, Air Corps.
 Capt. Earl Clinton Robbins, Air Corps.
 Capt. Andrew Joseph Kerwin Malone, Air Corps.

Capt. Russell Keillor, Air Corps.
 Capt. Ernest Harold Lawson, Air Corps.
 Capt. John Edward Bodle, Air Corps.
 Capt. Russell Scott, Air Corps.

Capt. Burton Murdock Hovey, Jr., Air Corps.
 Capt. Richard Eastman Cobb, Air Corps.
 Capt. Dale Davis Fisher, Air Corps.
 Capt. Henry Weisbrod Dorr, Air Corps.

Capt. Carlisle Iverson Ferris, Air Corps.
 Capt. Elwood Richard Quesada, Air Corps.
 Capt. Willard Roland Wolfenbarger, Air Corps.

Capt. George Woodburne McGregor, Air Corps.
 Capt. Charles Albert Harrington, Air Corps.
 Capt. Maurice Francis Daly, Air Corps.

Capt. Laurence Sherman Kuter, Air Corps.
 Capt. George McCoy, Jr., Air Corps.

- Capt. John Mills Sterling, Air Corps.
 Capt. Orrin Leigh Grover, Air Corps.
 Capt. Milton Merrill Towner, Air Corps.
 Capt. Fay Roscoe Upthegrove, Air Corps.
 Capt. Charles Bertody Stone 3d, Air Corps.
 Capt. Neil Bosworth Harding, Air Corps.
 Capt. Robert Lewis Easton, Air Corps.
 Capt. Henry Malone Bailey, Air Corps.
 Capt. Walter William Gross, Air Corps.
 Capt. Otto Clyde George, Air Corps.
 Capt. John N. Jones, Air Corps.
 Capt. Leo William De Rosier, Air Corps.
 Capt. Gordon Philip Acheson, Air Corps.
 Capt. Charles Bernard Overacker, Jr., Air Corps.
 Capt. George Henry Macnair, Air Corps.
 Capt. James Arthur Ellison, Air Corps.
 Capt. Hoyt Leroy Prindle, Air Corps.
 Capt. James Franklin Walsh, Air Corps.
 Capt. George Richard Geer, Air Corps.
 Capt. Donald Wright Benner, Air Corps.
 Capt. Lawrence Henry Douthit, Air Corps.
 Capt. George Robert Acheson, Air Corps.
 Capt. Frank Hamlet Robinson, Air Corps.
 Capt. Waldine Winston Messmore, Air Corps.
 Capt. Herbert Melvin Newstrom, Air Corps.
 Capt. Allen Ralph Springer, Air Corps.
 Capt. Franklin Calhoun Wolfe, Air Corps.
 Capt. Ford Larimore Fair, Air Corps.
 Capt. Ivan Maurice Palmer, Air Corps.
 Capt. Joseph Gerard Hopkins, Air Corps.
 Capt. Elmer Perry Rose, Air Corps.
 Capt. Ford J. Lauer, Air Corps.
 Capt. Fay Oliver Dice, Air Corps.
 Capt. Herbert Everett Rice, Air Corps.
 Capt. Edward Harold Porter, Air Corps (temporary major, Air Corps; temporary lieutenant colonel, Army of the United States).
 Capt. Joseph Hampton Atkinson, Air Corps.
 Capt. Robert Leonard Schoenlein, Air Corps.
 Capt. Frederick William Ott, Air Corps.
 Capt. Wentworth Goss, Air Corps.
 Capt. James Leslie Daniel, Jr., Air Corps.
 Capt. Budd John Peaslee, Air Corps.
 Capt. John Franklin Egan, Air Corps.
 Capt. Edgar Russell Todd, Air Corps.
 Capt. Arthur LaSalle Smith, Air Corps.
 Capt. Donald Dewey Arnold, Air Corps.
 Capt. Clarence Thomas Mower, Air Corps.
 Capt. Louie Percy Turner, Air Corps.
 Capt. William Tell Hefley, Air Corps.
 Capt. Robert Scott Israel, Jr., Air Corps.
 Capt. Donald Bertrand Smith, Air Corps.
 Capt. James Elbert Briggs, Air Corps.
 Capt. John Stewart Mills, Air Corps.
 Capt. George Warren Mundy, Air Corps.
 Capt. Alfred Rockwood Maxwell, Air Corps.
 Capt. Paul Harold Johnston, Air Corps.
 Capt. Roscoe Charles Wilson, Air Corps.
 Capt. Walter Edwin Todd, Air Corps.
 Capt. Bryant LeMaire Boatner, Air Corps.
 Capt. Nathan Bedford Forrest, Air Corps.
 Capt. Robert Frederick Tate, Air Corps.
 Capt. Samuel Robert Brentnall, Air Corps.
 Capt. Charles Franklin Born, Air Corps.
 Capt. Frank Fort Everest, Air Corps.
 Capt. John Jordan Morrow, Air Corps.
 Capt. Frank Jerdone Coleman, Air Corps.
 Capt. Robert Loyal Easton, Air Corps.
 Capt. Norris Brown Harbold, Air Corps.
 Capt. George Raymond Bienfang, Air Corps.
 Capt. Russell Alger Wilson, Air Corps.
 Capt. David Raymond Gibbs, Air Corps.
 Capt. Charles Grant Goodrich, Air Corps.
 Capt. Alvord Van Patten Anderson, Jr., Air Corps.
 Capt. Frederick Lewis Anderson, Jr., Air Corps.
 Capt. Thayer Stevens Olds, Air Corps.
 Capt. Robert Falligant Travis, Air Corps.
 Capt. William Henry Tunner, Air Corps.
 Capt. Ralph Edward Koon, Air Corps.
 Capt. Howard Graham Bunker, Air Corps.
 Capt. Stuart Glover McLennan, Air Corps.
 Capt. John Alexander Samford, Air Corps.
 Capt. Fred Obediah Tally, Air Corps.
 Capt. Roger Maxwell Ramey, Air Corps.
 Capt. Forrest Gordon Allen, Air Corps.
 Capt. John Thomas Murtha, Jr., Air Corps.
 Capt. Samuel Egbert Anderson, Air Corps.
 Capt. Joseph Arthur Bulger, Air Corps.
 Capt. George Ferrow Smith, Air Corps.
 Capt. Allen Wilson Reed, Air Corps.
 Capt. Arthur William Meehan, Air Corps.
 Capt. Truman Hempel Landon, Air Corps.
 Capt. Maurice Clinton Bisson, Air Corps.
 Capt. Harry Edgar Wilson, Air Corps.
 Capt. Robert Williams Warren, Air Corps.
 Capt. John Francis Wadman, Air Corps.
 Capt. Delmar Taft Spivey, Air Corps.
 Capt. August Walter Kissner, Air Corps.
 Capt. LaVerne George Saunders, Air Corps.
 Capt. Emmett O'Donnell, Jr., Air Corps.
 Capt. Donald Winston Titus, Air Corps.
 Capt. Emmett Felix Yost, Air Corps.
 Capt. Robert Kinder Taylor, Air Corps.
 Capt. James Wilson Brown, Jr., Air Corps.
 Capt. William Columbus Sams, Air Corps.
 Capt. Robert Harper Kelly, Air Corps.
 Capt. James Francis Olive, Jr., Air Corps.
 Capt. Edgar Alexander Sirmyer, Jr., Air Corps.
 Capt. Thomas Webster Steed, Air Corps.
 Capt. Wilbur Erickson, Air Corps (temporary major, Air Corps).
 Capt. Lilburn Dimmitt Fator, Air Corps.
 Capt. Archibald Meyer Kelley, Air Corps.
 Capt. Ralph Orville Brownfield, Air Corps.
 Capt. Joel Edward Mallory, Air Corps.
 Capt. Donald Russell Lyon, Air Corps.
 Capt. Warren Herbert Higgins, Air Corps.
 Capt. Stanley Keith Robinson, Air Corps.
 Capt. Willard Reno Shephard, Air Corps.
 Capt. George Washington Hansen, Air Corps.
 Capt. Minton William Kaye, Air Corps.
 Capt. Aubry Lee Moore, Air Corps.
 Capt. Ronald Roosevelt Walker, Air Corps.
 Capt. Lloyd Harrison Tull, Air Corps.
 Capt. Francis Marion Zeigler, Air Corps.
 Capt. Frederic Ernst Glantzberg, Air Corps.
 Capt. Eugene Herbert Rice, Air Corps.
 Capt. Leland Samuel Stranathan, Air Corps.
 Capt. Ernest Keeling Warburton, Air Corps.
 Capt. LeRoy Hudson, Air Corps.
 Capt. Roland Ogden Strand Akre, Air Corps.
 Capt. Paul Ellis Shanahan, Air Corps.
 Capt. Roger Vincent Williams, Air Corps.
 Capt. Frederick Archibald Pillet, Air Corps.
 Capt. William Hugh McArthur, Air Corps.
 Capt. Reginald Heber, Air Corps.
 Capt. Homer LeRoy Sanders, Air Corps.
 Capt. Draper Frew Henry, Air Corps.
 Capt. Robert Dilger Johnston, Air Corps (temporary major, Air Corps).
 Capt. Walter Robertson Agee, Air Corps.
 Capt. Hansford Wesley Pennington, Air Corps.
 Capt. Guy Frost Hix, Air Corps.
 Capt. Murray Clarke Woodbury, Air Corps.
 Capt. Paul Bernard Wurtsmith, Air Corps.
 Capt. William Alexander Robert Robertson, Air Corps.
 Capt. Robert Edward Lee Choate, Air Corps.
 Capt. Edwin Roland French, Air Corps.
 Capt. John Williams Pensions, Air Corps.
 Capt. William Chamberlayne Bentley, Jr., Air Corps (temporary major, Air Corps; temporary lieutenant colonel, Army of the United States).
 Capt. Sam Williamson Cheyney, Air Corps.
 Capt. Max Harrelson Warren, Air Corps.
 Capt. Edwin Lee Tucker, Air Corps.
 Capt. Ralph Rhudy, Air Corps.
 Capt. Isaac William Ott, Air Corps.
 Capt. Edward Holmes Underhill, Air Corps.
 Capt. Trenholm Jones Meyer, Air Corps.
 Capt. John Joseph Keough, Air Corps.
 Capt. William Houston Maverick, Air Corps.
 Capt. William Pryor Sloan, Air Corps.
 Capt. George Frost Kinzie, Air Corps.
 Capt. Albert Boyd, Air Corps.
 Capt. James Wayne McCauley, Air Corps.
 Capt. Edward Harrison Alexander, Air Corps.
 Capt. Frank Alton Armstrong, Jr., Air Corps.
 Capt. William Albert Matheny, Air Corps.
 Capt. John Patrick Kenny, Air Corps.
 Capt. Reginald Franklin Conroy Vance, Air Corps.
 Capt. William Leceel Lee, Air Corps.
 Capt. Davis Dunbar Graves, Air Corps.
 Capt. Haywood Shepherd Hansell, Jr., Air Corps.
 Capt. William Truman Colman, Air Corps.
 Capt. Paul Mueller Jacobs, Air Corps.
 Capt. Dudley Durward Hale, Air Corps.
 Capt. Herbert Leonard Grills, Air Corps.
 Capt. Benjamin Scovill Kelsey, Air Corps.
 Capt. Thomas Lee Mosley, Air Corps.
 Capt. Raymond Lloyd Winn, Air Corps.
 Capt. Leonard Franklin Harman, Air Corps.
 Capt. Kingston Eric Tibbetts, Air Corps.
 Capt. Richard Henry Lee, Air Corps.
 Capt. Robert Wilson Stewart, Air Corps.
 Capt. Lewis R. Parker, Air Corps.
 Capt. William Maurice Morgan, Air Corps.
 Capt. Richard Irvine Dugan, Air Corps.
 Capt. Edwin Minor Day, Air Corps.
 Capt. Jack Weston Wood, Air Corps.
 Capt. James Herbert Wallace, Air Corps.
 Capt. Don Zabriskie Zimmerman, Air Corps.
 Capt. Frederick Rodgers Dent, Jr., Air Corps.
 Capt. Harold Huntley Bassett, Air Corps.
 Capt. Howard Moore, Air Corps.
 Capt. Harry Gage Montgomery, Jr., Air Corps.
 Capt. Roger James Browne, Air Corps.
 Capt. Joseph Jennings Ladd, Air Corps.
 Capt. Clayton Earl Hughes, Air Corps.
 Capt. Thomas Ludwell Bryan, Jr., Air Corps.
 Capt. Harold Quiskie Huglin, Air Corps.
 Capt. Charles Sommers, Air Corps.
 Capt. John Coleman Horton, Air Corps.
 Capt. Marshall Stanley Roth, Air Corps.
 Capt. Rudolph Fink, Air Corps.
 Capt. Sidney Andrew Ofstun, Air Corps.
 Capt. William Even Hal Air Corps.
 Capt. Frederic Harrison Smith, Jr., Air Corps.
 Capt. Donald John Keirn, Air Corps.
 Capt. Dwight Bahney Schanep, Air Corps.
 Capt. John Jackson O'Hara, Jr., Air Corps.
 Capt. Emery Scott Wetzel, Air Corps.
 Capt. William Ernest Karnes, Air Corps.
 Capt. William Gilmer Bowyer, Air Corps.
 Capt. Ezekiel Wimberly Napier, Air Corps.
 Capt. Thomas Benton McDonald, Air Corps.
 Capt. Charles Theodore Arnett, Air Corps.
 Capt. Melle John Coutlee, Air Corps.
 Capt. Thomas Jefferson DuBose, Air Corps.
 Capt. Daniel Campbell Doubleday, Air Corps.
 Capt. Jerald Worden McCoy, Air Corps.
 Capt. Pearl Harvey Robey, Air Corps.
 Capt. Charles Glendon Williamson, Air Corps.
 Capt. John Nicholas Stone, Air Corps.
 Capt. Phineas Kimball Morrill, Jr., Air Corps.
 Capt. Thomas Richard Lynch, Air Corps. (All officers listed below except Edwin S. Perrin hold temporary rank as majors, Air Corps.)
 Capt. George Elston Price, Air Corps.
 Capt. Richard Clark Lindsay, Air Corps.
 Capt. John Gordon Fowler, Air Corps.
 Capt. John Lyle Nedwed, Air Corps.
 Capt. Paul Thomas Cullen, Air Corps.
 Capt. George Graham Northrup, Air Corps.
 Capt. Thomas Sarsfield Power, Air Corps.
 Capt. Lloyd Harold Watnee, Air Corps.
 Capt. Philip David Coates, Air Corps.
 Capt. Talma Watkins Inlay, Air Corps.
 Capt. John Herold Bundy, Air Corps.
 Capt. Mills Spencer Savage, Air Corps.
 Capt. Harold Webb Bowman, Air Corps.
 Capt. Lorry Norris Tindal, Air Corps.
 Capt. Merlin Ingels Carter, Air Corps.
 Capt. John Walker Sessums, Jr., Air Corps.
 Capt. Charles Kenneth Moore, Air Corps.
 Capt. Austin August Straubel, Air Corps.
 Capt. Wycliffe Eugene Steele, Air Corps.
 Capt. Roy Henry Lynn, Air Corps.
 Capt. Robert Bruce Davenport, Air Corps.
 Capt. Donald Leander Putt, Air Corps.
 Capt. William Ball, Air Corps.
 Capt. Carl Rose Storrie, Air Corps.
 Capt. Merrill Davis Burnside, Air Corps.
 Capt. Hollingsworth Franklin Gregory, Air Corps.
 Capt. Eugene Harold Beebe, Air Corps.
 Capt. Harold Winfield Grant, Air Corps.

Capt. Kenneth Alfred Rogers, Air Corps.
 Capt. Reuben Columbus Hood, Jr., Air Corps.
 Capt. Leslie Oscar Peterson, Air Corps.
 Capt. Irving Remsburg Selby, Air Corps.
 Capt. Floyd Bernard Wood, Air Corps.
 Capt. Theodore Mathew Bolen, Air Corps.
 Capt. Norman Delbert Sillin, Air Corps.
 Capt. Flint Garrison, Jr., Air Corps.
 Capt. James Leroy Jackson, Air Corps.
 Capt. Chester Price Gilger, Air Corps.
 Capt. Hugh Arthur Parker, Air Corps.
 Capt. Thomas David Ferguson, Air Corps.
 Capt. Thomas Lawson Thurlow, Air Corps.
 Capt. William Basil Offutt, Air Corps.
 Capt. John Hugh Fite, Air Corps.
 Capt. James Arthur Ronin, Air Corps.
 Capt. Norman Bert Olsen, Air Corps.
 Capt. Curtis Emerson LeMay, Air Corps.
 Capt. Kenneth Ross Crosher, Air Corps.
 Capt. Stuart Phillips Wright, Air Corps.
 Capt. William Charles Dolan, Air Corps.
 Capt. Ivan Lonsdale Farman, Air Corps.
 Capt. William Alexander Schulgen, Air Corps.
 Capt. Daniel Beckett White, Air Corps.
 Capt. Donald Harvey Baxter, Air Corps.
 Capt. Roy Thomas Wright, Air Corps.
 Capt. Edward Wharton Anderson, Air Corps.
 Capt. John Coleman Covington, Air Corps.
 Capt. Winslow Carroll Morse, Air Corps.
 Capt. Casper Perrin West, Air Corps.
 Capt. William Leroy Kennedy, Air Corps.
 Capt. Jesse Auton, Air Corps.
 Capt. John Paul Ryan, Air Corps.
 Capt. Robert Shuter Macrum, Air Corps.
 Capt. Charles Lawrence Munroe, Jr., Air Corps.
 Capt. Llewellyn Owen Ryan, Air Corps.
 Capt. William Richard Morgan, Air Corps.
 Capt. Philo George Meisenholder, Air Corps.
 Capt. John Waldron Egan, Air Corps.
 Capt. Hanlon H. Van Auken, Air Corps.
 Capt. Robert Oswald Cork, Air Corps.
 Capt. William Courtney Mills, Air Corps.
 Capt. Herbert Henry Teliman, Air Corps.
 Capt. John Koehler Gerhart, Air Corps.
 Capt. Harold Loring Mace, Air Corps.
 Capt. Elder Patteson, Air Corps.
 Capt. Francis Hopkinson Griswold, Air Corps.
 Capt. Leon Ray Brownfield, Air Corps.
 Capt. Robert Whitney Burns, Air Corps.
 Capt. Daniel Webster Jenkins, Air Corps.
 Capt. William Marshall Prince, Air Corps.
 Capt. Clarence Frank Hegy, Air Corps.
 Capt. James Presnall Newberry, Air Corps.
 Capt. Stoyte Ogleby Ross, Air Corps.
 Capt. Joseph Wiley Baylor, Air Corps.
 Capt. William John Clinch, Air Corps.
 Capt. James McKinzie Thompson, Air Corps.
 Capt. Gerald Hoyle, Air Corps.
 Capt. Arthur Francis Merewether, Air Corps.
 Capt. Jarred Vincent Crabb, Air Corps.
 Capt. Tom William Scott, Air Corps.
 Capt. John Hubert Davies, Air Corps.
 Capt. Anthony Quintus Mustoe, Air Corps.
 Capt. Edwin William Rawlings, Air Corps.
 Capt. Julius Kahn Lacey, Air Corps.
 Capt. Theodore Bernard Anderson, Air Corps.
 Capt. George Frank McGuire, Air Corps.
 Capt. Oliver Stanton Picher, Air Corps.
 Capt. Dyke Francis Meyer, Air Corps.
 Capt. Hugh Francis McCaffery, Air Corps.
 Capt. Minthorne Woolsey Reed, Air Corps.
 Capt. Morley Frederick Slaght, Air Corps.
 Capt. Roy Dale Butler, Air Corps.
 Capt. Berkeley Everett Nelson, Air Corps.
 Capt. Archibald Johnston Hanna, Air Corps.
 Capt. Richard August Grussendorf, Air Corps.
 Capt. John Hiett Ives, Air Corps.
 Capt. Frederick Earl Calhoun, Air Corps.
 Capt. Carl Ralph Feldmann, Air Corps.
 Capt. Ralph Powell Swofford, Jr., Air Corps.
 Capt. Paul Ernest Ruestow, Air Corps.
 Capt. George Fletcher Schlatter, Air Corps.
 Capt. Howard Monroe McCoy, Air Corps.
 Capt. Charles William Haas, Air Corps.
 Capt. Aubrey Kenneth Dodson, Air Corps.
 Capt. Mark Edward Bradley, Jr., Air Corps.

Capt. Douglas Mitchell Kilpatrick, Air Corps.
 Capt. Wiley Duncan Ganey, Air Corps.
 Capt. Thetus Cayce Odom, Air Corps.
 Capt. Walter Campbell Sweeney, Jr., Air Corps.
 Capt. Morris John Lee, Air Corps.
 Capt. Marvin Lewis Harding, Air Corps.
 Capt. Birrell Walsh, Air Corps.
 Capt. David Hodge Baker, Air Corps.
 Capt. James Sylvester Sutton, Air Corps.
 Capt. Edwin Sanders Perrin, Air Corps. (temporary major, Air Corps; temporary lieutenant colonel, Army of the United States).
 Capt. Neal Edwin Ausman, Air Corps.
 Capt. Troup Miller, Jr., Air Corps.
 Capt. William Dole Eckert, Air Corps.
 Capt. Lauris Norstad, Air Corps.
 Capt. Millard Lewis, Air Corps.
 Capt. Othel Rochelle Deering, Air Corps.
 Capt. John Chesley Kilborn, Air Corps.
 Capt. Carl Amandus Brandt, Air Corps.
 Capt. Harold Lester Smith, Air Corps.
 Capt. Norman Ray Burnett, Air Corps.
 Capt. Richard Joseph O'Keefe, Air Corps.
 Capt. Ephraim Melmoth Hampton, Air Corps.
 Capt. Joseph Arthur Miller, Air Corps.
 Capt. Kurt Martin Landon, Air Corps.
 Capt. Gerry Leonard Mason, Air Corps.
 Capt. Hubern Paul Dellinger, Air Corps.
 Capt. Daniel Anderson Cooper, Air Corps.
 Capt. Sory Smith, Air Corps.
 Capt. Paul William Blanchard, Jr., Air Corps.
 Capt. Elvin Freestone Maughan, Air Corps.
 Capt. Jergen Bernhardt Olson, Air Corps.
 Capt. Daniel Francis Callahan, Air Corps.
 Capt. Marcellus Duffy, Air Corps.
 Capt. Robert Alan, Air Corps.
 Capt. Gordon Aylesworth Blake, Air Corps.
 Capt. Joseph Francis Carroll, Air Corps.
 Capt. A. J. McVea, Air Corps.
 Capt. Julian Merritt Chappell, Air Corps.
 Capt. Donald Nerton Yates, Air Corps.
 Capt. William John Bell, Air Corps.
 Capt. Ernest Moore, Air Corps.
 Capt. Royden Eugene Beebe, Jr., Air Corps.
 Capt. Earle William Hockenberry, Air Corps.
 Capt. John Edwin Barr, Air Corps.
 Capt. Louis Augustine Guenther, Air Corps.
 Capt. Milton Wylie Arnold, Air Corps.
 Capt. Millard Chester Young, Air Corps.
 Capt. Henry Keppler Mooney, Air Corps.
 Capt. Robert Merrill Lee, Air Corps.
 Capt. Robert Freeman Fulton, Air Corps.
 Capt. Dean Coldwell Strother, Air Corps.
 Capt. George Frederick Hartman, Air Corps.
 Capt. Carl Wilbert Carlmark, Air Corps.
 Capt. Richard Hungerford Wise, Air Corps.
 Capt. Charles Francis Densford, Air Corps.
 Capt. John Robert Skeldorf, Air Corps.
 Capt. Jacob Edward Smart, Air Corps.
 Capt. Lester LeRoy Hilman Kunish, Air Corps.
 Capt. Robert Edward Lee Eaton, Air Corps.
 Capt. Carl Fillmore Damberg, Air Corps.
 Capt. Wendell Washington Bowman, Air Corps.
 Capt. Hilbert Fred Muentzer, Air Corps.
 Capt. John Autrey Feagin, Air Corps.
 Capt. Raymond Taylor Lester, Air Corps.
 Capt. John Clarence Gordon, Air Corps.
 Capt. Charles Bowman Dougher, Air Corps.
 Capt. David William Hutchison, Air Corps.
 Capt. Gerald Evan Williams, Air Corps.
 Capt. Edward Julius Timberlake, Jr., Air Corps.
 (All officers listed below hold rank as temporary captains, Army of the United States, and temporary majors, Air Corps.)
 First Lt. Stanley Tanner Wray, Air Corps.
 First Lt. Stanley Ronald Stewart, Air Corps.
 First Lt. James Hutchings Cunningham, Jr., Air Corps.
 First Lt. Leo Peter Dahl, Air Corps.
 First Lt. Torgils Grimkel Wold, Air Corps.
 First Lt. John Bevier Ackerman, Air Corps.
 First Lt. Benjamin Jepsen Webster, Air Corps.
 First Lt. James Forsyth Thompson, Jr., Air Corps.

First Lt. Loren Boyd Hillsinger, Air Corps.
 First Lt. John Paul McConnell, Air Corps.
 First Lt. Joe William Kelly, Air Corps.
 First Lt. John Morgan Price, Air Corps.
 First Lt. John Joseph Hutchison, Air Corps.
 First Lt. Daniel Stone Campbell, Air Corps.
 First Lt. Kenneth Burton Hobson, Air Corps.
 First Lt. John Reynolds Sutherland, Air Corps.
 First Lt. Donald Linwood Hardy, Air Corps.
 First Lt. Richard Tide Coiner, Jr., Air Corps.
 First Lt. Charles Albert Clark, Jr., Air Corps.
 First Lt. Harvey Porter Huglin, Air Corps.
 First Lt. George Dowery Campbell, Jr., Air Corps.
 First Lt. Charles Hardin Anderson, Air Corps.
 First Lt. Hunter Harris, Jr., Air Corps.
 First Lt. Charles Albert Piddock, Air Corps.
 First Lt. David Hamilton Kennedy, Air Corps.
 First Lt. Nicholas Earnest Powell, Air Corps.
 First Lt. Andrew Meulenberg, Air Corps.
 First Lt. Edwin Gulldin Simenson, Air Corps.
 First Lt. Robert Haynes Terrill, Air Corps.
 First Lt. Thomas Connell Darcy, Air Corps.
 First Lt. Clifford Harcourt Rees, Air Corps.
 First Lt. Arnold Leon Schroeder, Air Corps.
 First Lt. Richard Henry Smith, Air Corps.
 First Lt. Eugene Porter Mussett, Air Corps.
 First Lt. Edward Willis Suarez, Air Corps.
 First Lt. Herbert Bishop Thatcher, Air Corps.
 First Lt. Robert Broussard Landry, Air Corps.
 First Lt. Frank Greenleaf Jamison, Air Corps.
 First Lt. Romulue Wright Puryear, Air Corps.
 First Lt. William Madison Garland, Air Corps.
 First Lt. James Walter Gurr, Air Corps.
 First Lt. Robert Lee Scott, Jr., Air Corps.
 First Lt. Marshall Bonner, Air Corps.
 First Lt. Percival Ernest Gabel, Air Corps.
 First Lt. Thomas Samuel Moorman, Jr., Air Corps.
 First Lt. William Livingston Travis, Air Corps.
 First Lt. Thomas Burns Hall, Air Corps.
 First Lt. Edward Joseph Hale, Air Corps.
 First Lt. Travis Monroe Hetherington, Air Corps.
 First Lt. John Glenn Armstrong, Air Corps.
 First Lt. William Oscar Senter, Air Corps.
 First Lt. Vernon Cleveland Smith, Air Corps.
 First Lt. Harry Stephen Bishop, Air Corps.
 First Lt. Jack Wellington Turner, Air Corps.
 First Lt. Frank Patterson Hunter, Jr., Air Corps.
 First Lt. Harold Roth Maddux, Air Corps.
 First Lt. Dwight Divine 2d, Air Corps.
 First Lt. Edward Deane Marshall, Air Corps.
 First Lt. Harry Nelson Burkhalter, Jr., Air Corps.
 First Lt. Laurence Browning Kelley, Air Corps.
 First Lt. Douglas Moore Cairns, Air Corps.
 First Lt. Milton Frederick Summerfelt, Air Corps.
 First Lt. Gabriel Poillon Disosway, Air Corps.
 First Lt. Franklin Stone Henley, Air Corps.
 First Lt. Cordes Fredrich Tiemann, Air Corps.
 First Lt. Samuel Abner Mundell, Air Corps.
 First Lt. Bruce von Gerichten Scott, Air Corps.
 First Lt. Felix Louis Vidal, Air Corps.
 First Lt. Earl Francis Signer, Air Corps.
 First Lt. Richard Thomas King, Jr., Air Corps.
 First Lt. Stephen B. Mack, Air Corps.
 First Lt. Nelson Parkyn Jackson, Air Corps.
 First Lt. Karl Truesdell, Jr., Air Corps.
 First Lt. Sydney Dwight Grubbs, Jr., Air Corps.
 First Lt. Millard Loren Haskin, Air Corps.
 First Lt. Richard Mattern Montgomery, Air Corps.

First Lt. Charles Hoffman Pottenger, Air Corps.
 First Lt. John Burroughs Cary, Air Corps.
 First Lt. Paul Carter Ashworth, Air Corps.
 First Lt. Edward Walter Moore, Air Corps.
 First Lt. Curtis Delano Sluman, Air Corps.
 First Lt. Byron Elias Brugge, Air Corps.
 First Lt. William Sebastian Stone, Air Corps.
 First Lt. George Bernard Dany, Air Corps.
 First Lt. Lawson S. Moseley, Jr., Air Corps.
 First Lt. Jean Paul Craig, Air Corps.
 First Lt. William Jack Holzapfel, Jr., Air Corps.
 First Lt. Gene Huggins Tibbets, Air Corps.
 First Lt. Paul Tompkins Hanley, Air Corps.
 First Lt. Jack Edward Shuck, Air Corps.
 First Lt. John dePeyster Townsend Hills, Air Corps.
 First Lt. William Monte Canterbury, Air Corps.
 First Lt. Jerome Edward Blair 2d, Air Corps.
 First Lt. Edward Flanick, Air Corps.
 First Lt. Charles John Bondley, Jr., Air Corps.
 First Lt. William Milton Gross, Air Corps.
 First Lt. Dale Orville Smith, Air Corps.
 First Lt. Hudson Hutton Upham, Air Corps.
 First Lt. Perry Bruce Griffith, Air Corps.
 First Lt. Wilson Hawkes Neal, Air Corps.
 First Lt. Elvin Seth Ligon, Jr., Air Corps.
 First Lt. Charles Burton Winkle, Air Corps.
 First Lt. John Monroe Hutchison, Air Corps.
 First Lt. Arno Herman Luchman, Air Corps.
 First Lt. Paul Lawrence Barton, Air Corps.
 First Lt. Raymond Judson Reeves, Air Corps.
 First Lt. William Harvey Wice, Air Corps.
 First Lt. Richard Andrew Legg, Air Corps.
 First Lt. Harvey Thompson Alness, Air Corps.
 First Lt. Albert Theodore Wilson, Jr., Air Corps.
 First Lt. John William White, Air Corps.
 First Lt. Stanley Joseph Donovan, Air Corps.
 First Lt. Joseph Edward Barzynski, Jr., Air Corps.

First Lt. Albert Joseph Shower, Air Corps.
 First Lt. Jack Wallis Hickman, Air Corps.
 First Lt. Leighton Ira Davis, Air Corps.
 First Lt. George Rosse Smith, Air Corps.
 NOTE: The dates of rank are omitted as the death or other unforeseen change in status of a senior officer might require a change in the dates of rank and necessitate the renomination of these officers.

WITHDRAWAL

Executive nomination withdrawn from the Senate January 16, 1942:

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

David J. Winton to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to New Zealand.

CONFIRMATION

Executive nomination confirmed by the Senate January 16, 1942:

POSTMASTER

Alfred J. Gipson, Decherd, Tenn.

SENATE

MONDAY, JANUARY 19, 1942

The Chaplain, the Very Reverend ZeBarney T. Phillips, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Eternal God and Heavenly Father, who knoweth our private cares and crosses and the inmost life of every soul: Let us not fail of our noble aspirations, and enable us to order our steps aright, that we may live more nearly as we pray. Give to these Thy servants the clear, firm logic of the statesman, the fiery enthusiasm

of the prophet, and grant that, somehow, through the commanding utterance which appeals to the intellect, sharpens the conscience, and drives men to duty, their gifts may be consecrated to the creation in their fellow men of a life, a discipline, the end of which is personal and social righteousness, so absolutely essential to the maintenance of our freedom as a Nation.

Help us thus to realize that our world is in darkness and conflict insofar as it has spurned the light that never fails and the voice of the Son of God. But, in spite of all this, the morning cometh, for that Divine Lover and His stupendous act of love must yet dispel all darkness and draw the world to heavenly victory, to everlasting peace. In our dear Redeemer's Name, we ask it. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. HILL, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Friday, January 16, 1942, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States submitting nominations were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

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:

Aiken	Glass	O'Daniel
Andrews	Green	O'Mahoney
Austin	Guffey	Pepper
Bankhead	Gurney	Radcliffe
Bilbo	Hayden	Reed
Bone	Herring	Reynolds
Brewster	Hill	Rosier
Brown	Holman	Russell
Bulow	Hughes	Shipstead
Bunker	Johnson, Colo.	Smathers
Burton	Kilgore	Smith
Butler	La Follette	Stewart
Byrd	Langer	Taft
Capper	Lee	Thomas, Idaho
Caraway	Lodge	Thomas, Okla.
Chandler	Lucas	Thomas, Utah
Chavez	McCarran	Truman
Clark, Idaho	McFarland	Tunnell
Clark, Mo.	McKellar	Tydings
Connally	McNary	Vandenberg
Danaher	Maloney	Van Nuys
Davis	Maybank	Wagner
Downey	Mead	Wallgren
Doxey	Millikin	Wheeler
Ellender	Murdock	White
George	Murray	Wiley
Gerry	Norris	Willis
Gillette	Nye	

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH] and the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON] are absent from the Senate because of illness.

The Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. SCHWARTZ], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. SPENCER], and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH] are necessarily absent.

Mr. AUSTIN. The Senator from New Jersey [Mr. BARBOUR] and the Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS] are absent on official business.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] is absent in a hospital because of a recent hip injury.

The Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BALL] is absent because of illness.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Eighty-three Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

CAROLE LOMBARD

Mr. WILLIS. Mr. President, war communiques which follow successes at the front are always tempered with sadness and with grief. The week-end brought such a communique to the people of my State and to the people of all our Nation. Carole Lombard, a great actress and a loyal citizen, and 15 American Army pilots, were among 22 Americans killed in an airplane crash in the mountains of Nevada.

Private Lombard, who, like National Selective Service Director Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, is a soldier-native of my own Indiana district, was sent into action on the Indianapolis front by her husband-captain, Mr. Clark Gable, chairman of Hollywood's Victory Committee.

Her objective had been explained to her: The sale of half a million dollars' worth of Defense Savings bonds.

Miss Lombard stood in front of the Indiana State House, unfurled the flag which had flown over the House of Representatives when the Members of that body declared a state of war to exist with Japan, and she went over the top to attain an objective nearly five times as great as that assigned to her. The Treasury Department reports that her sale of more than \$2,000,000 in Defense bonds is the greatest single total credited to any individual in our country.

Mr. President, a story in an Indianapolis newspaper last Friday states that "Carole and Mrs. Peters, her mother, were to board a plane at the somewhat dismal hour of 4:23 a. m. and head back for Hollywood, where Miss Lombard will keep on doing Defense bond work for the coming year."

That report is wholly correct. Miss Lombard will be doing Defense bond work during the coming year. She had done more than anyone else to assure increased sales from now on.

Last week, during the reception, at which Miss Lombard appeared clad entirely in black, an Indianapolis bond-sales chairman said:

The Indiana rally is a big success. Bring her back again.

She will be back. Her unseen hand will continue to hand out defense bonds throughout the year.

Another distinguished fellow Hoosier now living in Hollywood and New York, Mr. Will Hays, who was with her in Indianapolis last week, has commented:

She was gay and radiant, but tears came to her eyes as she voiced her appreciation of the reception she had received from the people of her home State. Miss Lombard wanted to serve and help our Nation in this hour of its greatest crisis. She gave her life for the cause. I am shocked and grieved and saddened. * * * Carole Lombard has given her life in the service of America. She is a first-line casualty of the war.

The Secretary of the Treasury has spoken similarly:

She died in the service of our country. Her brilliant work for the Treasury this week in selling defense bonds in Indianapolis will be long remembered and honored by us all.