

and the national farm-loan associations as membership corporations and to provide for placing Federal land banks on a self-supporting basis, and for increasing the functions and responsibilities of national farm-loan associations; to establish a method for determining the interest rates on Federal land-bank and Land Bank Commissioner loans; to provide for refunding and guaranteeing certain bonds of such banks; to establish a method for adjusting certain agricultural indebtedness; to provide for limiting the taking of deficiency judgments by Federal land banks and by the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. WADSWORTH:

H. R. 7092. A bill to regulate in the United States Court of Claims suits for payment for the use of inventions used by or for the Government; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CANNON of Missouri:

H. J. Res. 314. Joint resolution making an additional appropriation for the marine and war-risk insurance fund; to the Committee on Appropriations.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

Mr. LESINSKI introduced a bill (H. R. 7093) for the relief of Christ Paul; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

PETITIONS, ETC.

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

2813. By Mr. GRAHAM: Petition of Rev. Remo I. Robb, pastor, and 54 members of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, urging an early passage of Senate bill 860, to provide for the common defense in relation to the sale of alcoholic liquors to the land and naval forces of the United States, and to provide for the suppression of vice in vicinity of military camps and naval establishments; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

2814. Also, petition of 56 citizens of Beaver County, Pa., urging the early passage of Senate bill 860 to provide for the common defense in relation to the sale of alcoholic liquors to the land and naval forces of the United States, and to provide for the suppression of vice in vicinity of military camps, and naval establishments; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

2815. By Mr. HEIDINGER: Petition of Mrs. R. G. Putnam, of Eldorado, Ill., signed by some 400 representative citizens of south-eastern Illinois, urging the adoption of Senate bill 860 as a part of our national defense program; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

2816. Also, petition of Marjorie Gray, signed at the Church of the Nazarene of Flora, Ill., by Maggie Odell and sundry other members of the church, requesting the passage of Senate bill 860; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

2817. By Mr. KRAMER: Petition of the Associated District Newspapers of the southern area of the State of California, of which Harry A. Lawson, publisher of the Eagle Rock Sentinel, Eagle Rock, Calif., is an officer, earnestly and urgently requesting the United States Treasury to carry on a newspaper advertising campaign designed to sell securities in order to stabilize the newspaper industry, who has cooperated so generously in advertising the need for the buying of United States Government securities for the successful prosecution of the war effort; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

2818. By Mr. ROLPH: Resolution of Irrigation Districts Association, of California, San Francisco, adopted April 17, 1942, regarding the California State guard; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

2819. By Mr. JONES: Petition of Conrad Roediger, Anna Roediger, Bertha Smith, and Cloice Smith, of route 2, Wapakoneta, Ohio, in behalf of the enactment of Senate bill 860; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

SENATE

FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1942

Rev. William H. Pinkerton, D. D., pastor of the National City Christian Church, Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

Dear Lord, we rejoice to believe that Thy presence is extended to us through the operations of Thy Holy Spirit, which radiates as assuredly from Thy personality as the quickening energies from the sun make strong the oak as well as beautiful the flower. We approach Thee only that our hearts may join in prayer, because we feel our need of Thee in these strenuous times. We pray that the hearts of the Members of the Senate may be opened to Thy presence, and that the inspiration of Thy Holy Spirit may guide them in all the transactions of this great body, which is so essential today, and feels the weight of heavy responsibility. Bless them, we pray Thee, and direct them, we ask in Thy dear name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BARKLEY, and by unanimous consent the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, May 14, 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. Chaffee, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 7008) to authorize the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to issue notes, bonds, and debentures in the sum of \$5,000,000,000 in excess of existing authority, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

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	Bulow	Danaher
Andrews	Bunker	Downey
Austin	Burton	Doxey
Ball	Butler	George
Bankhead	Byrd	Gerry
Barkley	Capper	Gillette
Bilbo	Caraway	Glass
Bone	Chavez	Guffey
Brooks	Clark, Idaho	Gurney
Brown	Clark, Mo.	Hayden

Hill	Millikin	Spencer
Holman	Murdock	Stewart
Hughes	Norris	Taft
Johnson, Calif.	Nye	Thomas, Okla.
Johnson, Colo.	O'Daniel	Truman
La Follette	O'Mahoney	Tunnell
Langer	Pepper	Tydings
Lee	Radcliffe	Vandenberg
McCarran	Reynolds	Van Nuys
McFarland	Rosier	Wagner
McKellar	Russell	Walsh
McNary	Schwartz	Wheeler
Maloney	Smathers	Willis
Maybank	Smith	

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY], the Senator from New York [Mr. MEAD], and the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE] are members of the Committee to Investigate National Defense, and are, therefore, necessarily absent.

The Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CHANDLER], the Senators from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER and Mr. OVERTON], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HERING], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS], the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER], and the Senator from Washington [Mr. WALLGREN] are necessarily absent.

Mr. AUSTIN. The Senator from New Jersey [Mr. BARBOUR] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] is absent as a result of an injury and illness.

The Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER] is out of the city in attendance upon the sessions of the so-called Truman committee.

The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. THOMAS], and the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. SHIPSTEAD] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] is absent on official business.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Seventy-one Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, etc., were presented and referred as indicated:

By Mr. CAPPER:

Petitions, numerous signed, of members of the McCune Christian Church, of McCune, and sundry citizens of St. John and Hoisington, all in the State of Kansas, 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; ordered to lie on the table.

By Mr. VANDENBERG:

A resolution adopted by a special meeting of the Executive Board and Joint Council of the United Packinghouse Workers of America, Local No. 69 (C. I. O.), in the State of Michigan, favoring the removal of restrictions from small packing companies so that they may have an equal share in furnishing supplies to the Government; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

A resolution adopted by a special meeting of the Executive Board and Joint Council of the United Packinghouse Workers of America, Local No. 69 (C. I. O.), in the State of Michigan, favoring prompt action by the United States in conjunction with the United Nations to open a second war front in Europe; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A resolution adopted by union delegates representing the trucking industry in the State of Michigan favoring the adoption of measures for the conservation of rubber tires; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Petitions of sundry citizens of the State of Michigan, 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; ordered to lie on the table.

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

Mr. TUNNELL. Mr. President, I present a petition signed by about 100 members of the Harrison Street Methodist Church in the city of Wilmington, Del., asking for the passage of Senate bill 860. I ask unanimous consent to have the petition printed in the RECORD without all the signatures attached thereto.

There being no objection, the petition was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed in the RECORD without all the signatures attached, as follows:

DEFEND OUR DEFENDERS

WILMINGTON, DEL., May 10, 1942.

The Honorable JAMES M. TUNNELL,
United States Senator,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: We, the members of the Harrison Street Methodist Church, most respectfully appeal to you as a Member of the United States Senate to vote for legislation which will provide the largest possible protection for men in our Army and Navy against the insidious influence of vice and intoxicating liquors.

Especially we ask you to use your influence in securing the passage of the Sheppard bill, S. 860.

EARL M. SHOCKLER,
Pastor.

MABEL S. DONAHOO,
G. D. BACON.

(And sundry other members of the
Harrison Street Methodist Church,
Wilmington, Del.)

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD and appropriately referred a summary of the resolutions adopted as legislative recommendations by the seventy-fifth annual session of the National Grange held in Worcester, Mass.

There being no objection, the summary of resolutions was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NATIONAL GRANGE LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

1. GENERAL POLICY

America's first and foremost task is to win the war. All the energies and resources of the Nation must be harnessed and utilized with this end in view. To play the role that destiny has thrust upon us, we must develop

a striking force that will be irresistible, and it must be done with the greatest possible speed.

With all the world turned into an armed camp and with the forces of destruction unleashed on an unprecedented scale, an adequate food supply becomes a matter of first consideration. Agriculture asks for fair treatment rather than special privilege, and it seeks economic justice rather than subsidy. The National Grange advocates the following program:

(a) Adequate labor, supplies, machinery, repairs, transportation, and credit facilities must be made available to enable farmers to achieve production goals which have been set.

(b) Farmers must receive compensatory prices for their products to insure adequate supplies for our own population and to make up the deficiencies of our Allies.

(c) Food production must be recognized as a defense industry and treated as such.

(d) Skilled farm labor should be given deferment under our Selective Service System on an equal basis with skilled labor in other defense industries.

(e) There must be an end to strikes, boycotts, embargoes, "hot cargoes," and similar devices designed to force the will of a minority on the majority, interfering with the normal production and marketing of food and materials.

(f) Agriculture should have equal protection with labor and industry in tariff matters and in the formulation of trade agreements.

(g) Give agriculture its fair share of the national income. This calls for the adoption of a more equitable plan in figuring price parity than that which is now in use.

(h) Agriculture should be given adequate representation on all boards and commissions dealing with farm problems.

(i) Proper steps must be taken to control inflation, utilizing economic devices as far as possible. However, if arbitrary price fixing is necessary, all should be treated alike, including agriculture, labor, and industry.

(j) Unnecessary nondefense spending must be eliminated and the wasteful use of public funds under any circumstances must be discontinued.

(k) Maintain an adequate system of transportation, giving free play to the forces of legitimate competition.

(l) Encourage the further development of farmer-owned and controlled cooperative associations to reduce the present excessive spread between producer and consumer.

(m) Maintain the family-sized farm as the standard of American agriculture and discourage large-scale or corporation farming, thus upholding America's greatest bulwark of democracy.

(n) Encourage cooperation, goodwill and mutual understanding between agriculture, industry, and labor to promote the common welfare.

2. CURBING INFLATION

The interest of the Nation demands that all reasonable economic means should be employed to curb inflation. If arbitrary control is necessary, the administration should be under a bipartisan board. Congress should reserve the right to revoke the powers granted by concurrent resolution, and there should be a definite date of termination. Congress should fix certain standards for the guidance of any price-control agency and provide for a court of appeals. The purpose should be to establish and maintain a just and workable relationship as between the various groups. Farmers should not ask for more, nor agree to accept less, than actual parity. Some flexibility in administration will be necessary to assure the desired results. Justice and the success of the whole undertaking require that all groups should be included in any scheme for price control.

3. ECONOMY OF PLENTY

The best interests of the Nation demand plentiful production. The first duty of agriculture is to produce strategic crops in abundance to win the war.

4. LONG-RANGE PROGRAM

Agriculture must prepare to meet the surplus problem when the war demand ceases. Means must be developed to establish a floor under farm prices to prevent a collapse. This floor must be established at a level fair to agriculture, to industry, and to labor. This requires a reasonably balanced production and a means of removing surpluses from the market, so that they will not depress prices below an equitable level.

5. NEW PARITY FORMULA

The formula which is now in use for determining price parity on agricultural products is largely obsolete, being based on conditions which existed 30 years ago. It is unfair to agriculture. A comprehensive survey should be made to determine the proportion of the national income to which each of our major economic groups is equitably entitled. Pending the outcome of such a survey, it is essential that we establish a temporary method of determining parity, based on a sound economic foundation. Any new formula should be kept modern, and the aim should be to give agriculture its just proportion of the national income.

6. STABILIZING PRICES

Prices of nonsurplus crops can be stabilized at equitable levels by sound marketing practices, employing cooperative marketing, marketing agreements, and commodity loans.

Stabilization of prices of surplus crops requires a two-price system made effective by different methods best adapted to individual commodities. Such a system should provide means to expedite the flow of surplus crops either to foreign markets or to special uses. A sliding scale of domestic prices based on volume can be employed as a self-enforcing economic means of production control.

7. GOVERNMENT CROP CONTROL

Pending the development and adoption of a more permanent plan, such as the two-price system advocated by the National Grange, many features of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration should be continued. Crop control should ordinarily be based on volume rather than acreage. A truly democratic system of administration should be developed, with local, county, and State committees selected by producers or their duly authorized representatives.

Soil conservation practices should be continued, but conservation should not be used as a means of enforcing acreage control in any farm program. In no case should surpluses held by the Government be disposed of with deliberate intent to depress farm prices below parity levels determined on a sound basis.

8. COMMODITY LOANS

Crop loans that build dangerous surpluses either nationally or regionally are unsound. Until the return of more settled conditions, we favor retention of the 85-percent loan feature of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. There should be adequate appropriations for crop loans and for Surplus Commodity Corporation projects.

9. FARM CREDITS

We urge the restoration of independent status for the Farm Credit Administration, and favor the creation of a bipartisan board with staggered terms to administer its affairs.

We favor a cooperative credit system, operated on a sound business basis, under the ownership and control of farmer borrowers, as the most practical means of meeting the

needs of agriculture. Adequate Federal supervision is necessary to assure that the provisions of the law and the purpose of Congress are complied with. The activities of the supervisory agency should be strictly limited to supervision, and all responsibility for operation should be placed in the boards of directors of the cooperative institutions in the field.

The principle of individual and joint responsibility of borrowers should be retained as one of the strongest bulwarks for the safety of the system.

More responsibility should be placed on the national farm loan associations in the making and collecting of loans, and a sufficient portion of income should go directly to the associations to enable them to meet their legitimate costs of operation.

Under prevailing conditions, we favor the continuance of the present interest rate of 3½ percent on Federal land bank and Commissioner's loans.

10. FARM CHEMURGY

The dislocations caused by the war render it necessary that we should produce domestically various commodities which we formerly imported. This is particularly true of rubber. We favor specific appropriations to the Department of Agriculture and the State experiment stations to develop new crops to meet existing needs. We likewise favor continued research to find new industrial uses for surplus farm crops.

11. AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

We approve of proper appropriations for the land-grant colleges and for the support of extension work in agriculture and home economies, together with adequate funds for State experiment stations. We likewise approve of the expanded program for vocational education and for 4-H Club work. The allocation of Federal funds should be made on such a basis as to equalize educational opportunity so far as practicable.

Extension workers should be paid entirely from public funds, leaving them free to serve the people without favoritism or discrimination. The facilities of the Extension Service should be available to all farmers on an equal basis without regard to farm organization membership. Under no circumstances should any farm organization be allowed to dominate the Extension Service to serve its own ends.

12. FARM TENANCY

The Grange favors continued efforts for the development of a sound program for the relief of farm tenancy. In attacking this problem, proper emphasis should be placed upon the correction of conditions which annually cause many thousands of home owners to slip into the tenant class.

13. FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

We favor continuance of the work of the Farm Security Administration within its legitimate sphere. However, there should be more adequate safeguards to prevent any improper or wasteful use of public funds.

14. TRANSPORTATION

The Grange firmly believes that each type of transportation should be allowed to develop and operate without any undue restrictions or handicaps imposed by the Government. Carriers should not be allowed to charge a higher rate than is necessary to produce compensatory returns.

We favor continued private ownership and operation of the railroads, and permitting the consolidation of competing lines in the interests of economy, where such consolidations do not adversely affect the public welfare.

We oppose the repeal of the long-and-short haul section of the Transportation Act.

We favor uniformity as between States in codes regulating traffic, as well as size, weight,

and speed of motor vehicles using the public highways.

We favor the speedy elimination of all arbitrary and unnecessary transportation barriers as between States.

We approve of the appropriations made by the Federal Government for highway construction and urge the allocation of a just proportion of such funds for the improvement of farm-to-market and post roads.

Every special tax collected for highway improvement should be conserved for that purpose alone. No diversion of such funds should be allowed. No taxation or regulation of motor vehicles should be permitted which has for its purpose any increase in cost or restriction of use in order to equalize competitive conditions as between different types of carriers. We oppose placing supervision of farm trucks under the Interstate Commerce Commission.

We favor the speedy elimination of all artificial and unnecessary transportation barriers as between the several States.

Since the Federal Government over a long period of years has expended large sums of money for the development and improvement of our inland waterways, which, in addition to their great value in times of peace, enter into our scheme of national defense, we are opposed to the adoption of any policy which will destroy the value of this wise investment. Our water-borne commerce should not be hindered or restricted by unnecessary regulation or interference on the part of the Government.

15. TAXATION

Taxes should be levied in proportion of ability to pay and benefits received, and the policy of pay-as-you-go should apply to all cases except those connected with present war needs, or self-liquidating projects.

We recognize the fact that the national emergency with which we are confronted calls for the highest taxes in our history. Such new taxes as may be imposed in this connection should be levied as fairly and equitably as possible.

These levies should be of such a character as not to destroy our system of private enterprise, upon which the security and well-being of the Nation so greatly depends. On the other hand, no one should be allowed to make any undue profits in connection with Government contracts or otherwise.

We oppose a general sales tax because it is a tax on the necessities of the people and ignores the principle of ability to pay. While we favor broadening the tax base, the Federal Government should not dry up the sources of revenue upon which the States and their subdivisions must depend to finance their activities. Tax policies that would pauperize State and local units would strike a deadly blow against the very foundations of our system of Government.

16. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

We heartily approve of the efforts of the Government to promote the cause of rural electrification through the agency of the Rural Electrification Administration. In the making of loans, the present policy of giving preference to public power districts and non-profit cooperative associations should be continued.

17. FORESTRY AND CONSERVATION

As an aid in the development of a long-time forestry program for the Nation, we recommend—

(a) Aid to forest land owners in such matters as protection against insect pests, fire, and disease; technical advice in the production and marketing of forest products; suitable credit provisions; equitable taxation; research, and the speedy completion of the forest survey of the United States.

(b) Speeding up acquisition and additions to the national forests of forest and sub-

marginal land unsuitable to private ownership, under conditions that will be fair to the land owners, the States, and to local governmental units.

(c) Adequate Federal reimbursements to counties in lieu of taxes during readjustment of the tax program.

(d) Placing the Prairie States forestry project on a permanent rather than an emergency basis.

(e) Proper encouragement and assistance to the owners of farm wood lots, comprising one-fourth of all our forest lands.

(f) Needed steps to conserve watersheds, soils, and wildlife.

(g) The Forest Service must remain in the Department of Agriculture, and all Federal forest activities should be consolidated thereunder. The administration of the Taylor Grazing Act should be transferred to this Department.

18. FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

To improve the banking system of the Nation, we recommend:

(a) Making the Federal Reserve Board more strictly responsible to Congress, with proper safeguards against temporary interruptions of policy for purposes of political expediency.

(b) Preventing the manipulation of bank credit for private profit.

(c) Making the banking system of the Nation more responsive to the needs of agriculture, industry, and business, with no unnecessary monetary barriers to foreign commerce.

(d) Giving agriculture proper representation on the Federal Reserve Board and on the boards of the 12 Reserve banks.

19. NATIONAL CATTLE THEFT ACT

We believe that the National Cattle Theft Act should be broadened to include other livestock in addition to cattle.

20. IMITATION DAIRY PRODUCTS

It is of vital interest to the dairy industry, as well as to the consuming public, that all legislation for the control and regulation of manufacturers of and dealers in imitation dairy products should remain in full force and effect.

21. CROP INSURANCE

We favor broadening of the Crop Insurance Act to include other crops. The granting of insurance under this legislation should not be contingent upon compliance with Government control programs.

22. ARGENTINE SANITARY PACT

Since agriculture in the past has suffered heavy losses from the foot-and-mouth disease, brought in from other countries, we are opposed to relaxing regulatory measures.

23. RADIO BROADCASTING

With more than 70 percent of the farm homes of the Nation dependent upon service from "clear channel" radio stations, we urge that nothing be done to curtail these stations in order to give more service to the big cities, which are already well supplied.

24. LABOR AND INDUSTRY

There is urgent need for revamping Federal legislation with reference to labor and industry and to eliminate all bottlenecks that in any way retard the successful prosecution of our war effort. Disputes between labor and management in our defense industries should be promptly settled without the stoppage of work.

We believe organization of labor is necessary to assure fair treatment but we condemn strikes, boycotts, hot-cargo edicts, and general racketeering that interfere with the orderly marketing of farm products, the production of war supplies, or the free flow of commerce. We ask for the enactment and vigorous enforcement of more stringent legislation to prevent abuses in this connection.

25. COTTON SALES

We favor the enactment of legislation for the sale of cotton on a net-weight basis.

26. SOCIALIZED MEDICINE

While approving group health insurance on the voluntary basis, we are opposed to what is commonly known as State medicine.

27. LOTTERIES AND GAMBLING

We ask for the strict enforcement of the law against lotteries, whether foreign or domestic, and oppose gambling in all its forms.

28. MOTION PICTURES

The Grange advocates the enactment of legislation prohibiting block-booking and blind-selling of motion pictures, and asks for more rigid censorship to prevent the showing of pictures that are indecent and demoralizing.

29. TEMPERANCE

We recommend that the Granges throughout the land join with other organizations in a campaign of education, calling attention to the evils of strong drink, and emphasizing the truth that decency and sobriety are virtues that bring their own reward. We urge that the sale of intoxicating beverages, with all its demoralizing influences, be strictly forbidden in the vicinity of military training camps. Since we are confronted with many serious shortages of material and labor, we urge the use of strict priorities in dealing with the manufacture of liquors.

30. ECONOMY IN GOVERNMENT

While the exigencies of war make it absolutely necessary that our national debt should be expanded to unprecedented proportions, waste and prodigal expenditures must not be tolerated.

With the Government asking the people to make sacrifices, those in authority should set a good example by practicing rigid economy in the use of public funds.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

Mr. SMITH, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to which was referred the bill (S. 2495) extending the maturity date of loans made or arranged for by the Commodity Credit Corporation on cotton, corn, and wheat of the 1941 crop, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 1346) thereon.

ENROLLED BILL PRESENTED

Mrs. CARAWAY, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that on May 14, 1942, that committee presented to the President of the United States the enrolled bill (S. 210) to amend the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, to provide for the regulation of freight forwarders.

BILL INTRODUCED

Mr. LANGER introduced a bill (S. 2529) to extend for 10 additional years the reduced rates of interest on Federal land bank and Land Bank Commissioner loans, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED

The bill (H. R. 7008) to authorize the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to issue notes, bonds, and debentures in the sum of \$5,000,000,000 in excess of existing authority, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY NAVAL RESERVE—AMENDMENT

Mr. McNARY (for Mr. BARBOUR) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. BARBOUR to the bill (S. 2527) to expedite the war effort by releasing officers and men for duty at sea and their replacement by women in the shore establishment of the Navy, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs and ordered to be printed.

AMENDMENTS TO INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. RADCLIFFE submitted amendments intended to be proposed by him to House bill 6845, the Interior Department appropriation bill, fiscal year 1943, which were referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed, as follows:

On page 123, line 18, to strike out "\$194,740" and insert in lieu thereof "\$366,740, of which \$25,000 shall be available immediately."

On page 128, line 13, to strike out "\$4,297,110" and insert in lieu thereof "\$4,469,110."

On page 129, line 17, to strike out "\$5,547,110" and insert "\$5,719,110."

On page 129, line 20, to strike out "\$893,605" and insert in lieu thereof "\$902,005."

NOTICES OF MOTIONS TO SUSPEND THE RULE—AMENDMENTS

Mr. McCARRAN submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 6599) making appropriations for the Department of State, the Department of Justice, the Department of Commerce, and the Federal Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely:

At the proper place under the caption "Civilian Pilot Training," to insert the following: "Provided further, That \$2,000,000 of this appropriation may be restored to the emergency fund for the President, created by the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, in reimbursement of a like amount advanced therefrom."

Mr. McCARRAN also submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to House bill 6599, making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Federal Judiciary, fiscal year 1943, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

(For text of amendment referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

Mr. McCARRAN also submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 6599) making appropriations for the Department of State, the Department of Justice, the Department of Commerce, and the Federal Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely:

On page 40, in line 23, after the word "laws", to insert the following: "Provided further, That this appropriation shall be available for alterations, improvements, and

repairs to premises occupied for detention purposes without regard to section 322 of the act of June 30, 1932 (40 U. S. C. 278a), when authorized or approved by the Attorney General, and for all necessary expenses incident to the maintenance, care, detention, surveillance, parole, and transportation of alien enemies, including transportation and other expenses in the return of such aliens to place of bona fide residence or to such other place as may be authorized by the Attorney General."

Mr. McCARRAN also submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to House bill 6599, making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Federal Judiciary, fiscal year 1943, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

(For text of amendment referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

SENATOR BYRD—ARTICLE BY FRANK R. KENT

[Mr. GLASS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article by Frank R. Kent, dated May 7, 1942, and dealing with the economy proposals of the junior Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], which appears in the Appendix.]

GASOLINE RATIONING—EXCERPT FROM BROADCAST BY FULTON LEWIS, JR.

[Mr. BARKLEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from a radio broadcast by Fulton Lewis, Jr., on May 14, 1942, on the subject of gasoline rationing, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE LATE WALTER FORD REYNOLDS—EDITORIAL FROM THE BALTIMORE SUN

[Mr. RADCLIFFE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial from the Baltimore Sun of May 5, 1942, entitled "Public Servants Worthy of the Name," which appears in the Appendix.]

SILVER BULLETS—EDITORIAL FROM RICHLAND COUNTY (N. DAK.) FARMER-GLOBE

[Mr. LANGER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial from the Richland County Farmer-Globe, Wahpeton, N. Dak., of May 12, 1942, entitled "Silver Bullets," which appears in the Appendix.]

RATIONING OF GASOLINE

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

The resolution (S. Res. 248) submitted by Mr. DOWNEY on May 14, 1942, was read as follows:

Whereas wartime difficulties in transporting petroleum products to the Atlantic States have become so acute as to necessitate the rationing of gasoline; and

Whereas the only sound and just basis for such rationing of gasoline is that of need; and

Whereas the granting of special privileges or exemptions to Government officials with respect to the use of gasoline which relieve them from the restrictions applying to the people as a whole is a violation of democratic principles: Therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that the Members thereof shall collectively and individually waive any special rights, privileges, or exemptions they may be accorded under the terms of any gasoline-rationing order, and shall consider themselves

bound by honor to the acceptance of the rationing restrictions which are of general application.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

Mr. BARKLEY. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BARKLEY (when Mr. CHANDLER's name was called). My colleague the junior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CHANDLER] is unavoidably detained on official business. If he were present, he would vote "nay." He has a general pair with the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. DAVIS]. I am not advised how the Senator from Pennsylvania would vote if present.

Mr. GLASS (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE]. I transfer that pair to the Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] and will vote. I vote "nay."

Mr. HAYDEN (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the Senator from Idaho [Mr. THOMAS]. It is my understanding that if present he would vote as I intend to vote. Therefore I am free to vote and vote "nay."

Mr. GILLETTE (when Mr. HERRING's name was called). My colleague the junior Senator from Iowa [Mr. HERRING] is necessarily detained. He has requested me to announce that if present he would vote "nay."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I announce that my colleague the junior Senator from Wyoming [Mr. SCHWARTZ] is absent attending to Government business at one of the departments. I am advised that if present and voting he would vote "nay."

Mr. RADCLIFFE. My colleague the senior Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] is detained on important business. Were he present, his vote would be in the negative.

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE], and the Senator from New York [Mr. MEAD] are members of the Committee to Investigate National Defense, and are therefore necessarily absent.

The Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY], the Senators from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER and Mr. OVERTON], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS], the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER], and the Senator from Washington [Mr. WALLGREN] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] has a general pair with the Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED].

Mr. AUSTIN. The Senator from New Jersey [Mr. BARBOUR] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] is absent as a result of an injury and illness. He has a general pair with the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS].

The Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER] is out of the city in attendance upon the sessions of the so-called Truman committee.

The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. THOMAS], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY], and the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. SHIPSTEAD] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] is absent on official business.

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

The result was announced—yeas 2, nays 66, as follows:

YEAS—2

Downey

Pepper

NAYS—66

Aiken
Andrews
Austin
Ball
Bankhead
Barkley
Bilbo
Bone
Brooks
Brown
Bulw
Bunker
Burton
Butler
Byrd
Capper
Caraway
Chavez
Clark, Idaho
Clark, Mo.
Danaher
Doxey

George
Gerry
Gillette
Glass
Guffey
Gurney
Hayden
Hill
Holman
Hughes
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Colo.
La Follette
Langer
Lee
McCarran
McFarland
McKellar
McNary
Maloney
Maybank
Millikin

Murdock
Norris
Nye
O'Daniel
O'Mahoney
Radcliffe
Reynolds
Roster
Russell
Smathers
Smith
Spencer
Stewart
Taft
Thomas, Okla.
Truman
Tunnell
Vandenberg
Van Nuys
Walsh
Wheeler
Willis

NOT VOTING—28

Bailey
Barbour
Brewster
Bridges
Chandler
Connally
Davis
Ellender
Green
Hatch

Herring
Kilgore
Lodge
Lucas
Mead
Murray
Overton
Reed
Schwartz
Shipstead

Thomas, Idaho
Thomas, Utah
Tobey
Tydings
Wagner
Wallgren
White
Wiley

So Mr. DOWNEY's resolution was not agreed to.

RETIREMENT PAY FOR CONGRESSMEN

Mr. GUFFEY. Mr. President, a few weeks ago the country was very much excited over the subject of congressional pensions. Recently I read an article published in the New Republic. The article was written by our colleague the junior Senator from New York [Mr. MEAD]. I ask unanimous consent that the article may be printed in the body of the RECORD; but for the information of Senators who disagree with the purposes of the measure which was recently before Congress, I shall read two excerpts from the article:

One of the principal promoters of the "Bundles for Congress" movement was a man who had for many years represented Japanese business interests in this country, while another active participant was a man who at one time was the accredited representative to this country of one of the Axis nations.

I read a sentence from another paragraph of the article:

The Civil Service Retirement Division of the Government, which would administer the law, states that the cost would not exceed \$80,000 a year, of which a large proportion would be paid in by the Members of Congress themselves. The 5 percent of salary, or \$500

annually, that a Member of Congress would have to pay is the maximum rate paid by anyone into any retirement system in the United States.

Mr. President, I ask that the article in full be printed in the body of the RECORD.

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

[From the New Republic of May 11, 1942]

ABOUT THOSE CONGRESSIONAL PENSIONS

(The New Republic has criticized Congress vigorously and expects to do so again when the occasion justifies. It is partly for this very reason that we welcome the opportunity to publish in this issue the article by Senator JAMES M. MEAD on the so-called Pensions for Congress Act. Few congressional measures have ever been so distorted by the press and consequently so misunderstood by the public. A flood of violent ridicule was let loose upon its proponents, including high-minded and progressive Members of both Houses. One of these was Senator MEAD, to whom fell the chairmanship of the subcommittee and the duty of piloting the measure through the Senate. Yet no Member of either House was less open to criticism, both because of his outstanding liberal record and his disinterested position. The act specifically excluded from its benefits those "already subject to another retirement act," and Senator MEAD has long been covered by the retirement act of New York State, where he was a member of the legislature.—The Editors.)

It is both a gracious and a rare act for a public journal voluntarily to reopen a presumably closed issue, especially when that issue has been settled by the verdict of the press as a whole. In this case it is a particularly just act of the New Republic, just not only to the factual record but to a misrepresented public and a misrepresented body of public officials.

I shall not take advantage of your appreciated invitation by dwelling upon my own position, save as it is represented—and still represents—the position of many of my colleagues in both Houses of Congress. The records of these men are open to the public. They are clean records, characterized by singularly disinterested service to the public good. Most of these records are marked by untiring devotion to causes opposed by powerful special interests and in behalf of the aged, the unemployed, the underprivileged, and the general public. It is unthinkable that these public servants should suddenly belie their past records and betray their sense of public duty for the sake of short-sighted self-interest. It is also contrary to the facts. That these facts were not fairly or fully given to the public is not the fault of Congress but of a considerable portion of the press, of certain partisan interests, and of undercover forces taking advantage of war psychology to breed discord and disunity.

Some of the sinister influences that injected themselves into the situation have been pointed out by Mr. Henry Strickland, industrial secretary of the Railway Mail Association. Probably the most vicious and damaging of these influences was that of the "Bundles for Congress" campaign that was so widely featured by the daily press. Says Mr. Strickland: "One of the principal promoters of the 'Bundles for Congress' movement was a man who had for many years represented Japanese business interests in this country, while another active participant was a man who at one time was the accredited representative to this country of one of the Axis nations." I need not remind your readers of the part played by this movement in stirring up discord and disunity and heaping ridicule upon the legislative branch of the Government.

What is revealed by a calm examination of the record? The legislation in question was not a scheme to provide substantial pensions by the Government to Members of Congress. In the first place, approximately 100 Members could not have qualified for any benefit. In the second place, those eligible would have to pay 5 percent of their salaries—\$500 per year—into the retirement fund, just as all other Government officials and employees would have to do. In the third place, the law did not provide for pensions in any sense. It simply broadened the present retirement system to include those Members of Congress who should comply with its strict and sound provisions.

The present Federal retirement law requires participants to contribute 3½ percent of their salaries. The recent so-called pension grab strengthened the actuarial soundness of the old law and raised the percentage of salaries paid into the retirement fund from 3½ to 5 percent.

It is not a new thing to provide retirement annuities for legislative and other elective officials. For many years the State of New York has had such a system, which has been embodied in the State constitution by a referendum vote of the people. I happened to come under that system as a member of the Legislature of New York, and would not therefore participate in a Federal retirement system. It was partly because of my experience in handling such legislation as a Member of the House that I was designated by the Civil Service Committee of the Senate to pilot the legislation through that body. It was not my bill in the first place; its provisions were of no personal benefit to me; and it did not provide pensions for any Member of Congress. It was merely an extension of the old retirement law to include, among others, elective officials of the Government who were not covered by some other contributory retirement system.

It was also widely charged that the cost to the Government of these contributory annuities would run anywhere from twenty to thirty million dollars a year. This also is untrue. The Civil Service Retirement Division of the Government, which would administer the law, states that the cost would not exceed \$80,000 a year, of which a large proportion would be paid in by the Members of Congress themselves. The 5 percent of salary, or \$500 annually, that a Member of Congress would have to pay is the maximum rate paid by anyone into any retirement system in the United States.

Wide circulation was given to the allegation that this amendment was secretly slipped into a bill that was in the process of being enacted. This is untrue. Late in 1940 the retirement experts of the Civil Service Commission prepared a bill that opened the Federal retirement system to all Government departments. At that time a large percentage of the Government employees were not included in either the retirement or the social-security system. In February 1941 this measure, which provided for the participation of elective officials, was introduced in the House by Representative ROBERT RAMSPECK. Hearings were held in June and August 1941. Although these hearings were open, there was no opposition to the provision for including elective officials. Following the report of the House Civil Service Committee, the bill was placed on the calendar in October. It remained there until the House passed it on December 1, 1941. The high-minded character and splendid record of its sponsor, Mr. RAMSPECK, of Georgia, are not open to question.

Following my appointment as chairman of the Senate subcommittee to consider this measure, I summoned for conferences heads of Government departments, as well as leaders of labor, postal, civil service, and other groups. All of these gave assurance that the provision in the bill relating to elective officials had their support.

The raising of the salary deductions from 3.5 to 5 percent to be levied against lower-paid employees met with some criticism. I considered this a valid grievance that should be remedied. Meetings of the subcommittee were held, following which the bill was reported to the full committee and then to the Senate. Throughout the debate on the floor of the Senate not one amendment was offered to strike out section 3, which covered elective officials.

A Member of Congress must have served 5 years or more and have attained his sixty-second birthday as well as being involuntarily separated from the service before he can even qualify for retirement benefits. The actuarial soundness of this legislation, as well as its fairness to the Government, would seem to be amply assured by the fact that it was recommended by the Budget Bureau, the Retirement Board, and the Civil Service Commission. It was also endorsed by many groups of organized labor and civil-service employees, the Federal Bar Association, and the National Civil Service Reform League.

Let me illustrate how very difficult it would be for any Member of Congress ever to obtain even relatively substantial retirement benefits. To obtain the annual benefit of \$3,000 he would have to serve 21 years (retiring at the age of 70), and to pay into the retirement fund an amount equal to 5 percent of his salary for his entire term of service—or a total of \$10,500. These provisions invite comparison with other retirement systems, especially that of Federal judges, who are retired on full salaries at the age of 70, though they may have served only 10 years. They receive these generous retirement benefits without being required to contribute one dollar of their salaries into a retirement fund. In other words, a Federal judge, either in active service or retirement, receives a full maximum salary from the Government or, if you will, the taxpayers. The Army, Navy, Coast Guard, Public Health Service, Coast and Geodetic Survey also enjoy pensions paid for by the Federal Treasury. Employees in the railroad retirement system pay 3 percent and workers covered by social security 1 percent of their salaries.

Elective officials will some day be permitted to contribute to a soundly safeguarded retirement system and to receive its properly restricted benefits. It will be the same sane and equitable system whose recent repeal was forced by a public from whom the facts were withheld or to whom they were misrepresented. The fight for such a system will be led by those who in the past have fought for old-age pensions, unemployment insurance, social security, and other progressive legislation in behalf of human justice and democratic ideals.

JAMES M. MEAD.

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS

The VICE PRESIDENT. The routine morning business is concluded.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 6709, the Agricultural Appropriation bill.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate resumed consideration of the bill (H. R. 6709) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate return to consideration of the committee amendment on page 76.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, the Senate has under consideration at this time another committee amendment to the bill. I should feel constrained to object to

the unanimous-consent request until the amendment now under consideration has been disposed of.

Mr. LEE. I withdraw the request.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The pending amendments will be stated for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 92, line 9, after the word "exceed", it is proposed to strike out the figure "5" and to insert the figure "10"; and in line 14, after the word "than", it is proposed to strike out the figure "5" and to insert the figure "10."

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I hope very much that the amendments will not be agreed to. I wish to call to the attention of the Senate what I regard as the necessity for controlling these administrative expenses of the different governmental departments. The Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Expenditures sent an interrogatory to each department of the Government to ascertain the number of passenger automobiles in each of the departments, the cost of operating the automobiles for the past fiscal year, and the number of miles traveled by them. Answers to those interrogatories have been received. They have come directly from each department, and they have been compiled by the clerk of the Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Expenditures.

The Department of Agriculture on February 28, 1942, had 4,513 passenger automobiles. In addition to that, the Department reported that on December 31, 1941, it had 13,505 trucks. The cost of operating the trucks for the past fiscal year was \$2,646,612. None of these trucks was used in connection with the C. C. C. camps. The passenger automobiles, 4,513 in number, cost to operate in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, \$1,142,456.25.

They traveled 54,677,935 miles. The passenger automobiles of the Department of Agriculture alone traveled nearly 55,000,000 miles. The Department had 15 full-time chauffeurs. In addition to that, Mr. President, it is the policy of many of the departments to rent use of automobiles at a cost of 3 to 6 cents per mile, and these figures do not include cost of such rented automobiles.

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

Mr. BYRD. I yield.

Mr. WHEELER. I do not know that I understood the Senator correctly. Did he say that the Department of Agriculture had 15 chauffeurs?

Mr. BYRD. The Department of Agriculture had 15 full-time chauffeurs.

Mr. WHEELER. Who are the officials to whose service these chauffeurs in the Department of Agriculture are available?

Mr. BYRD. That information, I think, is available to the committee, but I do not have it at hand now. I can furnish it to the Senator.

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

Mr. BYRD. I yield.

Mr. RUSSELL. I think it would be interesting to have similar information with respect to some of the other departments, such as the War Department and the Navy Department, for instance. Will the Senator tell the number of chauffeurs and cars in the other departments?

Mr. BYRD. Yes; I will do so. I wish to say that the Department of Agriculture has more passenger automobiles than any other department of the Government. That is the reason I put it first.

Mr. RUSSELL. Does the Senator say that the Department of Agriculture has more passenger cars than the War Department or the Navy Department?

Mr. BYRD. I am not including the War Department and Navy Department. I am only including the nondefense activities of the Government.

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

Mr. BYRD. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. I wish to ask the Senator from Virginia if the figure he gave includes the automobiles owned by the Tennessee Valley Authority?

Mr. BYRD. It does not. I am coming to that.

The Department of Agriculture has 4,513 passenger automobiles, every one of which will have an X card, or an unlimited right to purchase gasoline. For the last fiscal year those cars traveled, as I stated, nearly 55,000,000 miles.

I will give the figures for each department and agency. The Bureau of the Budget has three automobiles. The cost of operating these automobiles in the same period as I have previously given was \$353.

The Civil Aeronautics Board has 17 automobiles. The cost of operating them for the full year was \$3,210.87, and they traveled 220,332 miles. The Board has 1 full-time chauffeur.

The Commerce Department has 312 automobiles, costing to operate \$70,247.38 during the last year, and traveling 3,904,311 miles. The Department has 5 full-time chauffeurs.

The Coordinator of Information has 6 automobiles, and the cost of operating the automobiles for the fiscal year beginning July 1, of last year, to February 28, 1942, was \$801. For these 6 automobiles there were 17 chauffeurs.

The Board of Economic Warfare has three automobiles.

The Federal Communications Commission has 134 automobiles, costing to operate for the full year \$16,640, and they traveled 851,271 miles.

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation has 67 automobiles, costing to operate \$25,000, and they traveled 500,000 miles in the last year.

The Federal Loan Agency has 4 automobiles, costing to operate \$602. It has 5 full-time chauffeurs and 4 automobiles.

The Federal Power Commission has 15 automobiles, costing to operate \$3,537 for the last year, and they traveled 137,000 miles. The Commission has 2 full-time chauffeurs.

The Federal Security Agency—I hope Senators will listen to this—has 3,104 automobiles, costing to operate \$669,641.19 in the past year, and they traveled 35,441,876 miles. The Federal Security Agency has 66 full-time chauffeurs and 8 part-time chauffeurs. The cost of the 66 full-time chauffeurs was \$91,149.06, and of the part-time chauffeurs \$2,561.81. The 3,104 automobiles owned by the Federal Security Agency traveled, as I

said, 35,000,000 miles. All those cars will travel this year on X cards, or receive unlimited gasoline. The Agency has 66 full-time chauffeurs. What could that Agency do with 66 full-time chauffeurs to take these bureaucrats around the country at the expense of the Government?

The Federal Works Agency has 982 automobiles, costing to operate \$108,282, and traveling 5,888,518 miles. The Agency has 41 full-time chauffeurs and 1 part-time chauffeur.

The General Accounting Office has two automobiles, costing only \$127 to operate for the past year.

The Government Printing Office has four automobiles, costing only \$1,286 to operate.

The Interior Department is second to the Department of Agriculture among the nondefense agencies in the matter of passenger automobiles. It has 3,252 automobiles, costing \$815,291.57. Last year they traveled 36,060,907 miles with 8 full-time chauffeurs.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has 130 automobiles; the Department of Justice, 2,352 automobiles, costing \$324,000, and traveling last year, roughly, 21,282,000 miles, with 4 full-time chauffeurs.

The Labor Department has four automobiles, costing \$1,348 for operation, with four full-time chauffeurs—a full-time chauffeur for each automobile.

The Library of Congress has one automobile, with one part-time chauffeur.

The Maritime Commission has 13 automobiles, costing \$1,151, with 5 full-time chauffeurs.

The National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics has 10 automobiles, costing \$481, with no full-time chauffeurs.

The National Archives has one automobile, with one full-time chauffeur.

The National Park and Planning Commission has two automobiles, with one full-time chauffeur.

The National Housing Agency has 11 automobiles, with 7 full-time chauffeurs.

The Office for Emergency Management has 35 automobiles and 42 full-time chauffeurs.

The Office of Government Reports has two automobiles.

The Panama Canal has 212 automobiles, costing \$181,000. Last year they traveled 2,666,000 miles. There are 150 full-time chauffeurs for 212 automobiles.

The Post Office Department has two automobiles and two full-time chauffeurs.

The Railroad Retirement Board has five automobiles and five full-time chauffeurs.

The Securities and Exchange Commission has one automobile and one full-time chauffeur.

The Selective Service Commission has five automobiles and three full-time chauffeurs.

The Smithsonian Institution has one automobile and no full-time chauffeur.

The State Department has four automobiles and four full-time chauffeurs.

Mr. President, these figures do not include trucks or vehicles carrying materials.

The Tennessee Valley Authority, to which the Senator from Tennessee [Mr.

McKELLAR] referred the other day, has 877 automobiles, costing \$423,000. Last year they traveled 10,200,400 miles. That agency has 3 full-time chauffeurs.

The Treasury Department has 2,472 automobiles, costing \$851,000. Last year they traveled 34,902,000 miles. That Department has 18 full-time chauffeurs.

The Veterans' Administration has 389 automobiles, costing \$133,000, with 103 full-time chauffeurs and 330 part-time chauffeurs.

The total of passenger cars, not including trucks or cars used to transport materials, rented used cars or those of War, Navy, executives offices, or legislative, is 18,948. The operating cost for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, was \$4,813,561. The cost based upon today's figures would be greater.

Those automobiles traveled, for the full year, 211,866,978 miles. That does not include a large number of automobiles which are rented by the various departments at 3 or 6 cents a mile. The committee is attempting to prepare and present to the Senate figures in that connection. For last year there was a total of nearly 19,000 automobiles, costing for operation nearly \$5,000,000, and traveling nearly 212,000,000 miles.

I wish to call attention to the chauffeurs. There are 522 full-time chauffeurs and 340 part-time chauffeurs. The cost of the chauffeurs for the various departments is more than \$1,000,000, out of the Treasury. That is the cost of transporting public officials around, looking after public business. I do not question the fact that some of the expense is necessary; but I say that the travel by employees of the Government over the country is far in excess of what it should be. These figures do not include the cost of travel of the county committeemen about whom we were talking yesterday, who number some 90,000. Their travel cost, if they have any, is paid out of another fund, and is paid not by furnishing cars, but by an allowance of 5 or 6 cents a mile. When those figures are added to the figures I have given, and when the figures for rented cars for which the Government pays 5 or 6 cents a mile are added, the cost is tremendously increased.

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

Mr. BYRD. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. In addition to the passenger cars operated by the various departments, last year the Government spent \$147,000,000 for travel pay, most of it being in addition to the amount the Senator has shown was spent for automobiles.

Mr. BYRD. I think nearly all of it is in addition.

Mr. McKELLAR. Practically all of it. Mr. BYRD. Furthermore, Government employees are traveling by airplane. Most of the departments have the right to travel by airplane. They have priority in airplane travel, and frequently make use of it, sometimes depriving a businessman of his seat on an airplane, even though he may be engaged in important business for the war effort.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator again yield?

Mr. BYRD. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. A few minutes ago we had a vote on another subject, indirectly relating to automobiles. What is the entire cost which the Senator gave?

Mr. BYRD. For the 19,000 automobiles?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes. What is the cost?

Mr. BYRD. The mere cost of operating them, which does not include the cost of the chauffeurs or of the cars, is \$4,813,560.94. That represents only the cost of the gasoline and tires, and does not include the cost of the cars or the cost of the chauffeurs.

Mr. McKELLAR. Inasmuch as we had a vote a few minutes ago referring indirectly to automobiles, can the Senator state how much Senators receive by way of automobiles, chauffeurs, gasoline, and upkeep costs? How much do the 96 Senators of the United States, about whom such a hullabaloo has been raised in the past day or two, receive from the Government for operation of automobiles? How much do they cost the Government, or are all the cars of Senators privately owned and operated at their own expense?

Mr. BYRD. Senators receive no allowance whatever for the cost of cars or their purchase.

Mr. McKELLAR. While \$147,000,000 is spent by the administrative departments for travel pay, in addition to the amount spent for passenger automobiles for officials of the Government, is it not true that Senators are not allowed any cars, that they are not allowed any upkeep for their own cars, and are not allowed any gasoline for their own cars? So far as the 96 Senators are concerned, about whom such a hullabaloo has been raised, the operation of their cars does not cost the Government a cent.

Mr. BYRD. The Senator is absolutely correct.

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

Mr. BYRD. I yield.

Mr. WHEELER. Can the Senator tell me why this matter has never been called to the attention of the Senate before? How do such amounts for chauffeurs get into appropriation bills?

Mr. BYRD. If the Senator will read the pending appropriation bill, he will see that it provides for new cars for the Department of Agriculture, in addition to the 4,500 which the Department now has.

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

Mr. BYRD. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. I think the Senator was present a few years ago when I made a similar speech. It was not one-tenth so good as the one the Senator is now making, or one-tenth so effective. I made not one, but many speeches against the indiscriminate use of automobiles and travel pay. For years I have been speaking against such practices, and the resulting enormous expense. Time and again I have brought the matter to the attention of the Senate, with very little result.

Mr. WHEELER. It is no wonder that the Congress is criticized when it stands for anything of that kind. I can under-

stand why the various Cabinet members and the heads of other agencies may have to have chauffeurs; but there can be no excuse whatever for some of the departments having 15 or 16 chauffeurs. I think the State Department has only 4 automobiles and 4 chauffeurs; but some of the departments have hundreds of automobiles and great numbers of chauffeurs. What excuse can there be for some of the minor departmental heads traveling around in a Government car in the city of Washington and having a chauffeur. It does not make sense. There is no reason or excuse for it, and it ought to be stopped.

Mr. BYRD. The total number of full-time and part-time chauffeurs is 862, and the cost of salaries of such chauffeurs is more than \$1,000,000.

Mr. WHEELER. There is no excuse for it under any circumstances or conditions; and there is no reason why the Congress should stand for it. If it does stand for it, there is no reason why the people of the United States should not condemn Congress and say that we are lacking in patriotism when we permit such a thing to be done right under our noses in the city of Washington.

Mr. BYRD. The Senator asked how the authority is given for the purchase of these automobiles. If he will refer to page 93 he will see that this bill provides the authority to purchase additional automobiles for the Department of Agriculture. At the top of page 93 it says:

Within the unit limit of cost fixed by law the lump-sum appropriations herein made for the Department of Agriculture shall be available for the purchase of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles necessary in the conduct of the field work of the Department of Agriculture outside the District of Columbia.

There is the provision and the authorization. The funds for that purpose are to be taken out of the total sums to be appropriated by the bill. The reason I am opposing this amendment is that it gives the Department the right to transfer to the extent of 10 percent the appropriations within the various bureaus and divisions of the Department of Agriculture. It takes away the right of Congress to control to that extent the appropriation of money.

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

Mr. BYRD. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. A similar provision, as I understand, has been carried in the appropriation bills for years.

Mr. BYRD. The provision has been for 5 percent, but this bill makes it 10 percent. I am opposing raising it to 10 percent.

Mr. BARKLEY. I do not know about the merits of raising it to 10 percent; but it seems to me that there is some merit in providing some flexibility so that, within a department, appropriations may be shifted from one bureau to another, as requirements may develop during the year.

Mr. BYRD. If there is any flexibility, it should be held to the minimum. This amendment proposes to increase the percentage of funds which may be transferred from 5, as it has been, to 10.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. McFARLAND in the chair). Does the Senator from Virginia yield to the Senator from Tennessee?

Mr. BYRD. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. I will give the Senator from Virginia and other Senators the history of the 5-percent flexible clause, as it was formerly called. It was first brought up during the Harding administration. I made as vigorous and as active a fight against it as I could. The records will show that I made not only one, but several; but I was "tanned" as thoroughly as a Senator ever was "tanned," for even suggesting that there should not be some leeway, as it was then called. At that time the Senate overwhelmingly repudiated my efforts to stop this very practice, and it has been continued in large part ever since.

I am not sure that the transfer provision is applicable to the Post Office Department. I do not believe it is; if my memory serves me correctly, it does not apply to the Post Office Department, and probably that is the reason the Post Office Department uses so few cars.

Mr. BYRD. I should like to point out, Mr. President, that the figures I have read relate only to passenger cars. There are thousands and thousands of trucks owned by the Government, as to which the committee has not yet received a full statement.

The Department of Agriculture, on December 31, 1941, had 13,505 trucks; 13,505 trucks were owned by that one Department.

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

Mr. BYRD. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. The figures the Senator has read are imposing; and, if left alone, they might sound more formidable than if there were a detailed explanation by the various departments as to the use of the cars. We are dealing with the Department of Agriculture appropriation bill, and we can deal only with the appropriations provided in this bill. The cars have been bought by authority of Congress; they have been bought by authority of the appropriation bills which the House and the Senate Committees on Appropriations have considered. I presume that every year the Department has been called upon by the Appropriations Committee to justify the expenditures it has proposed to incur for the purchase and operation of automobiles; so that Congress must share its part of the responsibility if more of the appropriation has been used for that purpose than should have been used.

Mr. BYRD. I am not trying to place the responsibility, let me say to the Senator. I am trying to call attention to a condition which should be corrected.

Mr. BARKLEY. However, the appropriations for the various other departments, to take effect after the 1st of July, have practically all been passed, and I do not recall that the Senate's attention was to any considerable degree called to the items for automobiles when the appropriation bills for the various departments were considered.

Mr. BYRD. Let me say to the Senator that it has been very difficult to obtain the information; it is not available. The committee of which I have the honor to be chairman had to send a special inquiry to every branch of Government, and the branches located in Washington had to communicate with those in the field. It took some time to obtain the information; and so far as I know, this is the only complete record of the total number of automobiles used by the departments.

Mr. BARKLEY. I assume that each year, when the appropriation bills have come up, the Appropriations Committees, in considering items for automobiles, have required the respective departments to justify or to give reasons for the expenditures. Of course, as in the case of a great many other things, they grew like Topsy; and sometimes no particular person regarded it to be his duty to inquire into the necessity for any or all the expenditures; but I assume that the Appropriations Committee of the two Houses, with their efficiency in going into minute details, have required the departments to justify such expenditures.

In order for the statement to be fair to the departments, it should not simply show a large number of cars, with a large mileage, and a large number of chauffeurs, and other things pertaining, but it should show the departments' side of the matter by giving the reasons they have assigned for the use of the cars.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, of course, I do not desire to interrupt the Senator from Virginia, but let me say to the Senator from Kentucky that before this discussion shall have ended I intend to place in the RECORD a break-down showing the various uses to which these cars are put, and I shall also undertake to show why and how the 13,000 trucks are used for governmental purposes.

Mr. BARKLEY. I assume that the Senator will present a break-down as to such items contained in the Department of Agriculture appropriation bill of which he is in charge; but the statement of the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] covers the appropriation bills for all other departments for which we have already appropriated money.

The Senator from Georgia probably could not give the facts as to each of the other departments, since he was not in charge of bills making appropriations for them; so the break-down which the Senator from Georgia will present will leave unmentioned, so far as this record goes, all the departments except the Department of Agriculture; and the break-down will show what is apparently, and on the surface, this enormous number of cars and the expenses incident to their operation, without there being in the record anything to show what may be the Department's claim as to the need for the cars. Such a showing could not be done during the consideration of the Department of Agriculture appropriation bill, but it seems to me the facts should have been developed and revealed in connection with the consideration of each of the departmental appropriation bills, as they have been considered by Congress.

Mr. RUSSELL. If the Senator from Kentucky will pardon me, let me say that so far as my experience goes, I have found that when the Department of Agriculture appropriation bill comes along, it usually has to bear the burden of criticism for all Government expenditures for any purpose. There is more discussion of expenses and appropriations for automobiles and for all other purposes when the Department of Agriculture appropriation bill is up for consideration than during the consideration of any other appropriation bill, and that has been the case in times past. Of course, I could not undertake to explain the items relating to any department other than the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. BARKLEY. I understand that.

Mr. RUSSELL. There is a great deal about the pending bill that I do not completely understand; but I shall point out the break-down as to the cars and trucks used by the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. BARKLEY. I understand that; and I am sure the Senator will do it correctly. I agree that the Department of Agriculture appropriation bill sometimes has to bear the brunt of all the criticisms which might properly have been hurled at other departments when their supply bills were under consideration; and it is not quite fair to the Department of Agriculture or to the agricultural program simply to use it as a vehicle for a parade of automobiles before the country and before the Senate, when such a parade would have been more appropriate and probably more effective if it had been made when the supply bills of other departments were under consideration.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, let me say to the Senator that there are a number of other supply bills to come along. The information would have been made available sooner, but the statement has been very difficult to prepare.

Mr. BARKLEY. I am not criticizing the Senator from Virginia; but it seems to me that during the consideration of each appropriation bill we should have the record as to both sides of the question whether we are spending too much money for travel and for automobiles. It may be that the Appropriations Committee has such information; but this is the first time that items of travel expense and expenses for automobiles have been discussed, and the pending bill is the only appropriation bill during the consideration of which such items have been discussed except during the consideration of the appropriations for the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Mr. BYRD. Of course, I assume that there is no possible objection on the part of the Senator from Kentucky to making the facts public.

Mr. BARKLEY. Oh, no; I am not objecting at all. However, I do say that in order to present a true picture the record should show the claim of the department involved as to the necessity for the expenditure of money for automobiles. The amount involved sounds enormous.

Mr. BYRD. I have no doubt that every official and every department will assert that the expenditures are necessary; but, nevertheless, we as Senators can have our own opinions as to this.

Mr. BARKLEY. They should not only be required to assert the justification, but they should be required to prove it before the committees; and I have no doubt that they are prepared to prove it.

Mr. GLASS. Mr. President, that takes us back to the question of what is a revenue bill, and whether an appropriation bill is a revenue bill. I say it is not. A revenue bill is a tax bill. However, the House has claimed the privilege of originating all appropriation bills, and the Senate committee does not know a damn thing about them. [Laughter.]

Mr. BARKLEY. I would hardly agree that any committee of which the Senator from Virginia is chairman does not know everything about any bill which comes before it.

Mr. GLASS. The chairman of the Appropriations Committee disclaims knowing anything about them or the Senator from Kentucky or anyone else knowing anything about them. [Laughter.]

Mr. BARKLEY. No; I never claimed that I knew anything about anything. [Laughter.]

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President—

Mr. BARKLEY. However, let me say, if the Senator will pardon me, that I feel—and I am not saying this in a spirit of criticism—that the expenditures cannot be made unless they are authorized by Congress. Congress will not authorize them, as a rule, unless they are recommended by a committee.

Each one of the appropriation bills should be scrutinized meticulously in order to determine whether we ourselves are, innocently or otherwise, authorizing the expenditure of more money for these purposes than should be authorized.

Mr. BYRD. Before I yield to the Senator from Tennessee, I should like to make a brief explanation of what the members of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures believe their duty to be, and that is to present facts to the Senate. The resolution which created the committee placed upon the committee the responsibility of presenting to the Senate and to the Congress such items as we regard as proper to consider in the effort to bring about a reduction of nonessential spending, and for that reason this report is made.

Mr. BARKLEY. I appreciate that. I am not criticizing even remotely the committee or the Senator for making public the information. I think the country and the Senate are entitled to it, and the committee undoubtedly is trying to do an honest job in ascertaining the unnecessary nondefense expenditures. What I am concerned about is that all the facts in each one of these cases be submitted. It is not altogether the whole fact to say that a department has so many automobiles without submitting its justification for the automobiles. I wonder whether the committee of which the Senator is chairman has gone into that?

Mr. BYRD. The committee has sent an interrogatory to all the departments asking how many automobiles they have as a basis for an investigation.

Mr. BARKLEY. When the committee makes an investigation as to how many

the departments have, does it give the department or the officer in charge an opportunity to explain why he has that many?

Mr. BYRD. If he desires an opportunity, the committee gives it to him; we then submit a report to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, and they refer it to the respective appropriations committees, which, I assume, make proper investigations.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield now?

Mr. BYRD. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. I wish to say that the question of travel pay, which is intimately connected with the use of passenger-carrying automobiles, has been brought up continuously. Someone handed me a RECORD of March 17, 1942, in which I set out the enormous amounts for travel pay. I wish to say for the Committee on Appropriations, the Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations especially, that they have incorporated a provision in this bill which I think is desirable. I pointed out on March 17 that the Agricultural Department spent for travel pay, for instance, last year \$16,000,000. The committee has cut the appropriation for travel pay by 10 percent, making a saving of \$1,600,000, if I recollect the sum exactly; perhaps I may be wrong about it; I cannot be positive.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. The amount is \$1,500,000.

Mr. McKELLAR. Which is about a 10-percent cut in travel pay. It is a step in the right direction which ought to have been taken. I wish publicly to thank the chairman of the subcommittee and the committee for taking that course. I think now the item could, perhaps, be cut further with caution. We did not have the facts before us about automobiles, except as to some of the departments. I presented them here some time ago. We have not materially reduced the number. So far as the departments are concerned, every single year they come and ask for more automobiles for their use. We know how it is. They demand greater appropriations for the purposes in which they are interested.

Mr. BYRD. While it is true, as the Senator said, there is a reduction of a million and a half dollars for travel expenses, this amendment, as I read it, will permit 10 percent of that to be diverted.

Mr. McKELLAR. I should like to ask the Senator from Georgia about that.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator from Virginia was never more wrong in his life. I am afraid he has not read the provision.

Mr. BYRD. That is what the Senator from Georgia himself admitted yesterday.

Mr. RUSSELL. No; I said it was permitted to transfer a travel fund from one agency to another, but there could not be a transfer of a fund appropriated for any other purpose to the travel fund, because the provision on page 92 reads:

Not to exceed 10 percent of the foregoing amounts for the miscellaneous expenses—

Mr. BYRD. What are "miscellaneous expenses"?

Mr. RUSSELL. I hope the Senator will permit me to conclude reading the provision.

Mr. BYRD. Certainly.

Mr. RUSSELL. The provision continues:

of the work of any bureau, division, or office herein provided for shall be available interchangeably for expenditures on the objects—

A budget estimate is sent up for appropriations for the various objects—

included within the general expenses of such bureau, division, or office.

In other words, the department could not assign funds appropriated for salaries to travel expenses or for the purchase of supplies or to transfer funds for travel expenses to pay the salaries of employees. The interchange must be for the same object.

Mr. BYRD. Though it is included within the general expenses of such bureau?

Mr. RUSSELL. No; because of the language in line 12, which reads:

Interchangeably for expenditures on the objects included within the general expenses of such bureau.

Mr. BYRD. I asked the expert of the drafting bureau today what that meant, and he said he could not tell me; that he did not know, first, what miscellaneous expenses were. Can the Senator explain that?

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, if the Senator from Virginia will yield to me for a moment, I should like to make a suggestion to the Senator from Georgia. Is the Senator from Georgia certain that this language will result in covering into the Treasury a million and a half dollars from the reduction of travel pay?

Mr. RUSSELL. There cannot be any question about it.

Mr. McKELLAR. I think so, too. May I ask the Senator, in all caution, will he not put in the amendment words which will make it beyond the cavil of doubt that that much will be saved? I think that could be very easily done, and I hope the Senator will do it.

Mr. RUSSELL. I shall be very glad to entertain any suggestion which will improve or strengthen the amendment.

Mr. McKELLAR. I am sure the Senator will, and I thank him for it.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator from Virginia referred to the drafting service. I may say to the Senator that the committee consulted the drafting service, that this language was prepared by the drafting service, was approved by the committee, to accomplish the very purpose the Senator from Tennessee desires.

Mr. BYRD. Will the Senator from Georgia inform the Senate how many new automobiles may be purchased by the Department of Agriculture for next year?

Mr. RUSSELL. It is proposed that the Department of Agriculture will purchase automobiles in the coming year by the Budget estimates. I cannot tell the Senator from Virginia the number of automobiles that have been cut out, but, as this bill is reported, the appropriation is \$13,000,000 below the Budget estimate. Undoubtedly some new automobiles may

be purchased, but the Budget estimates were reduced by the Senate committee. The Department proposed to purchase 807 new cars, but to turn in on the purchase of the new cars 786 old cars; so the increase in cars amounts to but 21 of the total number of cars for the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. BYRD. How old are the old cars?

Mr. RUSSELL. I cannot answer that question; I am not advised as to the age of the cars, and the information before the committee did not disclose the fact.

Mr. BYRD. Will the Senator explain the item at the top of page 93? Where is the limit on the purchase of new cars?

Mr. RUSSELL. I may state that the hearings disclose that cars are turned in normally after they have been operated for from 4 to 5 years.

Mr. BYRD. Where is the limit in the bill saying that only 21 new cars may be purchased?

Mr. RUSSELL. The matter, as I have said, will be governed by the Budget estimates, but I understand the number will be 21 more cars purchased or exchanged. I have no doubt some of the cars will be junked.

Mr. BYRD. They have 4,513 cars now and they will get 21 new ones. Where is the limitation in the bill, or is there any limitation on the purchase of automobiles?

Mr. RUSSELL. The only limitation on the purchase of automobiles contained in the bill is that found in the Budget estimates submitted to Congress.

Mr. BYRD. Is there anything to prevent the Department from purchasing as many new automobiles as they choose within the limit of the appropriation?

Mr. RUSSELL. Of course there is.

Mr. BYRD. Where is it?

Mr. RUSSELL. It is in the Budget estimates.

Mr. BYRD. The Budget estimate does not control it. Here is the language of the bill itself:

Within the unit limit of cost fixed by law the lump-sum appropriations herein made for the Department of Agriculture shall be available for the purchase of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles necessary in the conduct of the field work of the Department of Agriculture outside the District of Columbia.

Mr. RUSSELL. The committee did not write into the bill the number of shovels that could be purchased for the Forest Service for combating forest fires; it did not include in the bill the number of feet of rubber hose that could be used for that purpose or the number of vehicles that could be used in soil conservation work in the many soil conservation districts throughout the country; it did not provide the number of needles that could be used by the Bureau of Animal Industry in combating Bang's disease and tuberculosis in cattle; or how much could be used in regard to plant investigation; it did not go into details and place in the bill the amount in each instance, because all those matters are covered under the Budget estimates which are sent to the committee.

Mr. BYRD. The Senator has said that only 21 new automobiles can be purchased. I ask him to point out to me in

the bill where the number of automobiles is limited to 21?

Mr. RUSSELL. Does the Senator from Virginia think that the Department of Agriculture is going to take the law and absolutely disregard it, and also disregard the Budget estimates?

Mr. BYRD. Does the Senator take the position that any department is governed in its expenditures by the Budget estimates and not by the appropriation bill?

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator from Virginia is an expert in the field of appropriations.

Mr. BYRD. I have never claimed to be.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator knows that the law actually requires each department to set forth in the Budget estimate the number of cars it will buy and a detailed break-down of all expenditures.

Mr. BYRD. The Senator from Virginia likewise knows that under this amendment 10 percent can be transferred within each bureau.

Mr. RUSSELL. For the same object. Mr. BYRD. It does not have to be for the same object.

Mr. RUSSELL. I have pointed out heretofore that there can be no transfer from appropriations for salaries to pay for automobiles.

Mr. BYRD. But there is no appropriation for automobiles.

Mr. RUSSELL. There is an appropriation for automobiles.

Mr. BYRD. There is a blanket appropriation, but no specific appropriation. There is not a dollar earmarked in the bill for automobiles.

Mr. RUSSELL. All automobiles to be purchased are set out in the Budget estimate sent to Congress each and every year by the President.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President—
The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GILLETTE in the chair). Does the Senator from Virginia yield to the Senator from Ohio?

Mr. BYRD. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. The Senator from Virginia is absolutely correct in his statement that no department is bound by its Budget estimates. Any department can, under the authority given here, use any amount of money for automobiles. The Senator from Georgia is completely wrong in his statement of the law. There is no requirement, except what we impose by law, and there is no limit by law that I know of, which would prevent any department from spending money for automobiles from lump-sum appropriations.

Mr. RUSSELL. I do not know of any specific law, but can the Senator from Ohio state a specific instance in which a department has taken funds that were placed in the Budget estimates for a specific law, but can the Senator from committee, and used them for any other purpose?

Mr. TAFT. I have not such an instance within my knowledge, and I could not be expected to know; but that is not the question. The question is, Can they do it under the law? The Senator says they cannot, and I say they can.

Mr. BYRD. The Senator from Georgia made the specific statement that the Senator from Virginia was wrong, and that they could not do it.

Mr. RUSSELL. Of course, any man can violate the law, but he has to take the consequences of his action.

Mr. BYRD. They would not be violating the law. If we appropriate a lump sum, they can use it as they please.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. BYRD. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. Some time ago the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY], the majority leader, stated that the agricultural appropriation bill was always picked on for economies. That, I think the Senator recognizes, is not at all accurate. The appropriation bills for the other departments have not yet been passed this year. We have passed only two appropriation bills, one, I think, the Treasury and Post Office appropriation bill, which is largely a formal matter, and the other the independent offices appropriation bill. The appropriation bills for all the other departments are still to come before us, and it seems to me the Senator from Virginia is absolutely correct in taking the first appropriate bill to raise questions of principle involved in attempting to secure an economical administration of government. It is no reflection on the Department of Agriculture, or on any other particular department.

The criticism is of a practice which has gradually grown up. The question is as to 21 automobiles, a very small number, but this practice has gone on year after year. Of course, Congress may be to blame; but it is not a question of who is to blame. The question is whether we should endeavor to correct a condition which has arisen. There is no more reason why we should not correct it as to the Department of Agriculture than as to any other department.

It seems to me the Senator from Virginia is absolutely correct in raising the question in regard to the first bill in which the matter is seriously involved. The only other bill we have had before us as to which the question has been raised was the independent offices bill, and I think it should be pointed out that the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR] did a magnificent job in cutting every appropriation in that bill. I have never seen a bill passed by the Congress in which practically every House appropriation was cut as the Senate cut the items in that bill. On the other hand, the committee increased the House appropriations in the pending bill. The travel pay allowance alone is increased by six and a half million dollars. The House allowed only \$8,000,000, as I understand, and as the bill now reads it would give approximately fourteen and a half million dollars.

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

Mr. TAFT. The Senator from Virginia has the floor.

Mr. BYRD. I yield.

Mr. RUSSELL. The House provision relating to travel expenses did not save a single dime. It merely limited the amount that could be used for traveling

expenses, and did not limit the appropriation by 5 cents, whereas the Senate committee provision has reduced the total appropriation by a million and a half dollars.

Mr. TAFT. Then perhaps the Senator would be willing to restore the House provision?

Mr. RUSSELL. Of course, I would not, because I do not want to disrupt absolutely the work of the Department of Agriculture.

The Senator from Ohio says the Senator from Kentucky was in error in stating that this bill was "picked on." The Senator from Kentucky needs no defense at my hands, but any Member of the Senate who has had the slightest interest in agricultural appropriations knows that the Senator from Ohio always withholds his fire until the agricultural appropriation is in process of being passed, and for the past 3 or 4 years he and the Senator from Virginia have exerted great efforts to reduce the agricultural appropriations.

Mr. TAFT. I should like to deny that I have had any more interest in appropriations in the agricultural appropriation bill than in any other bill, and the RECORD will so show. There has been only one question I have always debated with the Senator, the question of parity payments, which is not a question of money but a question of principle. Apart from that, I know of no particular interest I have ever had in agricultural appropriation bills.

The point I wish to make is that this is a question of general principle, a question whether the Senate is now going to start to try to cut the expenses of all departments, not only the Department of Agriculture. There is no more emphasis in this question on agriculture than on any other activity. I should like to have the Senator from Georgia tell us why it is necessary to increase this 5 percent to 10 percent, when no other department, apparently, so far as I know, has had a similar item increased from 5 percent to 10 percent.

Mr. RUSSELL. I undertook to point that out yesterday. The Senate has before it a bill which has been decreased by \$460,000,000 below current appropriations. New questions are arising constantly with respect to the duties, obligations, and responsibilities of the Department of Agriculture under the war program.

Let us take, for example, the little Bureau of Plant Industry, which has submitted to it from time to time requests to investigate the use of certain plants in an effort to develop plants for drugs. Would it be wise to have them running to Congress for deficiency appropriations, increasing expenses, and delaying their important work?

This item as to the 10 percent, the amount they can exchange for the same objects within a bureau, has been in the law for more than 30 years, and under neither Republican nor Democratic administrations has there ever been any charge that the power was abused. The proposal is merely designed to allow the Secretary of Agriculture some flexibility in discharging the extremely important

duties which rest upon him in this war period, in view of the great reductions which have been made in his appropriations.

This bill has been cut \$460,000,000. Of course, I admit what the Senator from Virginia will soon say, that \$212,000,000 of that is involved in the parity appropriation. A hundred small items for scientific research have been drastically reduced, and therefore the committee thought the Secretary should have some leeway in transferring funds to be used for the same object within the same bureau. He cannot take money from the Bureau of Plant Industry and transfer it to the Bureau of Animal Industry. He can make a transfer only within a bureau. So far as I can see, there is certainly no reason for believing that this power will be abused. The Senator from Virginia and the Senator from Ohio have both lectured the Senator from Georgia, and strenuously controverted my statement that cars could not be purchased under the law in excess of the number set up in the Budget. To my friend, the great lawyer from Ohio, I should like to read a few words from the statute. I read from section 78 of the United States Code, 1940 edition, which has been on the statutes for some 12 or 14 years:

There shall not be expended out of any appropriation made by Congress any sum for purchase, maintenance, repair, or operation of motor-propelled or horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles for any branch of the public service of the United States unless the same is specifically authorized by law. In the estimates for each fiscal year—

The Senator from Ohio, as well as the Senator from Virginia, has stated within the last 5 minutes that there was no law in existence on the subject, and never had been.

In the estimates for each fiscal year there shall be submitted in detail estimates for such necessary appropriations as are intended to be used for purchase, maintenance, repair, or operation of all motor-propelled or horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles, specifying the sums required, the purposes for which said vehicles are intended, and the officials or employees by whom the same are to be used.

This is a requirement of law, and if the Senators had studied the Budget estimates, in their great economy drive, they would have found that immediately succeeding the provision for each and every bureau of the Department of Agriculture there is a specific item stating the number of cars to be purchased, the cost of the cars, the allowance on the old cars that are to be turned in, the maintenance and repair, the old vehicles that are to be used, and the purposes for which the cars will be used.

Mr. TAFT. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. So, the Senator from Georgia did have some slight familiarity with this subject, despite the fact that the condition does not obtain in Virginia; and the Senator from Ohio knew nothing about it when I suggested that it was required by law.

Mr. TAFT. I am glad the Senator read the statute, because it supports everything I said. It requires that each department submit its estimates; that is all. It does not say they are bound by those

estimates, or could not spend more after Congress acted. Congress could act and give them specific authority to buy twice as many as are in the Budget.

Congress is asked to provide in the bill now before us:

Within the unit limit of cost fixed by law the lump-sum appropriations herein made for the Department of Agriculture shall be available for the purchase of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles necessary in the conduct of the field work of the Department of Agriculture outside the District of Columbia:

The law the Senator has quoted is dealt with. The Department cannot take the action without our authority, but here we are asked to give them authority, and we are not asked to limit the authority in any way. There is nothing in the statute—at least as it was read by the Senator from Georgia—which indicates that any estimates they have submitted are not entirely superseded by the law.

Mr. RUSSELL. There is just as much in the law that deals with this subject as in the laws relating to malfeasance or any other matter connected with the Government.

Mr. TAFT. There is no prohibition. All the statute says is that they must submit estimates. Those estimates are entirely superseded by the law Congress passes. The statute says they cannot buy automobiles without express authority. The proposal here made would give the express authority.

Mr. RUSSELL. But does the Senator from Ohio brush aside the language which says, "There shall not be expended out of any appropriation made by Congress any sum for purchase, maintenance, repair, or operation" of automobiles unless it is set up in the estimates? It says, "There shall not be expended."

Mr. TAFT. Unless what?

Mr. RUSSELL. That was in the first language I read.

Mr. TAFT. Read it again.

Mr. RUSSELL. Very well; I shall be glad to read it again.

There shall not be expended—

"There shall not be expended"—

out of any appropriation made by Congress any sum for purchase, maintenance, repair, or operation of motor-propelled or horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles for any branch of the public service of the United States unless the same is specifically authorized by law.

Mr. TAFT. Yes, but the Senator changed the words. He just said that the words were, "unless it is set up in the estimates."

Mr. RUSSELL. I am going to read the rest of it. Certainly that is what it said.

In the estimates for each fiscal year there shall be submitted a detailed estimate for such necessary appropriations as are intended to be used for the purchase, maintenance, repair, or operation of all motor-propelled or horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles, specifying the sums required, the purpose for which the vehicles are intended, and the officials or employees by whom the same are to be used.

That is the law, and it is very clear to me—

Mr. TAFT. It is very clear to me.

Mr. RUSSELL. That if the Secretary of Agriculture were to take funds which were appropriated to him to pay the salaries of employees, and use them for the purchase of automobiles in excess of the number of cars which were set out in the Budget estimate he would be guilty of very flagrant misconduct in the discharge of his duties.

Mr. TAFT. I entirely deny that conclusion drawn from the statute. It is perfectly clear that the Department officials are required to supply estimates for the information of the committee, so the committee may decide what to do, and when the committee decides what to do and does so, and says that this money may not be used for automobiles, that is the end of the estimates. The estimates have no effect after that, and there is no statutory requirement or moral obligation that I can see for the Department to comply with the estimates after Congress has exceeded the estimates and has not attempted to hold the Department down in the number of automobiles.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, it would be impossible for the committee when making appropriations to hold the Department down to every detail submitted in the estimates. These estimates are submitted in November or December, and they expire on July 1 of the year after the next year. How in the world can the Department say 18 months in advance of the expiration of the estimate that they need only 10 automobiles.

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

Mr. BYRD. I yield.

Mr. WHEELER. I was going to say that if they had to follow the detailed report of the estimate then the provision giving them the right to transfer from one object to another would entirely upset the Budget estimate.

Mr. RUSSELL. I wish to reiterate that the provision does not give them authority to transfer from one object to the other.

Mr. WHEELER. I did not say it did. Mr. RUSSELL. Yes; the Senator just made that statement.

Mr. WHEELER. I beg the Senator's pardon, I did not say that.

Mr. RUSSELL. I will leave it to the reporter.

Mr. WHEELER. Very well; leave it to him.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The reporter will read.

The Official Reporter (Fred A. Carlson) read as follows:

Mr. WHEELER. I was going to say that if they had to follow the detailed report of the estimate then the provision giving them the right to transfer from one object to another would entirely upset the Budget estimate.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BYRD. I yield.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I was called out of the Senate Chamber and d'd not hear the beginning of the debate on this provision. I just listened to the reading of the statute by the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], and it seems to me to be inescapable, from a legal standpoint, that this bill, while in terms an

appropriation bill, becomes also a statute when passed, and to the extent to which it is inconsistent with any previous statute it pro tanto repeals that statute.

If the proviso which I heard referred to a moment ago—

Provided further, That the limitation on expenditures for purchase of passenger-carrying vehicles in the field service shall be interchangeable between the various bureaus and offices of the Department, to such extent as the exigencies of the service may require—

is taken in connection with the beginning of the section—

Within the unit limit of cost fixed by law the lump-sum appropriations herein made for the Department of Agriculture shall be available for the purchase of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles necessary in the conduct of the field work of the Department of Agriculture outside the District of Columbia—

it seems to me that the statute read by the Senator from Georgia has no efficacy whatever, because to the extent to which it is inconsistent with the provisions of this measure, when it shall have become a law, the statute will have no effect whatever. This measure will be the statute which will govern the conduct of the Department, and not any statute passed heretofore, which is repealed to the extent necessary by the language of the pending measure.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, I wish to say what I had in mind a moment ago, and I desire to know if I am correct in my statement. Let us assume that an estimate is made for 24 automobiles, and that it is specified where the automobiles are to be used in each individual case. If we place a provision in the law saying that the amount which is now contained in the estimate can be transferred from one bureau to another bureau in the Department, it means that they can upset the estimate by purchasing the automobiles for some division other than the one specified in the Budget estimate.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, the Senator from Montana was undoubtedly discussing one provision of the bill and I was discussing another.

Mr. WHEELER. That is correct.

Mr. RUSSELL. I was discussing the amendment on page 92, and not the language relating to passenger-carrying vehicles on page 93. I said that under the language on page 92 they can transfer the funds for the purchase of automobiles anywhere they wish to in the Department.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I beg the Senator's pardon. When I made my statement, I thought the Senator from Georgia was discussing the language on page 93.

Mr. RUSSELL. The language on page 92 specifically says that the funds must be used for the same object. They are interchangeable within the Department. The language on page 93 gives them wide discretion within the Department. But, Mr. President, I was doing something which was rather unusual in the Senate; I was discussing the amendment

which was pending before the Senate, which is on page 92.

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

Mr. BYRD. I yield.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I was going to ask the Senator about this rather shocking total of 18,000 or 19,000 automobiles operating under the Department. If there is any threat to gasoline rationing from the issuance of unlimited gasoline cards, would not these 19,000 automobiles, each one of which undoubtedly will travel under a so-called X card, represent the maximum hazard in that respect?

Mr. BYRD. The Senator is correct.

Mr. VANDENBERG. It leads me to observe, Mr. President, if the Senator from Virginia will permit me, that I think the O. P. A. makes a mistake by issuing so-called unlimited gasoline cards to anyone. I do not think there ought to be any X cards for anything or for anyone. Every card should be geared to the necessities of the man who gets it.

Mr. WHEELER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. BYRD. I entirely agree with the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I thank the Senator. If the O. P. A. would completely eliminate so-called unlimited cards, whether they are unlimited or not, and gear every card to the necessities of the man who gets it, they would not only save a great deal more gasoline but would obviate much argument and controversy.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I will go a step further than the Senator from Michigan has gone. I think a list of those who receive X cards should be made public. In each State a list of those who received X cards should be posted in front of the courthouse in every county and city.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BYRD. I yield.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Since we have come to a discussion of X cards I may say that those of whom the Senator has been speaking who ride in Government automobiles and burn Government gas do not need X cards or any other sort of cards. Cabinet officers do not need X cards. The Vice President and the Speaker of the House do not need X cards. None of those who use Government gasoline have to have X cards, do they?

Mr. BYRD. I think everyone has to have some kind of a card.

Mr. President, the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], has made a reference to the Senator from Virginia which makes it appear that the Senator from Virginia has been a consistent opponent of agricultural appropriations. I wish to say that that is not a fair statement, and is not a correct statement, because there are many parts of the appropriation bills which I have never opposed. I have been strongly in favor of the soil-conservation program. Simply because I do not see eye to eye with the Senator from Georgia in the plans he favors for the progress and advancement of the farmer,

he is attempting to classify me as an enemy of the farmer.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President—

Mr. BYRD. Let me finish my statement.

Mr. RUSSELL. Very well.

Mr. BYRD. I simply wish to make this statement, Mr. President, because time and time again those of us who rise on the floor of the Senate and state our conscientious convictions with respect to waste and extravagance which exist in departments of the Government are branded by some other Senator as being against the objective for which the expenditures are made. That is not correct. I have been a friend of the farmer all my life. I could not be in the Senate of the United States if I were against the farmer.

I represent an agricultural State, a great agricultural State, one of the greatest States in this Union in agriculture in the diversification of its different crops. It is a great trucking State, a great potato-producing State, a great apple-producing State, a large cattle-, wheat-, and corn-producing State. It produces as great a variety of different foods as does any other State in the Union.

I may say that I was elected to the State Senate of Virginia 27 years ago by a purely agricultural district. I have stood for what I believe to be the true and the best interests of the farmers of my State. That does not mean that I am going to support every extravagant proposal made here. That does not mean that I am going to close my eyes to the fact that \$44,000,000 is being taken each year from the farmers of America in this extravagant plan of the A. A. A. It does not mean that. I am going to denounce extravagance wherever it may be, whether in the Department of Agriculture, the War Department, or in any other branch or department of the Government.

Mr. President, it is characteristic of some Senators that when some of us rise here and point to what is an obvious extravagance on the part of any department of the Government, we are then branded as being opposed in toto to the work the department is doing. I resent it. I do not think it is a fair criticism to make. I have made no criticism of the Senator from Georgia because of his advocacy of the things I oppose. When peace comes to this country, when the farmer has to meet the conditions which will exist after this war, I think that many of the things which have been done will be shown not to have been for the best interests of the farmers of America. Those are my conscientious views, and I have no apologies to make to anyone for them.

Mr. President, I say that the Department of Agriculture, while performing in many instances very valuable work for the farmers of this country, is extravagantly operated, notably in farm-security branch and the A. A. A., if we consider the overhead expense of the Department.

This does not apply to the old established branches of the Agricultural Department.

Without taking up too much of the time of the Senate, I wish to show some of the other extravagances—as I regard them—of the Department of Agriculture. I have before me a statement signed by Mr. Grover B. Hill, Acting Secretary of Agriculture. I say this in no particular criticism of the Department of Agriculture, as all the bureaus in Washington are extravagantly administered. In my judgment there is hardly a single bureau in Washington administered with anything approaching the efficiency of private business enterprise. Perhaps that is a fault inherent in our system of government, but it is true.

I wrote to the Secretary of Agriculture and asked him for the cost of the publicity activities of the Department. I do not mean information. Many of the departments attempt to classify publicity as "information." I asked him for the cost of publicity, and nothing else. I have before me the estimated expenditures for press, radio, motion pictures, and electrical transcriptions for the Department of Agriculture during the fiscal year 1942.

For giving notices to the press, \$325,568 was spent for salaries. This is not an information service, except to the extent to which information as to some of the objectives of the Department of Agriculture is given through the medium of the press. In many instances it is propaganda. There is no question about it.

For radio, \$159,008 was spent for salaries; for motion pictures, \$133,733; and for electrical transcriptions, \$11,679. The total estimated press, radio, motion-picture, and electrical-transcription expenditures for the Department of Agriculture during the fiscal year 1942 were \$823,700. That represents pure publicity, and nothing else, for that one Department. It is not claimed to be anything else but publicity.

I have before me a list of 667 employees engaged either wholly or partially in that activity. I ask unanimous consent, as part of my remarks, to have printed in the RECORD the statements to which I have referred, which were furnished to me by Grover B. Hill, Acting Secretary of Agriculture, including the letter sent by Mr. Hill, which is explanatory, and presents his side of the question. The statement shows the list of employees, and the salaries chargeable to the various publicity activities of the Department of Agriculture. The total is \$823,700.

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

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, April 27, 1942.

HON. HARRY F. BYRD,
United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR BYRD: The attached tabulations give the information called for in that portion of your request of February 23, 1942, relating to expenditures for press, radio, motion pictures, and electrical transcription activities of the Department of Agriculture during the fiscal year 1942.

I have previously forwarded requested reports on expenditures for passenger cars and trucks and also for art consultants.

A short statement is attached showing the estimated salary, contractual service, and overhead expenditures chargeable to the specific information media. I have also had included, as requested, a list of employees, their salaries, and a brief description of the duties of each, whose entire or part-time duties are to prepare and distribute through the specified media information which will enable citizens to make use of the services carried on by this Department. Clerks, stenographers, and others (in the field and in Washington) carrying on office or other services in connection with information work are included, as well as those who actually prepare the information materials.

This report reflects a reduction in estimated expenditures for the fiscal year 1942 for press and radio activities below the estimated expenditures on these media for the fiscal year submitted to your committee the past December. Several circumstances are responsible for the estimated reduction. Few replacements have been made of personnel who have transferred to other agencies or who have been called to the armed services, since qualified personnel have been hard to get; funds available for expenditure during the remainder of the fiscal year have been reduced, and the volume of matter issued has been reduced. Also, not listed in this report but figured in the December report were a number of technicians and administrative personnel who, in addition to their regular duties, prepare occasional press or radio material and on a few occasions grant a press interview about the operation of a particular phase of a bureau program in a specific locality. In no instance is more than 1 percent of their time so spent. The majority of these people are with the Forest Service and the Agricultural Marketing Administration. Forest Service, for example, previously reported technicians at the Madison (Wis.) Laboratory who write up the results of their research for trade journals. The estimated annual salary expenditure was \$23,000 for this purpose. These technicians are not listed in this report as information personnel and the \$23,000 expenditure is not shown.

I want to report to your committee that we have centered the information work of the Department through press, radio, motion pictures, and all other media on the war job of helping farmers and other citizens play their full part in the war program.

The war job of American farmers is the production of food for freedom, and also many strategic and critical war materials other than food. The war job of the Department of Agriculture is to help farmers produce these things. Press, radio, motion pictures, and other media are employed in getting the facts to farmers about the national goals for each farm product, the reasons why the goals are established at the levels announced, the price supports proclaimed under the law, the arrangements for Government help in obtaining labor, machinery, and supplies, the arrangements made for new market outlets, and other information that will help producers to turn out the greatest amount per hour of man labor.

Food needs of the United Nations require new and better farming methods. How-to-do-it type of releases giving scientific recommendations for efficient farming are supplied the rural press through Extension editors in every State. Much of the information materials originate in the Department field offices throughout the country so that they may carry the most pertinent and valuable locally adapted information to farmers in each community.

Eating the right food to keep fit is the foundation of high wartime health for the whole population. Building that foundation requires widespread distribution of information on how to use the available foods in making the most nutritious diet for the family. It also requires distribution of information on how to produce from town and farm gardens and from farm flocks and herds the foods required to round out the family diet. Every family producing part or all of its needed food relieves the strain on the Nation's transportation and distribution system and makes available more food for our Allies.

Farm families and city families must be informed of impending shortages on consumption goods caused by converting American industry from civilian production to war production and instructed in how to substitute for the civilian goods no longer available and how to conserve the goods that cannot be replaced or substituted for. We use press and radio in carrying on this wartime job.

These and similar responsibilities are carried by the information workers as a part of the Department's wartime work.

The transfer of certain agencies from Washington delayed the submission of this complete report. I will be glad, of course, to forward any additional material your committee would like to have.

Sincerely yours,

GROVER B. HILL,
Acting Secretary.

[Enclosures.]

Estimated press, radio, motion-picture, and electrical transcription expenditures for the Department of Agriculture during fiscal year 1942

Media	Salary costs	Contractual service expenditures	Other overhead costs	Total
Press.....	\$325,568	\$16,684	\$22,344	\$364,596
Radio.....	159,008	250	15,375	174,633
Motion pictures.....	133,733	50,466	78,110	262,309
Electrical transcriptions.....	11,679	4,666	5,517	21,862
Total.....	629,988	72,366	121,346	823,700

667 employees.

A list of employees of the United States Department of Agriculture whose full- or part-time duties include the preparation or distribution of information by the media of the press, radio, motion pictures, and electrical transcriptions

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

	Estimated salary received in 1942	Salary chargeable to press, radio, motion pictures, and electrical transcriptions	Duties
Darrow, Wayne H.	\$7,000	\$1,050	Director. To plan, direct, and be responsible for the informational activities of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.
McCormick, James H.	4,000	400	Assistant to the Director. To assist the Director in carrying out functions of Division.
DuFrane, Beatrice A.	2,040	306	Secretary to the Director.
Pieper, Daisy M.	1,620	162	Secretary to the Assistant to the Director.
Lamphere, Willard H.	4,800	1,680	Chief of Regional Contact Section. To plan and direct field activities.
Sill, V. R.	4,400	1,320	To plan and direct visual programs for administration.
Collin, Carleton W.	2,600	910	To prepare special articles, radio talks, news items, etc.
Poole, Gregory	2,600	780	To assist in conceiving and developing visual information programs for the administration.
Levine, Charles J.	2,600	2,600	Motion-picture photographer.
Scouler, Grillett	2,400	960	To initiate and create free-hand drawings for mats, posters, publications, etc.
Flax, David M.	2,300	460	Do.
Doyle, Merrill D.	2,300	230	Do.
Schatt, Roy	2,000	200	Do.
Clinkinbeard, Celia P.	1,860	651	Secretary to Chief of Regional Contact Section.
Dornhoefer, Viola C.	1,800	360	Assistant clerk-stenographer. To take and transcribe dictation; to prepare correspondence on own initiative.
Goldberg, Bettye L.	1,620	405	Do.
Mayo, Richard F.	1,440	144	Classifies and catalogs photographic prints.
Lewis, Harold R.	4,250	2,768	Chief of Publication, Press, and Radio (part of year).
Overby, Kermit O.	3,800	2,280	To prepare addresses, press releases, and interpretive materials.
Roberts, Joyce O.	4,000	2,400	Do.
Olson, Kenneth W.	3,200	1,620	To prepare press releases and other material for publication.
Gilbertson, G. Herman	853	85	Do.
Richter, Jay J.	2,861	1,717	Do.
Bernhard, Charles H.	3,000	1,800	Do.
Booth, A. Lea	2,600	1,560	Do.
Heimen, Ray W.	1,624	1,299	Do.
Thompson, Seth	2,600	1,560	Do.
McMahon, James E.	1,308	654	Do.
Mills, Lillian G.	1,710	1,026	Secretary to Chief of Publication, Press, and Radio Section.
Bordow, Ruth A.	1,592	955	Assistant clerk-stenographer. To take and transcribe dictation; to prepare correspondence on own initiative.
Mowrer, S. Ethel	1,740	174	Obtain information to prepare releases and other information material.
Atkinson, Adolph A.	1,440	72	To maintain ready reference file on press and radio material.
Myers, Charles T., Jr.	2,933	879	As Chief of Administrative Section responsible for budgets, personnel, purchases, supplies, distribution, and other administrative matters.
McCarten, Mary E.	1,750	88	Aid in preparation of budgets, initiate personnel actions, and other administrative matters.
Sabatini, Bernice G.	1,620	162	Preparation of travel vouchers in connection with radio and motion pictures.
Eastman, Viola A.	1,440	576	Distribution clerk for information materials.
Divelbiss, Phyllis M.	1,440	864	Stenographer working on press releases, addresses, and other information material.
Galvin, Catherine D.	1,440	144	Do.
Knox, Cornelia	1,440	360	Do.
Cupps, Florence L.	1,440	144	Do.
Morrissey, Marie E.	1,440	792	Do.
Rapehinsky, Adele A.	1,440	144	Typist working on press releases, addresses, and other informational material.
Gulliver, Dorothy E.	1,440	216	Do.
Seidel, Edward J.	1,915	1,054	Responsible for purchase of supplies and equipment and the ordering of materials.
Herman, Leonard	1,620	810	Distribution clerk for informational materials.
Orshack, John	1,570	628	Purchase clerk and responsible for recording machine.
Howard, George	1,525	1,525	Distribution clerk on motion pictures.
Diener, Marion J.	1,530	228	Stenographer working on press releases, addresses, and other informational material.
Chifotides, Helen	1,570	158	Preparation of requisitions for mimeograph and printed material.
Flaherty, Francis	190	190	Motion-picture specialist.
Dryden, Burke	448	157	Multilith operator for informational material.
Shegogue, Raymond	1,344	134	Distribution clerk for informational material.
Flaherty, Robert J.	1,837	1,837	Motion-picture director.
Peterson, Edgar A.	1,404	1,404	Do.
Burnford, Paul H. M.	3,194	3,194	Do.
Griswold, Oliver	4,066	4,066	Motion-picture specialist.
Scott, Walter K.	1,975	1,975	Motion-picture photographer.
Parlett, Barbara G.	576	576	Motion-picture distribution clerk.
Riley, William J.	682	68	Distribution clerk for informational materials.
Faucette, William A.	840	840	Inspecting and shipping motion-picture prints.
DuMars, Maurice L.	1,034	723	To plan and direct radio informational material.
Clark, Harry P.	2,122	1,273	Prepare and write press releases and informational materials.
Everett, Evelyn M.	337	201	Assistant clerk-stenographer. To take and transcribe dictation; to prepare correspondence on own initiative.
Gordon, Harriett E.	972	583	Secretary to Chief of Press-Radio Section.
Webster, R. Lyle	2,595	1,558	Chief of Publications, Press, and Radio Section; responsible for materials for the press and interpretative material.
Arthur, Helen E.	548	329	Stenographic work consisting of typing speeches and press releases.
Abel, Ashley	2,600	2,600	Motion-picture photographer.
Baldwin, Harold W.	4,750	1,851	Regional representative of the Northeast region to carry on a news service reflecting the news policies, and work of the administration and the formulation of informational programs.
Bennett, Elinore C.	1,620	648	Secretary to regional representative of the Northeast regional office.
Hartline, Jack R.	3,200	640	To prepare special articles, radio talks, and news items; to contact cooperating agencies in furthering information services.
Hogan, Tom	4,600	4,600	Motion-picture director.
Lomasney, Eileen D.	1,620	405	Secretary to regional representative of western regional office.
MacDermid, John L.	3,800	1,520	To prepare special articles, radio talks, and news items; to contact cooperating agencies in furthering information services.
Nikkel, Earl H.	3,200	960	Do.
Reynolds, James E.	3,450	1,035	Do.
Clark, Harry P.	1,583	474	Regional representative of the East Central region to carry on a news service reflecting the aims, policies, and work of the administration, and the formulation of informational programs.
Ewing, Quincy	3,200	960	To prepare special articles, radio talks, and news items; to contact cooperating agencies in furthering information services.
Robertson, Donald L.	2,533	760	Regional representative of the southern region to carry on a news service reflecting the aims, policies, and work of the administration and the formulation of informational programs (part of year).
Van Dongen, Helen V. R.	915	915	Motion-picture specialist.
Howle, Sarah F.	1,620	486	Secretary to regional representative of the southern region.
Bush, Guy L.	5,150	1,287	Representative of western region to carry on news service reflecting aims, policies, and work of administration, and formulation of informational programs.
Murray, Beatrice A.	1,680	420	Secretary to regional representative of North Central region.
Hedge, Porter M.	1,645	658	Regional representative of the North Central region to carry on a news service reflecting the aims, policies, and work of the administration and the formulation of information programs (part of year).
Hook, James W.	1,112	445	To prepare special articles, radio talks, and news items; to contact cooperating agencies in furthering information services.

A list of employees of the United States Department of Agriculture whose full- or part-time duties include the preparation or distribution of information by the media of the press, radio, motion pictures, and electrical transcriptions—Continued

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION—continued

	Estimated salary received in 1942	Salary chargeable to press, radio, motion pictures, and electrical transcriptions	Duties
Roelofs, Garritt E.....	\$4,600	\$1,840	Regional representative of the southern region to carry on a news service reflecting the aims, policies, and work of the administration and the formulation of informational programs (part of year).
Hancock, Carl.....	4,000	4,000	Prepare material for press.
Arnold, Harold.....	3,950	395	Do.
3 mimeograph operators.....	3,780	3,495	Process releases.
Einstein, Robert S.....	3,800	2,850	See note.
Ahlsvede, Lester H.....	2,600	1,040	Do.
Burson, Marion M.....	2,300	920	Do.
Salzarulo, Frank.....	2,600	1,560	Do.
Campbell, Harry.....	1,278	959	Do.
Evans, Paul L.....	2,600	1,430	Do.
Riley, William J.....	742	482	Do.
Kennedy, Thomas D.....	2,600	910	Do.
Smaltz, Eugene A.....	1,800	990	Do.
Aspleaf, Harry D.....	2,600	940	Do.
Carlson, Robert W.....	2,300	1,185	Do.
Brigham, David L.....	2,600	980	Do.
Kent, Stanley R.....	2,000	1,200	Do.
Jones, Richard D.....	1,800	350	Do.
Norberg, Donald A.....	3,200	1,280	Do.
Frederickson, H. M.....	2,600	1,560	Do.
Condon, George E.....	1,800	1,260	Do.
Bangerter, John G.....	2,600	1,430	Do.
Moffitt, Cyril L.....	2,300	920	Do.
Stewart, William E.....	2,000	1,100	Do.
Welch, John D.....	1,800	900	Do.
Haynes, Kit H.....	2,300	1,380	Do.
Yarbrough, William G.....	2,600	1,560	Do.
Jackson, Pendleton.....	2,900	1,160	Do.
Watson, Leighton G.....	2,600	1,560	Do.
Chestnutt, Robert R.....	2,000	600	Do.
Copeland, E. W., Jr.....	2,600	725	Do.
Tubbs, John P.....	2,600	1,170	Do.
Price, Charles W., Jr.....	2,300	690	Do.
Hurst, Fred J.....	3,000	1,050	Do.
Leigh, Robert T.....	2,000	1,000	Do.
Ludrick, Jack N.....	2,600	1,170	Do.
McCully, John D.....	2,600	1,170	Do.
Alexander, Bob R.....	2,000	660	Do.
Livingston, James S.....	2,600	940	Do.
Alder, Fagan D.....	2,000	600	Do.
Schonborn, Jack R.....	2,600	910	Do.
Daly, Walter J.....	2,600	1,430	Do.
Crouse, Charles H.....	2,600	650	Do.
Maupin, Donald F.....	2,600	650	Do.
Solson, H. Rex.....	2,000	1,000	Do.
Denny, John L.....	2,300	805	Do.
Mangum, Milton.....	2,600	940	Do.
Arneson, Eadore A.....	2,000	700	Do.
Hinckley, John T.....	320	96	Do.

NOTE.—State office assistants. Under general supervision to search for, select, assemble, and clarify information related to Agricultural Adjustment Agency programs as contained in county, State, and National reports and records of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, and from publications, speeches, press releases, pamphlets, circulars from the Department of Agriculture, and from information received from contact with agricultural leaders; to outline and prepare this material in form for use by agricultural groups; to make critical examination of inquiries received and prepare proper replies and to perform such other duties as may be assigned. In addition to the Agricultural Adjustment Agency work State office assistants devote considerable time to informational programs required by U. S. D. A. war boards.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY AND ENGINEERING

Teuton, Frank L.....	\$5,600	\$560	Supervisory, in charge of information preparation and dissemination.
Gapen, Charles E.....	5,200	2,080	Supervision, selection, and preparation of material.
Ervin, Guy.....	3,200	160	Editorial and some preparation work.
Cramer, Lucille.....	1,750	350	Office work—records, contacts; secretary to chief of unit.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Carmody, Catherine C.....	\$2,160	\$108	Editor of Inside BAE.
DeVries, Peter H.....	4,550	137	Editor, Commodity Situations.
George, Frank F.....	4,600	920	Editor, Agricultural Situation, and economic writer.
Johnson, William Bert.....	3,800	190	Agricultural planning writer.
Kheel, Ann S.....	2,250	68	Do.
Smith, Russell.....	5,600	280	Head of Information Division.
Youngman, Wilbur H.....	3,800	38	Visual information specialist.
Addison, Ailee M.....	2,275	23	Draftsman for press material.
Narpp, Sara K.....	1,620	97	Clerk-typist for press and radio material.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Sandstrom, M. M.....	\$5,600	\$1,120	Administrative, in charge of information preparation of material.
Rowell, E. J.....	4,600	3,250	Radio and administrative.
Henderson, H. W.....	4,341	434	Editorial and publications.
Perdue, Phil.....	2,482	869	Press and publications.
Leaming, Miss.....	1,950	391	Publications.
Towers, Jack.....	2,935	2,348	Radio work.
Sisco, Miss.....	2,076	1,557	Do.
Runkle, Mrs.....	2,076	208	Clerical and administrative work for Information Section.
Hammelman, Miss.....	1,845	185	Clerical and secretarial for Information Section.
Stueckradt, Miss.....	1,560	78	Clerical for Information Section.
Larson, Miss.....	1,500	150	Do.
Meadows, Roy.....	1,080	378	Messenger for Information Section.
Hooks, Lance G.....	3,200	2,560	Assembling and distribution of market news.
Silverman, Miss T.....	1,500	1,125	Do.

A list of employees of the United States Department of Agriculture whose full- or part-time duties include the preparation or distribution of information by the media of the press, radio, motion pictures, and electrical transcriptions—Continued

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE—continued

	Estimated salary received in 1942	Salary chargeable to press, radio, motion pictures, and electrical transcriptions	Duties
Eshbach, C. E.	\$1,700	\$1,530	Assembling and distribution of market news and other agricultural information.
Fleming, P.	1,200	1,080	Do.
Stubbs, Miss	800	560	Do.
Roquemore, Perry C.	1,300	78	Market News (publication).
Prugh, A. E.	3,800	114	Do.
Kingsbury, F. O.	1,750	105	Do.
Keyes, Rosa	1,020	40	Do.
McDowell, A. M.	3,300	165	Do.
Schneider, William E.	1,590	128	Do.
Thomas, Miss Florence	1,620	64	Do.
McCampbell, F. H.	4,150	291	Do.
French, H. W.	3,500	280	Do.
Gifford, Mrs. Nannie	1,740	105	Do.
Morris, Bryce	3,300	264	Do.
Carson, Beulah M.	1,620	65	Do.
Stambaugh, Aaron	2,300	69	Do.
Dunagin, George	3,800	266	Do.
Doss, Frances	1,680	101	Do.
Surry, B. E.	3,200	192	Do.
Harlan, A. D.	3,300	1,320	Assembling and distribution of market news.
Crow, Mrs. Julia	1,620	648	Do.
Smith, David	3,200	292	Do.
Poole, W. R.	1,680	64	Do.
Campbell, J. S.	4,800	384	Market News (publication).
Goodman, Fannie	1,680	101	Do.
Thomas, M. M.	3,300	198	Do.
Simpson, F. R.	3,400	170	Do.
Hess, E. K.	3,800	228	Do.
Paugh, C.	1,980	96	Do.
Woodruff, L. M.	3,100	155	Do.
Rufenacht, H. O.	1,680	67	Do.
Paden, A. R.	3,200	288	Do.
Fuller, K. J.	1,620	81	Do.
Urban, K. L.	3,800	266	Do.
Frins, Betty A.	1,620	81	Do.
Hale, J. D.	3,500	315	Do.
Wells, Carol	1,680	117	Do.
Gibson, L. O.	3,000	210	Do.
Kirkland, R. P.	1,440	72	Do.
Fundis, G. B.	3,000	300	Do.
Tafflinger, G. E.	1,620	97	Do.
Smith, David L.	2,700	324	Do.
Russell, S. W.	3,300	231	Do.
Harrison, W. E.	3,200	256	Do.
Foster, M. T.	3,400	272	Do.
Cicero, Rose E.	1,440	86	Do.
Higgins, E. S.	3,200	160	Do.
Kelley, Rose E.	1,980	116	Do.
Henning, M. E.	2,600	352	Do.
Lannan, W. E.	1,620	97	Do.
Bredin, A. K.	2,700	81	Do.
Christensen, G. W.	3,800	1,178	Do.
Westerdahl, D. T.	3,800	456	Do.
Finander, Doris E.	1,920	135	Do.
Corbin, R. E.	3,400	680	Distribution of market news.
Webber, Rose	1,680	252	Market News (publication).
McWhinney, Ted	1,860	149	Do.
Orr, E. A.	3,500	875	Do.
Thomas, Lillian	1,860	260	Do.
Bruce, Charles	3,800	342	Do.
Osborn, L. H.	1,980	118	Do.
Ryan, R. J.	3,000	240	Do.
Salisbury, Laura E.	1,440	72	Do.
Schoolcraft, C. D.	3,300	495	Do.
Cast, Charlotte	1,500	225	Do.
Cummins, D. G.	4,600	368	Do.
Goldshlager, Frances	1,980	118	Do.
Champlin, L. F.	4,800	240	Do.
Keller, Jay C.	3,200	256	Do.
Mosier, W. H.	3,300	264	Do.
Tieman, Annie	1,860	112	Do.
Skeffington, L. T.	3,200	352	Do.
Blackman, Jack	1,620	146	Do.
Butts, T. R.	2,700	216	Do.
Frazier, Marion	1,680	84	Do.
Richardson, E. H.	2,900	145	Do.
Zahowiek, J. R.	1,620	81	Do.
Swenson, T. T.	3,100	341	Do.
Bergwin, Mary M.	1,800	216	Do.
Harris, C. M.	3,500	105	Do.
Gettz, Myra B.	1,800	36	Do.
Sutton, R. L.	3,800	190	Do.
Coppus, John P.	2,700	189	Do.
Leonard, Ann	1,980	99	Do.
McWhorter, Clyde	3,800	342	Do.
Duke, Alam	1,680	101	Do.
Larson, Harry	2,500	261	Do.
Boyce, Naomi L.	960	58	Do.
McLendon, Frank	3,800	304	Do.
Richardson, Hattie	1,680	84	Do.
Gohmert, S. H.	3,800	152	Do.
Smeby, Warren	3,200	288	Do.
Pope, Rose E.	1,980	119	Do.
Byerly, S. L.	2,900	290	Do.
Cook, L. E.	1,860	148	Do.
Ellison, G. L.	1,025	102	Do.
Bray, Stephen	3,300	264	Do.
Lindstrom, Ina L.	1,620	114	Do.
Cudmore, W. B., Jr.	2,000	200	Do.
Posey, Margaret	480	48	Do.

A list of employees of the United States Department of Agriculture whose full- or part-time duties include the preparation or distribution of information by the media of the press, radio, motion pictures, and electrical transcriptions—Continued

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

	Estimated salary received in 1942	Salary chargeable to press, radio, motion pictures, and electrical transcriptions	Duties
Burch, D. S.	\$5,100	\$1,275	Administration, editing, and writing.
Erskine, Ralph	3,275	1,310	Writing and editing.
Smith, Ada L.	2,875		Editing.
Allen, R. S.	2,875	431	Exhibit and visual work.
Sands, Laura A.	1,980	158	Correspondence and records for press.
Pipes, Edith G.	1,965	196	Correspondence and office management for press and radio.
Elkins, Ersie M.	1,845		Proofreading for information material.

COMMODITY EXCHANGE ADMINISTRATION

Dorsey, R. Corbin	\$4,600	\$690	Senior administrative officer, writing of market reports, and special articles.
Alexander, Lorraine	1,860	279	Secretarial, typing reports, routine correspondence for Information Section.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

Dunn, Read, Jr.	\$4,600	\$2,300	Preparation and dissemination of information for the press.
Brennan, Blanche	2,100	1,050	Administrative and public relations activities.

BUREAU OF DAIRY INDUSTRY

Richardson, L. S.	\$4,800	\$720	In charge of information and editorial matters, which includes editing and clearing popular and technical manuscripts, writing addresses, special statements, and annual and quarterly reports on Bureau's work to meet numerous requests.
Metcalf, M.	1,860	279	General clerical work, such as typing manuscripts and clearing publications, handling correspondence requests for information, telephone requests, and information files.

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

Annand, P. N.	\$8,000	\$40	Reviewing and approving information materials.
Hoyt, A. S.	7,250	36	Do.
Rohwer, S. A.	7,500	38	Do.
Bishop, F. C.	6,500	33	Do.
Popham, W. L.	6,500	33	Do.
Spencer, F. H.	6,400	32	Do.
Hyslop, J. A.	6,000	1,200	Approval for subject matter for information material.
Marshall, Nellie M.	1,980	594	Stenographic and clerical work for Information Section.

EXTENSION SERVICE

McClure, Harry B.	\$3,475	\$3,475	Motion-picture director and editor.
Gilbert, Raymond	1,593	1,593	Principal title photographer.
Payne, Seymour B.	1,334	1,334	Title draftsman and assistant title photographer.
Evans, Raymond	4,950	4,950	Chief of Information Section.
Lindstrom, C. A.	4,550	4,550	Associate chief of section.
Vacancy	1,150	1,150	Motion-picture specialist (originates and develops new ideas for the popular presentation of agricultural subjects in motion-picture form).
Vermont, Boris	894	894	Motion-picture director.
Scott, Walter	950	950	Assistant in motion-picture production.
Rogers, Edwin L.	53	53	Motion-picture narrator.
Vickers, Lee E.	127	127	Do.
Blair, Frank S.	42	42	Do.
Romero, Amada	11	11	Do.
Marquez, Gregorio	32	32	Do.
Concepcion, Gilberto	32	32	Do.
McDonald, Arch	106	106	Do.
Vacancies (3)	527	527	Do.
Owen, Nancy	21	21	Motion-picture actress.
Emerson, Mary	21	21	Do.
Goergens, George B.	2,305	2,305	In charge of laboratory.
Sloat, Harry K.	2,900	2,900	Senior film technician.
Ford, Reuben	1,787	1,787	Sound technician.
Ricker, Maurice	2,675	2,675	Motion-picture editor.
Carrello, Calle A.	1,722	1,722	Motion-picture cameraman and senior film technician.
Baldwin, Alice B.	2,675	2,675	Chief clerk of section.
Sintzenich, Arthur H. C.	961	961	Motion Picture Section.
Turvey, Carl F.	1,528	1,528	Motion-picture cameraman and technician.
Potter, George E.	1,279	1,279	Assistant sound technician.
Brown, Myrtle A.	2,181	2,181	In charge of film distribution.
Davis, Joseph W.	1,334	1,334	Assistant motion-picture cameraman and film technician.
Boswell, Ruth E.	1,139	1,139	Film editorial clerk.
Kellogg, Maude D.	1,165	1,165	Do.
Schlinger, Alice A.	982	982	Budget, personnel, and record clerk for information material.
Alford, James E.	785	785	Do.
Howe, Stanley M.	1,090	1,090	Secretary to Chief, Information Section.
O'Dea, Elsie E.	1,712	1,712	Secretary to Associate Chief and Chief.
Tourek, Violet M.	491	491	Secretary to Associate Chief.
Barstow, Wade M.	396	396	Film-distribution clerk.
Parlett, Barbara G.	1,083	1,083	Do.
Hurley, Elizabeth S.	1,620	1,620	Stenographer and file clerk for Information Section.
Urciola, Paul A.	1,072	1,072	In charge of inspection and film technician.
Moses, Henry B.	450	450	In charge of film library service.
Trumble, Robert	405	405	Film-distribution clerk.
Vacancy	300	300	Film-distribution stenographer.
Hill, Gordon D.	635	635	In charge of inspection and film technician.
Newsom, Jack	831	831	Shipping clerk for Information Section.
Geiss, Jarry J.	568	568	Do.
Sanders, Joseph J.	815	815	Film inspector for Information Section.
Pasciuto, Joseph	305	305	Do.
Johnson, Charles	353	353	Motion-picture projectionist.
Madson, Max T.	403	403	Do.
Miller, Harold D.	571	571	Do.

A list of employees of the United States Department of Agriculture whose full- or part-time duties include the preparation or distribution of information by the media of the press, radio, motion pictures, and electrical transcriptions—Continued

EXTENSION SERVICE—continued

	Estimated salary received in 1942	Salary chargeable to press, radio, motion pictures, and electrical transcriptions	Duties
Moore, Albert S.....	\$183	\$183	Messenger for Information Section.
Machrone, Thomas J.....	904	904	Messenger, film inspector.
Vacancy.....	270	270	Messenger for Information Section.
Fulghum, R. M.....	4,825	386	In charge Information Division.
Thacker, A. E.....	2,700	270	Principal clerk Information Section.
Burgess, J. A.....	1,680	168	Stenographer for Information Section.
Ramsey, M. L.....	1,980	198	Assistant clerk photographic library.
Caughey, A. B.....	1,500	75	Junior clerk, photographic library.
Ackerman, G. W.....	2,800	280	Chief photographer.
Hunton, E. C.....	2,100	105	Senior photographer.

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

	Estimated salary received in 1942	Salary chargeable to press, radio, motion pictures, and electrical transcriptions	Duties
Mackenzie, D. R.....	\$4,600	\$253	To initiate, plan, develop, layout, write, and produce publications and information programs involving the use of written and visual materials for all available media.
Eve, J. Lovelace.....	2,300	150	Do.
McCammon, Beryle.....	2,000	70	Editorial and research.
Morley, Helen.....	2,000	30	Illustrations for information section.
Rist, Inez B.....	1,620	48	Clerk stenographer for information section.
Stone, Virginia H.....	1,620	56	Do.

OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS

	Estimated salary received in 1942	Salary chargeable to press, radio, motion pictures, and electrical transcriptions	Duties
Marquis, J. C.....	\$6,000	\$300	In charge. Principal information duty is in preparing and transmitting special information for other Government agencies. Half of time is engaged as adviser, foreign agricultural relations, international agreements, organizations, and post-war planning.
Schaben, L. J.....	3,300	165	Handling foreign information, inquiries of State Department, collection of information for war agencies, preparation of confidential reports on foreign agricultural conditions and general correspondence from Members of Congress and the public.
Braiovich, L.....	1,440	72	Secretary to the Head of Division.

FOREST SERVICE

	Estimated salary received in 1942	Salary chargeable to press, radio, motion pictures, and electrical transcriptions	Duties
Parkinson, Dana.....	\$6,200	\$124	Chie. of Washington Office Information.
Duthie, George A.....	5,400	540	Chief of Education Section in office.
Hood, Ramona B.....	1,860	186	Clerical work for information material.
Clancy, Carl S.....	4,000	4,000	Produces motion pictures.
McDonald, Charles.....	4,000	4,000	Do.
James, Virginia.....	1,620	1,620	Clerical work for information material.
Randall, Charles.....	4,800	2,400	Chief of Information Section.
Pitt, Elizabeth S.....	4,000	2,000	Education adviser on women's conservation programs.
Smith, W. S.....	4,000	3,200	Articles for farm magazines and other material.
Bergoffen, W. W.....	3,200	3,200	Farm and Home Hour scripts.
MacDonald, G. A.....	3,800	3,040	Articles on special projects.
Rowe, Dorothy.....	2,000	600	Articles on Farm Flashes and other assigned material.
Hessel, Joseph N.....	3,800	456	Writes, writes scenarios, publications.
Phillips, Margaret.....	1,980	1,030	Clerical work for Information Section.
Campbell, L. A.....	4,800	1,056	Regional chief of Information and Education Division.
Swan, K. D.....	3,400	544	In charge visual education.
Bullard, Ida S.....	1,920	250	Clerical work for Information Section.
Johnson, Fred R.....	5,200	624	Regional chief, Division of Information and Education.
Shoemaker, L. C.....	2,800	448	Assistant to division chief.
Coulter, Rosalee.....	1,980	495	Clerical work for Information Section.
King, Rex.....	5,800	348	Regional chief, Division of Information and Education.
Dwire, Carroll.....	4,100	492	Assistant, division chief.
Jones, Irene.....	2,040	244	Clerical work for Information Section.
Mains, Guy.....	4,400	2,200	Educational work, fire prevention, especially in southern Idaho.
Porter, Wilford.....	3,500	1,750	Writing and editorial work.
Olsen, C. J.....	5,800	696	Regional chief, Division of Information and Education.
Koziol, Felix C.....	4,000	920	Assistant division chief.
Sorensen L. M.....	1,860	261	Clerical work for Information Section.
Hutchinson, W. I.....	5,800	754	Regional chief, Division of Information and Education.
Brokseh, M. B.....	2,160	237	Clerical work for Information Section.
Phillips, P. P.....	1,800	360	Do.
Daigle, R. D.....	2,800	980	Assistant division chief.
Kuhns, John.....	5,800	696	Regional chief, Division of Information and Education.
Griffith, George E.....	4,200	714	Assistant division chief.
Morton, Emma H.....	2,200	242	Clerical work for Information Section.
Balley, Edith.....	1,550	171	Do.
Connolly, Frank.....	4,000	600	Regional chief, Division of Information and Education.
Gordon, Helen W.....	2,700	675	Conservation programs for women's clubs.
Leech, Florence.....	1,620	211	Clerical work for Information Section.
Davis, Clint.....	3,800	646	In charge of Section of Information and Education.
Barbour, W. R.....	3,400	306	Assistant head of section.
Parr, Ruby L.....	1,680	252	Clerical work for Information Section.
DeJarnette, Tennie.....	2,600	208	Conservation programs for women's clubs.
Howell, Ruth C.....	1,620	194	Clerical work for Information Section.
Isola, Vico.....	3,800	228	Regional chief, Division of Information and Education.
Blair, Maurice.....	1,860	149	Clerical work for Information Section.
March-Mount, M.....	3,200	640	Conservation programs for women's clubs.
Hafemeister, A.....	1,680	336	Clerical work for Information Section.
Perry, E. L.....	4,800	816	In charge of Information and Education Section.
Dundis, E. K.....	1,920	192	Clerical work for Information Section.

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

	Estimated salary received in 1942	Salary chargeable to press, radio, motion pictures, and electrical transcriptions	Duties
Mobley, Clay.....	\$4,600	\$230	Preparing dramatic scripts for educational transcriptions, and other radio material explaining the benefits of cooperative organizations.
Kuipers, Josephine.....	1,660	1,660	Distributing records of above programs, which are circulated to about 600 stations.
Price, Frances.....	1,480	1,480	Do.

A list of employees of the United States Department of Agriculture whose full- or part-time duties include the preparation or distribution of information by the media of the press, radio, motion pictures, and electrical transcriptions—Continued

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION—continued

	Estimated salary received in 1942	Salary chargeable to press, radio, motion pictures, and electrical transcriptions	Duties
Hoag, W. G.	\$4,000	\$880	General extension and educational activities in connection with the cooperative credit institutions and cooperative marketing, purchasing, and business service organizations.
Fuhs, Catherine	1,660	83	Do.
Reid, E. B.	8,500	2,125	Do.
Hollabaugh, Beall	2,100	108	Do.
Sherman, Val C.	4,600	460	Do.
Hardy, Catherine	1,770	89	Do.
Randell, C. G.	6,200	1,550	Cooperative research and service livestock specialist.
Mitchell, R. G.	1,860	93	Secretary for information work.
Scott, Walter	2,600	1,560	Full-time, part-year, filming, directing, and editing motion pictures.
Ortlieb, George	2,600	780	Do.

FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Beers, Marvin	\$3,800	\$3,040	Chief of Radio Section.
Bryan, Jack H.	5,055	1,011	Directs activities of Division.
Burr, Charles	2,700	54	Prepares and assembles material.
Conaway, Orin B.	1,155	35	Do.
Dick, Gerry	3,482	1,741	Do.
Fox, Frances	2,267	1,927	Prepares and assembles material for radio.
Garside, Edward	2,780	139	Prepares and assembles material.
Goding, Harriet	2,441	195	Do.
Lloyd, Carl	1,810	36	Do.
Patterson, Alice E.	944	28	Types informational material.
Putney, Bryant	971	49	Supervises information specialists.
Stahl, Joseph	1,190	12	Prepares and assembles material.
Brown, Philip S.	2,107	126	Assists Director of Information.
Thompson, Shelby	2,325	209	Supervises information specialists.
McKinney, Edna	964	19	Types informational material.
McMillan, Virginia	1,329	51	Prepares and assembles material.
Zlotnick, Sylvia	1,541	31	Types informational material and answers phones.
Cleveland, Harlan	1,716	86	Prepares and assembles material.
Fischer, John	2,737	192	Directs activities of Division.
Gilbert, Mildred	1,786	71	Supervises typing of informational material.
McConnell, Leslie	824	25	Prepares and assembles material.
Schill, Ruth	2,934	352	Do.
Evans, Eva Knox	550	6	Do.
Bennett, Nellie	1,800	180	Prints photos for reproduction.
Cassell, Charles	1,800	180	Do.
Daley, Mary Rita	1,605	321	Selects photos for publication.
Lettau, Bernard	2,025	203	Prints photos for reproduction.
Older, Andrew	830	83	Selecting, editing, captioning photos, and preparing explanatory statements.
Stryker, Roy E.	5,750	575	Supervision of section.
Adams, Mark	1,111	111	Selecting, editing, captioning photos, and preparing explanatory statements.
McGrady, Patrick J.	2,300	805	Supervises region I information office, handling contacts, inquiries, and preparing material.
Hewlett, Gregory	2,300	805	Handling contacts, inquiries, and preparing material.
Banfield, Edward	2,800	1,595	Do.
McDonald, John F.	1,622	254	Do.
Goldstein, Sabina	1,620	243	Preparing material and answering inquiries.
Pastore, Mary J.	1,350	68	Typing informational material.
Brown, Philip	965	174	Handling contacts, inquiries, and preparing material.
Older, Julia	1,082	379	Do.
Garside, Edward	1,681	85	Do.
Isakson, Elmer	3,800	2,280	Supervising region II, handling contacts, inquiries, and preparing material.
Jones, Lloyd W.	2,296	1,378	Handling contacts, inquiries, and preparing material.
Hill, Christine S.	1,800	360	Preparing material and answering inquiries.
Hartl, Jane C.	1,440	115	Typing informational material.
Picard, Ralph	4,600	2,300	Supervising region III, handling contacts, inquiries, and preparing material.
Day, Ledford	3,200	1,440	Handling contacts, inquiries, and preparing material.
Kimberly, Daisy W.	903	54	Do.
McBride, Wilma S.	1,440	43	Typing informational material.
Dilworth, Donald	1,092	164	Handling contacts, inquiries, and preparing material.
Johnston, William W.	1,441	432	Preparing material and answering inquiries.
Trappnell, Edward R.	2,600	1,092	Region IV, handling contacts, inquiries, and preparing material.
Thompson, Marshall	3,370	2,392	Handling contacts, inquiries, and preparing material.
Tracy, Leonard	2,128	958	Do.
Doak, Eleanor D.	1,800	1,206	Do.
Honeycutt, Margaret	1,485	163	Typing, keeping records.
Kendrick, Bertie B.	1,280	64	Typing informational material.
Collier, Edward T.	4,600	2,760	Region V, handling contacts, inquiries, and preparing material.
Dent, William H.	3,600	1,440	Handling contacts, inquiries, and preparing material.
Stoney, George C.	2,174	935	Do.
Johnson, Miriam	1,530	352	Typing, keeping records.
Blackman, Elizabeth	1,320	66	Typing informational material.
Henderson, J. Lewis	3,255	1,302	Supervising region VI information office.
Rutland, Eugene	3,600	1,872	Handling contacts, inquiries, and preparing material.
Smith, Joy	1,900	774	Preparing material, answering inquiries.
Taylor, Elva	945	151	Typing, keeping records.
Wolf, George	1,900	760	Region VI, supervising, handling contacts, inquiries, and preparing material.
Crawford, Sophia	508	51	Typing informational material.
Lynn, Floyd H.	3,800	2,090	Region VII, handling contacts, inquiries, and preparing material.
Edwards, Evan	2,900	2,088	Handling contracts, inquiries, and preparing material.
Ryan, Joseph V.	1,400	210	Do.
Reckmeyer, Margaret	1,500	555	Preparing material, answering inquiries.
Dieb, Irene H.	1,440	101	Typing, keeping records.
Ritchey, June M.	840	42	Typing informational material.
Purnell, John	3,800	2,090	Supervising region VIII information office.
Herron, Leonard	2,300	1,265	Handling contacts, inquiries, and preparing material.
Nay, Zona	1,500	405	Typing, keeping records.
Soule, Frederick R.	4,100	2,050	Region IX, handling contacts, inquiries, and preparing material.
Albee, Ernest S.	2,900	1,885	Handling contacts, inquiries, and preparing material.
Klee, Victor	600	78	Preparing material, answering inquiries.
Winebrenner, Ralph	2,300	1,035	Handling contacts, inquiries, and preparing material.
Harris, Elizabeth L.	1,800	1,116	Preparing material, answering questions.
Thunen, Margaret	1,260	126	Typing, keeping records.
Paxton, Susanna H.	495	40	Preparing material, answering inquiries.
Tolbert, William H.	3,300	1,485	Region X, handling contacts, inquiries, and preparing material.
Wilson, Duane	2,600	390	Super. Handling contacts, inquiries, and preparing material.

A list of employees of the United States Department of Agriculture whose full- or part-time duties include the preparation or distribution of information by the media of the press, radio, motion pictures, and electrical transcriptions—Continued

FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION—continued

	Estimated salary received in 1942	Salary chargeable to press, radio, motion pictures, and electrical transcriptions	Duties
O'Rourke, William.....	\$2,027	\$1,115	Handling contacts, inquiries, and preparing material.
Stahl, Catherine.....	1,800	846	Preparing material, answering inquiries.
Costello, Gladys.....	1,400	210	Information work in northern area.
Lyons, Isabelle C.....	812	97	Typing and keeping records.
Staats, Wilbur.....	4,750	2,375	Region XI, handling contacts, inquiries and preparing material.
Clemes, William W.....	1,432	501	Handling contacts, inquiries, and preparing material.
Maughn, Helen.....	1,800	846	Do.
Platt, Rhoads F.....	1,440	130	Typing and keeping records.
Wilkinson, Garford L.....	3,800	2,280	Region XII, handling contacts, inquiries, and preparing material.
Mueller, Olga.....	820	139	Typing and keeping records.
Mazoranna, Rafael Torres.....	2,177	697	Region XIII, handling contacts, inquiries and preparing material.

BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS

Van Deman, Ruth.....	\$4,150	\$2,200	In charge information work of Bureau including weekly radio broadcasts, National Farm and Home Hour, on such subjects as food, nutrition, textiles, clothing, household equipment, family budgets.
Davis, Emily C.....	1,620	640	Preparing releases and magazine articles, providing information to representatives of the press.
Van Horn, Elma K.....	2,540	2,029	Writing consumer information material on effective buying and use of food and other materials, for use in newspapers, magazines, and on radio.
Hoseit, Mildred.....	1,614	113	In charge of photographic files.
Horsey, Irma G.....	1,920	576	Secretarial and clerical work.

OFFICE OF INFORMATION

Salisbury, Morse.....	\$8,000	\$3,200	Director of Information.
Tharin, Whitney.....	5,600	5,600	Chief of Press Service.
Charles, William K.....	4,600	4,600	Assistant Chief of Press Service—writing, editing, supervision.
Smith, Palmer.....	3,800	3,800	Scientific writing.
Smith, Katharine A.....	3,800	3,800	Research writing; particularly supplemented by pictures.
Tate, John.....	2,132	2,132	General writing and editing.
White, Leslie.....	3,200	3,200	Research writing, particularly for weekly press.
Wharton, Edna H.....	3,200	3,200	Home economics—writing and editing.
Forsythe, William J.....	3,200	3,200	Illustrations and photographs.
Briscoe, Sherman.....	2,600	2,600	Research writing for Negro press.
Hill, Ira B.....	2,300	2,300	Clerical work for Information Section.
Arnold, Alice.....	2,200	2,200	Daily Digest editor.
Bingham, Russell B.....	2,000	2,000	Clerical work for Information Section.
Phelps, Edna.....	1,980	1,980	Do.
Collins, June Y.....	1,620	1,620	Stenographic work for Information Section.
Large, Orville.....	1,620	1,620	Clerical work for Information Section.
Strickland, Louise.....	1,620	1,620	Stenographic work for Information Section.
Dieter, Dorothy M.....	1,440	1,440	Do.
Messenger.....	1,080	1,080	Messenger, operating mimeograph machine.
Mimeograph operator.....	1,260	1,260	Operating mimeograph machine.
Jarrett, Henry.....	5,600	5,600	Special articles on Department policy, secretarial statements, etc.
Arnett, Betty.....	1,440	1,440	Stenographer for Information Section.
Wing, DeWitt.....	5,200	1,300	Prepares articles for farm journals.
Kadderly, Wallace L.....	5,800	5,800	Chief, Radio Service, administrative supervision, directs participation of Department in network programs and arranges Department's part of National Farm and Home Hour.
DuMars, Maurice L.....	4,600	3,066	In charge of distribution of syndicated services to individual radio stations; relation with radio station farm program directors. Assists in National Farm and Home Hour. Correlates radio broadcasting of the Department and the 48 State agricultural extension services.
Baker, John.....	5,600	1,800	Do.
Coffin, Tristram.....	5,600	560	Liaison information officer between O. A. D. R. and Office of Information.
Gapen, Kenneth L.....	3,800	3,800	Western radio-program director.
Herndon, Charles A.....	3,700	3,700	Writes and supervises writing staff and service to radio and press associations.
Reynolds, Dana D.....	3,300	3,300	Writer of agricultural information.
Briggs, Cyrus R.....	3,300	3,300	Do.
Douglass, Helen C.....	3,100	3,100	Writer of home-economics information.
Downer, Viva T.....	1,800	1,800	Stenographer for information material.
McHale, Leona H.....	1,680	1,680	Do.
Spencer, Mabelle G.....	1,620	1,620	Stenographer for information material (San Francisco).

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

Barnes, George A.....	\$2,045	\$614	Plans, directs, and supervises information program for Soil Conservation Service.
Zimmerman, G. K.....	3,181	954	Plans and directs current information program, including press and radio material.
Dally, Alan.....	4,800	2,640	Plans, directs, and supervises information education program for region.
Susott, Arthur.....	4,600	3,450	Do.
Hammitt, James.....	4,600	1,472	Do.
Combs, Leslie R.....	4,600	230	Do.
Dale, Tom.....	4,600	1,380	Do.
Dunning, George F.....	4,600	1,380	Do.
Bissell, Paul.....	2,154	215	In charge of visual information program.
Rankin, Forney.....	2,375	594	Information specialist, writes special reports, speeches, articles, press releases, radio programs, etc.
King, Barrington.....	3,800	3,230	Prepares informational material for press, radio, farm papers, periodicals, and other similar media engaged in disseminating news and information.
Jones, Ewing.....	1,900	950	Supervised information and education work in region; writes radio scripts and press releases.
Beck, Virgil.....	2,068	1,241	Supervised current information activities in region; prepared material for press, radio, farm papers, periodicals, etc.
McGinnis, B. W.....	3,800	570	Prepares material on soil conservation for use in educational institutions; writes radio scripts.
Emerson, Arthur W.....	3,800	494	Plans, directs, and supervises information and education program for region.
Simms, D. Harper.....	3,380	1,352	Supervises information activities in region.
Carr, Harry L.....	3,200	320	Information specialist, prepares special reports, speeches, press releases, etc.
Pryor, William C.....	3,300	495	Do.
Radford, Rodney.....	2,693	404	Assists in visual information activities.
Maitz, Charles.....	3,300	1,485	Writes press and radio material and prepares picture panels, exhibits, posters, etc.
Reitz, W. W.....	3,300	330	Educational relations work; supplies teachers and schools with material on S. C.
Robinson, Bert.....	3,300	825	Supervises educational relations and visual information activities.
Jenkins, H. L.....	3,200	1,920	Supervises information activities, writes press and radio material for region.
Davis, David O.....	3,300	661	Supervises educational relations and visual information activities of region.

A list of employees of the United States Department of Agriculture whose full- or part-time duties include the preparation or distribution of information by the media of the press, radio, motion pictures, and electrical transcriptions—Continued

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE—continued

	Estimated salary received in 1942	Salary chargeable to press, radio, motion pictures, and electrical transcriptions	Duties
Webb, Charles.....	\$3,209	\$2,400	Writes material for press and radio.
Loyd, F. G.....	3,200	2,500	Prepares information for press and radio.
Swan, H. J.....	3,200	2,880	Supervises current information program in region; writes material for press and radio.
Sandoval, Angel.....	400	20	Special Spanish-American information work.
Harper, Frank B.....	3,400	3,400	Production and dissemination of press and radio material.
Lloyd, Walter.....	3,300	2,310	Supervises press and radio activities in region.
Lillard, John.....	3,200	320	Educational relations and visual information specialist in region.
Sisk, Leon.....	2,700	2,565	Prepares radio scripts; Farm Flash material; press releases; special reports.
Lathrop, William H.....	2,900	290	Prepares charts, slides, film strips, exhibits, displays, distributes same and movies.
Hulmagne, R. W.....	2,600	208	Regional photographer.
Jarrett, Alfred W.....	2,775	2,775	Motion-picture photographer.
Jones, Myers.....	2,597	779	Visual information work in region; distributes motion pictures.
Lowary, George.....	2,400	240	Photography for Information Section.
Walch, Orin.....	2,400	360	Photographer.
Jenkins, Elvin.....	2,000	720	Do.
McLean, B. C.....	2,500	500	Regional photographer.
Scott, Duncan.....	1,500	1,125	Press and radio writing.
Branstead, Robert.....	2,000	500	Still- and motion-picture photography.
Bonner, Catherine.....	1,680	672	Stenographer for Information Section.
Jones, Laura.....	1,620	567	Do.
Wilkin, Ella.....	1,620	648	Do.
Bonner, Martha.....	1,920	1,152	Do.
Lee, Lyda.....	1,500	150	Stenographic and clerical duties of Information Section.
Busch, Elsie.....	1,500	75	Do.
Hathaway, Maxine.....	1,680	336	Do.
Shaw, Evelyn.....	1,680	117	Do.
Moore, Elizabeth.....	1,500	225	Do.
Daniel, Lorena.....	1,680	386	Do.
Jacob, Leta.....	1,620	567	Do.
Grover, Angeline.....	1,740	348	Do.
Harman, Ruth.....	1,440	576	Do.
Clark, Marjory.....	1,680	168	Do.
Rutledge, Sue.....	1,440	720	Do.
Newland, Dorothy.....	1,620	1,296	Do.
Moore, Lucile.....	1,680	84	Do.
Speas, Nan P.....	1,620	340	Do.
Wood, Mildred.....	1,613	1,210	Do.
Bortfeldt, Donald.....	400	40	Do.
Fletcher, Pauline.....	1,620	356	Do.
Brittain, Elaine.....	1,080	162	Performed librarians' duties in addition to stenographic and clerical work
Felcer, Xina.....	1,800	180	Stenographic and clerical duties for Information Section.
Herman, Marion.....	1,300	65	Do.
Samuel, Claire.....	1,620	243	Do.
Smlow, Ann.....	1,725	517	Do.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

Walters, Allyn A.....	\$4,600	\$2,760	Has administrative responsibility for information services.
O'Brien, Eileen.....	2,000	500	Secretary and office assistant.
MacLeod, Lorna.....	1,620	648	Stenographer for information section.
Frederick, Marjorie.....	1,620	972	Do.
Hartogensis, Harold.....	3,800	2,850	Radio and press releases.
Molarsky, Osmond.....	3,200	2,400	Radio writer.
Wolfsohn, Leo.....	3,200	2,400	Press releases.
Lambert, Robert.....	3,800	2,850	Press releases and special articles.
Weeks, James J.....	3,200	2,400	Do.
Lorton, Dale Etter.....	3,200	2,400	Do.
Jessie Dame.....	1,800	180	Clerical services and motion-picture work.
Sekaer, Peter.....	2,900	290	Photographer.
Stephens, A. Norris.....	2,600	130	Do.
(4 vacancies).....	1,633	816	Press and radio writers.

SURPLUS MARKETING ADMINISTRATION

Hasselman, J. B.....	\$5,950	\$1,488	Administrative duties.
Koenig, Nathan.....	4,750	2,375	Administrative and press duties.
Snell, George F.....	3,950	2,370	Press and publications.
Morris, George A., Jr.....	3,950	1,975	Press and reports.
Hall, Clyde C.....	3,200	1,600	Editorial and reports.
Parker, William J.....	3,200	1,800	Editorial and illustrations.
Dodge, Phillip J.....	2,600	1,040	Special publications.
Ward, William B.....	2,600	1,690	Press and reports.
Lyons, James Grant.....	2,600	520	Do.
Fraber, Lucia M.....	1,845	184	Secretarial duties.
Dozier, Adelyn D.....	1,725	345	Clerical and typing work.
White, Miriam M.....	1,530	459	Stenographic work.
Hackney, George.....	1,440	360	Clerical work.
Trachman, A. M.....	3,950	150	Press, radio, and reports.
Walsh, J. Don.....	3,500	1,400	Do.
Hansen, Dorothea W.....	2,700	1,620	Radio work.
McCaffrey, Rose G.....	1,680	336	Stenographic duties.
Purvis, Beatrice A.....	1,440	144	Clerical work.
Typist.....	1,440	288	Typing work.
Berry, Evelyn J.....	1,620	324	Stenographic work.
Freyman, V. P.....	3,200	1,600	Press, radio, and reports.
Wallace, D. A.....	3,200	800	Reports and publications.
Stenographer.....	1,440	432	Stenographic work.
Faught, Millard.....	3,200	1,600	Press, radio, and reports.
Ramsey, C. F., Jr.....	2,600	910	Press and reports.
Feldman, J.....	2,000	400	Press work.
Pollkoff, Lilly.....	1,440	432	Stenographic work.
Schoenbach, Meno.....	3,750	2,350	Press, radio, and reports.
Justice, O. E.....	2,600	910	Press and reports.
Erwin, Loretta R.....	1,620	486	Stenographic work.

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS

Alford, E. J.....	\$845	\$845	Distributing films to camps.
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Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BYRD. I yield.

Mr. WHEELER. I am not criticizing the Senator in charge of the bill, the chairman of the subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee of the Senate, because in all fairness to him I think he has worked hard and has done a very conscientious job. I have not been one of those who have criticized the appropriations of the Department of Agriculture; but I must confess that when the figures for the various departments were presented to me, showing the number of chauffeurs, the number of cars used, and the number of miles traveled, I was shocked.

If I correctly read the figures, in 1942 the Office for Emergency Management had 35 cars and 42 chauffeurs. The Panama Canal had 150 full-time chauffeurs. The Veterans' Administration had 103 full-time chauffeurs.

My understanding is that there is a very decided shortage of rubber in the United States, and that in order to preserve what rubber we have, probably by the 1st of July gasoline will be rationed all over the United States, not because of the shortage of gasoline, but because of the shortage of rubber.

What will the people of the United States say when gasoline is rationed from one end of the country to the other for the purpose of preserving rubber, when they see that the various departments of the Government have such great numbers of automobiles and chauffeurs, and that the total amount of travel is 211,886,978 miles?

Let us stop and ask ourselves what the people will say. Does any Senator think that they will sit by complacently and say that the Government of the United States may furnish chauffeurs to all the bureaucrats in Washington? One of the departments has 35 cars, with 42 chauffeurs. Does any Senator think that the people will sit by complacently and say that each of the many officials in the departments is to be permitted to have an unlimited supply of gasoline, with an X card, and travel wherever he pleases, from one end of the country to the other?

Let us stop and think of it from the standpoint of the effect on the people of the country. We hear much talk about unity. We shall not have unity in the United States if the Congress, the various departments, and the Bureau of the Budget permit such things to go on. Let us make no mistake about it.

I fear for what may happen to our form of government if we do not put a stop to some of the wasteful and extravagant expenditures by the Government departments, when the rank and file of the people are asked not to use their automobiles and to submit to rationing to the very limit. We must stop such waste; and the time to stop it is before public opinion is aroused to such an extent that the very structure of government may be torn down. We ought to stop it before it is too late.

I entirely agree with the statement which was made a moment ago by the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG], that it was a mistake for the

O. P. A. to give an unlimited supply of gasoline to anybody. Estimates should have been made, and those who use gasoline should have been held to the absolute minimum.

When we permit an unlimited supply of gasoline to all the departments, all the secretaries, and all the officials who are traveling around over the country, whether in the Indian Service or the Department of Agriculture, piling up a total of 211,000,000 miles of travel, Senators know that there will be bootlegging of gasoline.

It will be transferred from one person to another, and we shall not be able to stop it. Bootlegging in gasoline will reach a point equaled only by the bootlegging which existed during prohibition. The condition will become chaotic.

Many persons are denouncing the newspapers because they are criticizing the Congress. I think that much of the criticism which has been directed against Congress is absolutely unfair. Many persons in the Government departments are hanging on to good jobs and receiving better pay than they could obtain anywhere in private industry. Many of the officials and employees of the departments receive cards entitling them to an unlimited supply of gasoline. They do not have to furnish their own cars; they do not have to furnish their own tires. The man who works in the shop or the store must furnish his own car, his own gasoline, and his own tires, and pay the expenses of taking care of his car; but many of those who are running around over the country and receiving better salaries from the Government than they could get in private industry are furnished cars, gasoline, and repairs. A great many of the officials in the departments never had a chauffeur before in their lives. They never knew what it was to have a chauffeur. I will venture the assertion that some of them were very lucky even to have automobiles. Some of them could not make their salt in private industry, and yet they are being driven around by chauffeurs.

Look at the number of cars in Washington with Government tags, used by Government officials who are driven around by chauffeurs. In ordinary times it would not be so bad to spend money for such purposes; but at a time such as this, in the crisis which we are now facing, I think it is little less than criminal to permit such a thing to go on.

I think the Senator from Virginia has done fine work in showing the facts to the people and to the Congress. If the facts were not brought to light such practices would continue.

I venture the assertion that very few Members of Congress were aware how many automobiles were being operated by the various departments, and how many chauffeurs were employed. Are the cars and chauffeurs used only for official business? Certainly not.

All of us have attended private dinners at which we have seen departmental officials driven up in official cars by official chauffeurs. They have not been used solely for official business.

Members of the Senate have been criticized regarding the use of gasoline for

their automobiles. Departmental officials do not have to be elected to office. They do not have to spend money in campaigns; they do not have to make campaigns. Oh, no. They are appointed to fat jobs. They do not have to make any donations. They are appointed to fat jobs, and then they are driven around by their official chauffeurs. Yet they come here and try to say to the Congress of the United States, "You must vote for this bill as it came down here without the crossing of a 't' or the dotting of an 'i.'" They have their publicity bureaus, for which we furnish the money. We provide them the money for the publicity bureaus, which attack Members of Congress. Is it any wonder that the newspapers say that Members of Congress are spineless and weak when we do things of that kind?

It is time for Congress to assert itself and put a stop to some of these things; and if the Congress does not do it, the people of the United States will say—and rightfully so—"What is the use of having a Congress? What is the use of having a parliamentary government?" While we are talking about fighting for the four freedoms all over the world and fighting for democracy, parliamentary government is being undermined right here in our own country not only by the newspapers, about which we have been talking, but by the departments in Washington, with their publicity bureaus and agents. Other Senators can "take it" if they wish to do so; but, so far as I am concerned, I am not going to "take it" from the departments.

What I have said has not been said with the slightest degree of criticism of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], because I think the Senator from Georgia, as the head of the Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations, has done a conscientious job and has worked hard. The responsibility is not his alone; it is the responsibility of every Member of the Senate and it is the responsibility of the Bureau of the Budget.

The Bureau of the Budget has more responsibility in the matter than anyone else, because the Bureau of the Budget is supposed to examine these items; and when it finds that 14 or 44 chauffeurs are employed, to inquire as to the need for them. What excuse can the Department of Agriculture give to the Bureau of the Budget for the employment of 44 chauffeurs in one bureau and 15 in another? What justification can it assert for saying, "We need 15 chauffeurs to drive these bureaucrats around"? What excuse can it give for having in some of its bureaus and agencies a large number of automobiles, many of which are not at all necessary? There is no excuse. The Bureau of the Budget is supposed to advise the Appropriations Committee as to what is necessary and to furnish the details, because no Appropriations Committee, and no other committee, has the time to examine the details and to ascertain whether this automobile or that automobile is absolutely necessary in a particular department. The Bureau of the Budget is set up for that purpose, and it is supposed to act in that capacity. I say that the Bureau

of the Budget has not done its duty when it sends to Congress a recommendation for appropriations of this kind.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, in order to complete the record with respect to automobiles, I desire to make it clear that the figure of 18,948 automobiles covers only the strictly nondefense agencies of the Government and is as of February 28, 1942. The figure is compiled from statements sent in over the signature of the head of each department. It does not include trucks; it does not include any automobiles in the service of agencies connected with the War Department or the Navy Department. I assume that quite a number of automobiles have recently been purchased for the Office for Emergency Management and the Office of Price Administration. The figures relative to such automobiles are not available in this report.

With respect to trucks, the Civilian Conservation Corps camps alone have 23,003 trucks, and other departments also have trucks. Likewise, the report does not include automobiles which are rented by the departments, for which payments of from 3 to 5 cents a mile are made. There are many such automobiles.

My objection to the amendment, Mr. President, is that it gives to the departments an unnecessarily great latitude in interchanging appropriations which are made by Congress. I think a latitude of 5 percent is sufficient. That has been the law. It is proposed to change it to 10 percent. The House passed the bill with the 5-percent provision, and I hope very much that the Senate will reject the committee amendment.

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield before he takes his seat?

Mr. BYRD. I yield.

Mr. LEE. Rejecting the pending amendment would not remedy the situation which the Senator has pointed out in mentioning chauffeurs and automobiles, would it?

Mr. BYRD. Not at all. It would simply impose a little additional restriction—not much, but a very little.

Mr. LEE. Does the Senator think that any money would be saved if the amendment were rejected?

Mr. BYRD. I think money would be saved in the sense that the will of Congress would be more accurately carried out if a transfer of 5 percent rather than 10 percent were permitted.

Mr. LEE. The Senator has made an amazing revelation to us with regard to automobiles and chauffeurs used by the departments. I wonder if the Senator has in mind amendments which he will offer, or which will later come up, so as to give us an opportunity to vote to correct this situation. I should like not simply to hear about the situation but to do something about it. Some weeks ago on the floor of the Senate I made the statement that unless the departments go through their own lists and eliminate everything which is not essential, we shall do it for them, and we may not have time to do it as carefully as they could do it. I hope the Senator has in mind some amendments or some recommendation whereby we can correct the situation.

It is quite all right for us to talk about it and to protest against it; but if the Senator has some amendments, I should like to have him offer them, so that we shall have a chance to vote against the expenditure of money for unnecessary automobiles and chauffeurs.

Mr. BYRD. Let me say to the Senator, Mr. President, that the difficulty about correcting the situation by an amendment to this bill, or attempting to control the purchase of automobiles by an amendment to this bill is that such an amendment would be subject to a point of order, I suppose, on the ground that it would be legislation on an appropriation bill. If the Senator will support it, I shall be perfectly willing to offer an amendment providing that neither the Department of Agriculture nor any other Department may purchase new automobiles at this time. Individuals are not now permitted to purchase them. We are required to do with our old automobiles, so why should the departments be permitted to purchase new automobiles, especially when the Department of Agriculture now has 4,500?

Mr. LEE. Would not the Committee on Appropriations be the correct place to go in order to have that situation taken care of?

Mr. BYRD. In view of the power which the departments have to transfer funds, I do not think such a course would be adequate.

Mr. LEE. That is the point to which I was leading up. Would the rejection of this amendment prohibit the use of unnecessary automobiles or chauffeurs?

Mr. BYRD. No; I think it would only limit to 5 percent the transfer of funds to be used for such purposes. The amendment proposed by the Appropriations Committee doubles the amount which the agencies of the Department may now transfer within each bureau or division. I do not think that rejecting the committee amendment would wholly remedy the situation. We happened to be discussing this amendment, and I brought up these facts because I thought the Senate should know of the necessity, as I see it, of controlling administrative expenses of the departments in a more effective way than is now being done.

Mr. LEE. Then if the amendment should be rejected, the amount which could be transferred for such purposes would remain at 5 percent; is that correct?

Mr. BYRD. Five percent is the amount provided in the present law, and in the pending bill as it was passed by the House. The Senate Appropriations Committee desires to increase it to 10 percent.

With the support of the Senator from Oklahoma, the Senator from Virginia will be very glad to offer an amendment next week to provide that the Department of Agriculture shall not purchase new automobiles for the coming year, and a similar amendment to apply to other departments when their respective appropriation bills come up. Why cannot they do with their old automobiles, just as we are required to do?

Mr. LEE. Would what the Senator from Virginia suggests correct the situation as to the employment of chauffeurs?

Mr. BYRD. No; of course it would not correct the situation as to the employment of chauffeurs.

Mr. LEE. I do not believe that the people of this country would approve of the employment of so many chauffeurs unless their employment can be justified.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, if the Senator from Virginia offers a suggestion relative to the purchase of automobiles, why does not the Senator from Oklahoma offer an amendment prohibiting the employment of chauffeurs?

Mr. LEE. The Senator from Virginia has studied this matter, slept with it, lived with it so long, and is so familiar with it, that I think he is in a better position to offer such an amendment.

Mr. BYRD. All the Senator from Virginia wants is some assurance of support, and then he will be glad to offer such an amendment.

Mr. LEE. I am sure of that. Let me say that I was not attempting to embarrass the Senator in any way.

Mr. BYRD. I am not embarrassed in any way. After all, we should not permit the employment of unnecessary chauffeurs and the departments should not be permitted to buy new cars.

Mr. LEE. I am not only against unnecessary expenditures such as those which the Senator from Virginia has pointed out, but I want to do something about them. I should like to have the Senator offer an amendment or introduce a measure which would give me an opportunity to express my feelings in a more concrete and definite way than simply by expressing myself verbally.

Mr. BYRD. I shall be glad to confer with the Senator next week relative to that matter. In the meantime I think it is our duty to do something by way of expressing ourselves with reference to the pending amendment.

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

Mr. BYRD. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I desire to thank the Senator from Virginia for placing in the RECORD yesterday a complete statement of county agricultural conservation association expenses in connection with the 1940 agricultural conservation program. I notice that a county in Colorado, Dolores County, has the distinction—it is not an honor—of having a higher percentage for administrative expenses than any other county in the United States. Its percentage is 89.2. That takes almost all the money. Agriculture in that county is new, and the farms are very large, and I simply cannot understand why 89.2 percent should be taken for administration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GILLETTE in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the amendment reported by the committee.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I was greatly impressed by the very moving and eloquent defense by the Senator from Virginia of his friendship for the farmers of this Nation. It was one of the finest illustrations I have ever seen of putting up a straw man to knock him down. The Senator from Georgia had not said that the Senator from Virginia was an enemy of the farmers of this

country. When he rose to make the correction in the course of the statement of the Senator from Virginia the Senator from Virginia declined to yield to enable the Senator from Georgia to clarify his position and permit him to make a statement at that time, because, of course, it might have destroyed the effect of his very eloquent speech pledging his eternal allegiance and fealty to all that promotes the welfare of the agricultural interests of the Nation.

No one here has said that the Senator from Virginia was an enemy of the farmer. I had stated, and I reiterate, and the RECORD will bear it out, that the Senator from Virginia has opposed very vigorously the provisions of agricultural appropriation bills. As to whether he was working in the welfare of the farmer or whether he was opposed to the best interests of the farmer must be merely a matter of opinion of each individual; but I have not stated that he was an enemy of the farmer. I appreciated and enjoyed his speech, and I am glad he would not yield at a point which might have destroyed its continuity, for I think his speech should be preserved to posterity. Many of us who will go on the stump in the campaign this summer and fall might well profit by the address of the Senator from Virginia, showing his loyalty and allegiance to the farmer.

Mr. President, the pending question with regard to automobiles has to do with the interchange of appropriations, as provided on page 92. As I have said heretofore, until 1939, beginning back in 1909, more than 30 years, the Department has been allowed authority to interchange appropriations, not exceeding 10 percent, within each specific bureau provided the money was interchanged for the same purpose and object which was specified in the Budget.

In other words, it is impossible to transfer an appropriation which has been made for salaries and personnel to the purchase of automobiles; it is impossible to transfer a travel item to some administrative expenses or for the purchase of paper or equipment or office supplies. The provision merely permits some small latitude within a bureau in dealing with questions which might arise in the course of a year.

I have never been a very great advocate of the 10-percent interchange appropriation provision. When it was placed back in the bill in 1939, I succeeded in having it made 5 percent, the amount that it is today; but I have thought that, in view of the fact that there have been drastic reductions made in all branches of the scientific and research work the Department can do for the coming year they should be allowed some small leeway in dealing with emergencies which might arise.

No charge has been made that this authority has ever been abused in the years that have gone. It has been in the bill for more than 30 years. The Department of Agriculture, in coming before the Appropriations Committees of the Congress each year, points out the transfers and exchanges they have made under this authorization. It will be found from page 476 of the House hearings, part II, that

in the year 1937, with the authority to transfer 10 percent within a bureau, the total transfers amounted to \$6,200; in 1938 the transfers amounted to \$108,000; in 1939 there were no transfers made whatever. So it is not a power which has been abused.

I asked the Department to submit a statement as to the reason for this authority. I shall undertake to read some portion of the statement:

NATURE OF AUTHORITY

The authority so proposed would permit interchanges between subappropriation items within an appropriation of not to exceed 10 percent. Under no conditions could a subappropriation be decreased by more than 10 percent, but in cases of extraordinary emergency a subitem could be increased by more than 10 percent.

In other words, the Department could not, under any conditions, transfer more than 10 percent of any one of the sub-items of appropriation.

For example, there are 16 subappropriation items included in the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Plant Industry" and should an emergency arise (an illustration of which, relating to the need for emergency hemp production, will be found at page 1115 of the hearings before the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate) it would be possible to transfer to the subappropriation "cotton and other fiber crops and diseases" an amount not exceeding 10 percent from the other subappropriations under the appropriation, "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Plant Industry."

I asked the Department to submit an example. They had stated that they had two or three emergencies before them at the present time. I should like to be allowed to read one of the examples the Department has cited:

ILLUSTRATIONS

Additional examples illustrating the need for 10 percent instead of 5 percent limitation on the interchange of appropriations:

1. Emergency castor-bean production in the United States, which is imminent if transportation facilities from South America become more restricted, will call for a large expansion of acreage, possibly up to 200,000 acres. Seed supplies are being produced this year in anticipation of possible acreage expansion requirements in 1943. The technical guidance and supervision of this expansion would be part of the work done under subappropriation "Drug and related plants," Bureau of Plant Industry. To provide enough technicians properly to discharge this function, however, would necessitate the temporary assignment of additional qualified men from such subappropriations as "Cereal crops and diseases" and "Forage crops and diseases."

In other words, frequently there is no actual transfer of funds, but merely a transfer of personnel, which is paid with the funds which are allocated for one purpose to do work upon some new and desirable objective which has been called to the attention of the Department since the enactment of the appropriation bill.

Since similar assignments would have to be made from these same subappropriation items to "Cotton and Other Fiber Crops and Diseases" in order to meet emergency hemp production problems, as already cited, it is doubtful if both the castor-bean and hemp projects could be handled suitably within the 5-percent limitation.

There is also another illustration given of the importance of this authority for dealing with such things as the production of morphine, guayule, Hevea rubber, waxy corn, and other plants.

I may point out as one of the Senators who have been most vigorous in his opposition to this power of transfer and most critical of the department for not making research into rubber, that, under the existing law, it was absolutely impossible for the Department of Agriculture to transfer funds from one function to another so as to make investigation into rubber.

NO AUTHORITY TO EXCEED SPECIFIC LIMITATIONS

The authorization for the interchange of appropriations gives no authority to increase the amounts established in the pending appropriation bill for expenditure for specific objects, such as travel, or personal services in the District of Columbia, etc., on which the Congress has placed a ceiling. In particular, by section 4 of the pending bill the Secretary of Agriculture is directed to cover into miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury, the sum of \$1,500,000 of the amounts set up in the 1943 Budget for travel expenses, thereby establishing a ceiling on the amount that may be expended therefor. The authorization contained under "Interchange of Appropriations" would not permit the Department of Agriculture to increase the amount so made available.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the portions of this statement which I have not read to the Senate may be printed in the RECORD at this place in my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. DOXEY in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.

The matter referred to is as follows:

INTERCHANGE OF APPROPRIATIONS

This paragraph contains authority permitting transfers, between the various appropriation items, of appropriations made for the work of any bureau, division or office. It has been carried in the bill for 30 years and constitutes an essential administrative arrangement, especially when emergencies arise such as the present war, when the Department must take immediate steps to meet problems of finding substitutes for products formerly imported, increased demands for supplies of products already produced in insufficient quantities, etc. Prior to the fiscal year 1939 the limitation for such interchange was fixed at 10 percent. In that fiscal year the limitation was reduced to 5 percent.

SCHEDULE OF TRANSFERS

A schedule of the transfers made under this authorization during the fiscal years 1937 to 1941, inclusive, appears at page 476 of part 2 of the hearings before the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, on the Agriculture Department appropriation bill for 1943. By the very nature of the interchange authorization, it is impossible to provide a schedule of amounts which would be so transferred in the future since the purpose of the authority is to provide for contingencies which cannot be foreseen in sufficient detail to include the changes in the Budget and in the act. However, it has been the custom of the Department to make a complete report to the Congress on the use of this authority each year, and this practice will of course be continued so that the Congress can review in detail the use made by the Department of the authority provided.

2. Emergency propagation of plant materials of strategic importance, for use in the

United States and tropical America, is calling for the conversion of greenhouse space at Beltsville from work normally done under the subappropriation item "Fruit and vegetable crops and diseases," to work done under the subappropriation items "Drug and related plants," and "Cereal crops and diseases; and to special projects, as rubber investigations and vegetable seed production. The plant materials being propagated include cinchona (for morphine), guayule, hevea rubber, waxy corn (a special source of starch), and biennial vegetable seed crops of which supplies in this country are limited. It is barely possible that these necessary temporary adjustments could be accomplished under the 5-percent limitation, but there is sufficient doubt to warrant an increase in the limitation in order not to limit unduly the efforts to meet urgent requirements.

TEN PERCENT WOULD BE USED SPARINGLY

The foregoing examples are cited to illustrate extreme types of adjustment deemed necessary in the present emergency. Other needed adjustments, within subappropriation items, involving financial, work, or line projects, probably can be accomplished within the 5-percent limitation. It would be the intention not to exceed 5 percent except where circumstances warranted, as in the examples cited.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, now I shall deal very briefly with the statements which have been made with reference to the use of automobiles by the several departments.

I desire to see effected every economy possible. If we can reduce the number of automobiles under the Department of Agriculture, they should be reduced in number, just as in the case of any other department or agency of the Government. But I wish to point out that the Department of Agriculture is the one agency of the Government which deals with people in the great open spaces; it is the one agency charged with the responsibility of carrying on a program of work which touches every one of the 3,000 counties of the 48 States of the Union.

Let us look over the statement that was submitted to the House committee showing the uses to which these automobiles will be put. It is found on page 526 of the House hearings.

The office of the Secretary of Agriculture has three automobiles. It may be that the Secretary's office should not be afforded any automobile. I should have no particular complaint if the Secretary of Agriculture and all the other Members of the Cabinet were placed on the same footing with Senators, and compelled to buy their own cars and their own gas; but certainly the Secretary of Agriculture should not be singled out among all the members of the Cabinet and discriminated against in this or in any other respect.

The Office of Experiment Stations has three automobiles. I assume that no one would say that three automobiles for the Office of Experiment Stations was an excessive number of cars for that important work.

The special research fund has to do with research work that is done in every State of the Union, work in the State of South Carolina in dealing with blue mold and other diseases of tobacco plants, work in the State of California performed in conjunction with State agencies in attempting to solve some of the problems of the citrus growers. That agency has 18 automobiles.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics has two automobiles.

We come next to the Bureau of Animal Industry, which has 800 automobiles. When it is stated that the Bureau of Animal Industry has 800 automobiles, to one who had absolutely no knowledge of the work done by the Bureau, that would sound like a great many cars. However, one of the most important essentials in this Nation today is the preservation of the health of our people. The Government, recognizing that fact, has appropriated millions of dollars in years past to enable its agents to visit every dairy farm in the United States so as to inspect the herds of dairy cattle, to see whether they are infected with tuberculosis or Bang's disease, or other diseases which are likely to bring ill health to the youth who drink milk. That program alone, covering the inspection of every one of the dairy farms in the United States, would be dragged out almost to eternity, certainly for more than a thousand years, if the employees of the Department of Agriculture had no automobiles in which to make the inspections.

Under that agency also is a considerable appropriation for eliminating the cattle tick. Anyone who is familiar with the problems of owners of cattle which are infested with ticks knows that it would not be possible to drive the cattle to Washington to have them dipped in order to kill the ticks. It is necessary to go to the fields where the cattle are, and it is not at all unreasonable that cars should be furnished to expedite this program, and thereby hasten the day, which is almost at hand, when the cattle tick will be entirely eliminated in the United States.

Also under this agency, which has 800 cars, is a hog cholera control program. The officials and the veterinarians are compelled to go into every county of the United States where there are farmers producing hogs and pork to inspect their animals, and to see whether they are infected with the hog cholera. Naturally it requires a number of automobiles, and

many miles of travel, to make such investigations.

It may be said, Mr. President, that we can force the farmer who is producing hogs, and the dairy farmer who has cattle which are being destroyed by tuberculosis and by Bangs disease, and cattle which are infected with the cattle tick, to take over the expense of treating their own animals. If we wish to reverse what has been the policy of this Government for a great number of years, that is one thing, but certainly we would put ourselves in a ridiculous and absurd situation if we said we were going to do away with cars, and then make appropriations available to carry on the police work on far-flung fronts where it would be absolutely necessary to have some means of reaching the points where the animals were located in order that the diseases might be eliminated, and the health of the people preserved.

Other items under this Bureau include the inspection of meats, discharging the provisions of the Virus-Serum-Vaccine Act, and the eradication of the foot-and-mouth and other contagious diseases of animals, which each year bring about losses running into millions of dollars, not only to the owners of the stock, but affecting the very economy of the Nation.

It might be well to consider the question whether the Government of the United States has the slightest responsibility for aiding those who are suffering losses by virtue of these many diseases of animals, but certainly it would be the height of absurdity to appropriate huge sums for carrying on the work of treating the diseases all over the United States, and then do away with all the automobiles and all means of transportation for reaching the farms where the animals are located. That is particularly true now, when we are engaged in a great war, and when calls are going forth every day to the farmers to increase their production of hogs and cattle, not only in order to feed our own people, but to discharge our obligations and commitments under the Lend-Lease Act, and to enable our Allies in the war to continue fighting.

Mr. President, I shall not take the time of the Senate to discuss in detail every bureau of the Department of Agriculture, and the uses to which the cars assigned it are put. I do ask to have printed in the RECORD at this point the break-down statement by bureaus showing the number of automobiles in each of the agencies, and the number proposed to be purchased.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

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

Passenger-carrying vehicles, 1942, and estimated, 1943¹

Item	Total			Number and cost of new cars, 1943					Maintenance		
	Estimated, 1942	Estimated, 1943	Net change	New cars to be purchased	Old cars to be exchanged	Estimated, gross cost of new cars	Estimated, allowance for old cars	Estimated, net cost of new cars	Estimated, maintenance cost, 1942	Estimated, maintenance cost, 1943	Net change in estimated maintenance cost
Office of the Secretary.....	3	3	0	1	1	\$1,500	\$700	\$800	\$1,750	\$1,750	-----
Office of Experiment Stations.....	3	3	0	1	1	935	50	885	625	625	-----
Special research fund.....	18	16	-2	3	3	2,245	340	1,905	3,700	3,850	+\$150
Bureau of Agricultural Economics.....	2	2	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----	400	400	-----

¹ Includes estimated total of trucks for the fiscal years 1942 and 1943.

Passenger-carrying vehicles, 1942, and estimated, 1943—Continued

Item	Total			Number and cost of new cars, 1943					Maintenance		
	Estimated, 1942	Estimated, 1943	Net change	New cars to be purchased	Old cars to be exchanged	Estimated, gross cost of new cars	Estimated, allowance for old cars	Estimated, net cost of new cars	Estimated, maintenance cost, 1942	Estimated, maintenance cost, 1943	Net change in estimated maintenance cost
Bureau of Animal Industry.....	800	789	-11	189	189	\$127,575	\$18,900	\$108,675	\$228,000	\$224,865	-\$3,135
Bureau of Dairy Industry.....	5	4	-1	0	0				600	500	-100
Bureau of Plant Industry.....	159	167	+8	24	24	18,000	2,125	15,875	33,300	36,310	+3,010
Forest Service.....	729	735	+6	93	93	63,685	7,280	56,405	132,030	125,649	-6,381
Forest roads and trails.....	58	67	+9	15	15	10,775	830	9,945	10,680	10,920	+240
Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering.....	21	20	-1	2	2	1,450	150	1,300	3,950	3,600	-350
Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.....	587	284	-3	45	45	31,725	3,535	28,190	71,750	67,465	-4,285
White pine blister rust control.....	73	73	0	9	9	6,300	750	5,550	17,400	16,620	-780
Agricultural Marketing Service.....	294	303	+9	65	65	47,125	6,500	40,625	58,800	60,600	+1,800
Soil Conservation Service.....	1,790	1,814	+24	285	285	207,125	7,125	200,000	620,000	625,830	+5,830
Land utilization and retirement of submarginal land (Soil Conservation Service).....	105	47	-58	5	5	3,635	125	3,510	67,500	16,215	-51,285
Conservation and use of agricultural land resources.....	7	7	0	0	0				1,600	1,685	+85
Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation (Northeast timber salvage).....	30	30	0	0	0				11,000	12,000	+1,000
Farm Security Administration.....	234	232	-2	35	35	28,650	3,065	25,585	60,369	105,000	+44,631
Water facilities.....	42	30	-12	10	10	7,620	250	7,370	13,608	10,350	-3,258
Cooperative farm forestry.....	21	22	+1	11	4	7,800	100	7,700	7,200	7,590	+390
Water conservation and use.....	12	26	+14	14	0	11,900		11,900		13,000	+13,000
Rural Electrification Administration.....	1	1	0	0	0				250	250	
Beltsville Research Center.....	4	5	+1	0	0				600	750	+150
Farm Credit Administration.....	4	4	0	0	0				950	850	-100
Total, passenger-carrying vehicles.....	4,702	4,684	-18	807	786	578,045	51,825	526,220	1,346,062	1,346,674	+612
Total, trucks, estimated ²	16,340	16,340									
Total, all automotive equipment.....	21,042	21,024	-18								
Deduct passenger cars purchased and exchanged and cost thereof, 1942.....				-917	-896	611,915	67,006	544,909			
Reduction in passenger cars and cost 1943 as compared with 1942.....				-110	-110	-33,870	-15,181	-18,689			

² The 1942 fleet shown in the Budget estimates last year totaled 194 cars. This figure was in error, as 40 old cars which were retained were inadvertently omitted, and is corrected here to show the estimated total fleet for 1942 as 234 units.

³ Trucks are listed entirely for informational purposes—not implemented in the estimates in same manner as the passenger automobiles—the figure for 1943 is same as for 1942 entirely for purpose of comparability as to grand total.

⁴ Of this total, 488 passenger-carrying vehicles and 686 trucks, or a total of 1,174 units remain to be purchased as of Dec. 31, 1941. There is reason to believe that the Department will not be able to obtain the balance of its requirements for these cars due to present conditions. Therefore, based on 1942 estimates, it is possible that total cars available will be inadequate for the present fiscal year. (Prepared by Office of Budget and Finance, Jan. 6, 1942.)

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I should like to point out that the Forest Service has a great many automobiles—729 cars being under that service. That sounds like a staggering number of automobiles. Let us cut them off, do away with the automobiles, and let the 600,000,000 acres of forest land in this country, a greater resource than all the gold mines and all the gold stored at Fort Knox, be burned up and destroyed, and that great resource of the Nation lost to us.

Another agency which has a considerable number of cars is the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. I could enumerate its various activities, dealing with the quarantine laws which are in effect, in an attempt to stop the ravages of the Japanese beetle, the Mormon cricket, the Dutch elm disease, the grasshopper, and the other insects which have caused losses running into millions of dollars.

This agency has in the neighborhood of 300 automobiles. We could be pennywise and pound foolish and cut off these 300 cars, and have the Japanese beetle or some similar insect inflict damages running into hundreds of millions of dollars and destroy valuable food products and clothing materials which are absolutely essential in the conduct of the war.

The Soil Conservation Service has 1,790 automobiles. That agency had under its direction several hundred C. C. C. camps. I think it is absolutely safe to state that the reduction which has been made in the C. C. C. camps, and the fact that all

of them now are being transferred to war work, under the direction of the War Department and the Navy Department, makes it absolutely impossible for the Soil Conservation Service to use so many cars next year, and I have no doubt that if the department were asked they would say they could, and intend to, and will dispense with some of those automobiles because the C. C. C. camps will not be available to them.

Mr. President, the statement I have embraces practically 90 percent of the automobiles which are contained in the figures referred to by the Senator from Virginia.

The Senator has also made the point that there are some 15,000 trucks which are the property of the Department of Agriculture.

We have told the Department of Agriculture to go into the 177,562,000 acres of national forest lands, and to protect them, to see that poachers do not go on them, that the timber is not destroyed, that collections are made for the sale of timber, and that this great asset of the Nation is preserved. We have told them to build various roads and trails through the national forests, and down through the years we have appropriated a staggering sum, as I recall, \$188,000,000, for the construction of various roads and trails in the forests, so as to make it possible properly to supervise and protect the forests. It is impossible to build thousands of miles of roads, of the value of \$188,000,000, without having trucks, and so, if the Forest Service were to own seven or eight thousand trucks, for use

in the construction of roads and forest trails, there would certainly be nothing unusual about it. In fact, they would have been derelict in their duty, and could not possibly have carried out the duties imposed on them by Congress, unless they had several thousand trucks.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Does not the Senator believe that this attack on operating agencies of the Government in carrying on actual operations would be somewhat analogous to a stockholder criticizing the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey for having trucks and cars?

Mr. RUSSELL. The Forest Service is a tremendous agency, spending each year about \$25,000,000, and how could it possibly be expected to perform its duties in the woods, dealing with roads and the transportation of timber, without the use of a large number of trucks? Work is done by the Forest Service in conjunction with agencies of the States on 428,000,000 acres of State and private forest lands, and it is impossible to carry on that work except by the use of automobiles and trucks.

The Soil Conservation Service, in the various conservancy districts, which today embrace almost every watershed in the United States, have sought to preserve the fertility of the soil of the farms of this Nation in order that they would not be depleted and eroded, so that for the generations to come there may be produced food to eat and clothing to wear.

Mr. President, without using trucks it is not possible efficiently to build terraces to prevent the erosion of soil, or to plant hundreds of millions of trees on bare hillsides in order that they may be restored and made usable. So, while I do not have any break-down of the division of the 15,000 trucks, I will say that I am astonished that the Forest Service alone, not considering all the many other activities of the Department, does not have that many trucks.

Mr. President, that item is not now up for consideration. The Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] indicated that he would offer an amendment dealing with the automobile question next week, so I shall advert briefly to the pending amendment and say again that such a provision has been in the appropriation bills for 30 years; that the Department of Agriculture has used the power which is conferred by this provision very sparingly; that not in a single case has there been any evidence of abuse of the power to transfer funds within a bureau. I wish to reiterate, at the risk of becoming very tiresome, that this does not mean that the funds can be transferred within the Department, but only that the funds which are set up for one purpose within a bureau can be transferred to another purpose in the same bureau.

Mr. President, we have cut this bill \$460,740,000. It is 40 percent below the appropriation for last year. No other bill and no other agency has taken a cut which is in anywise comparable to this one. I think that, with the increasing responsibilities of the Department of Agriculture, it should be allowed the leeway proposed.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, how long has the 5-percent provision been in effect?

Mr. RUSSELL. Since the fiscal year 1939.

Mr. BYRD. Has it been working well?

Mr. RUSSELL. It has not been hampering the Department because it has had ample funds. It was quite different when the Department had \$460,000,000 more than this bill provides. Then the 5-percent leeway covered the situation; but 10 percent is certainly comparable when we consider the reduction which has been made in the total appropriation.

Mr. President, I think the criticism of this interchange and the talk about the large number of cars and chauffeurs which is being indulged in all over the country, are likely to becloud the issue. The purpose of the amendment is merely to try to make the Department of Agriculture operate efficiently with greatly reduced funds, and I cannot conceive of any solid or substantial reason why it should not be placed in the bill. There have been brought before the Senate for consideration bills providing enormous appropriations for the War Department and the Navy Department, including a bill for \$32,000,000,000. Day after day not a Senator rose even to inquire as to the totals of the bills. Those bills go through without the slightest question.

Mr. President, the agricultural program in this country for producing food and clothing is just as essential to the conduct of the war and to ultimate vic-

tory for our democracy as are shipyards and the Army and the Navy, because the Army and the Navy cannot operate unless they have food and clothing. Yet it is proposed to cut the appropriation for the Department of Agriculture to the bone, yea to the marrow, and expect it to continue to function in carrying on the program of producing food and clothing for victory, not only food and clothing for this country, but for all those associated with us in this great fight for freedom.

I hope the amendments will be agreed to.

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

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. SMITH. How long would it take to find out what the automobiles in question were used for, where they went, and what they accomplished?

Mr. RUSSELL. That information is all contained in the Budget estimates submitted to the Senate. If any Senator wishes to go through the Budget estimates he can learn the history of every one of these cars and the duties they perform.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendments on page 92, in lines 9 and 14.

Mr. BYRD. I make the point of no quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

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

Aiken	Gillette	Nye
Andrews	Glass	O'Daniel
Austin	Guffey	O'Mahoney
Ball	Gurney	Pepper
Bankhead	Hayden	Radcliffe
Barkley	Hill	Reynolds
Bilbo	Holman	Rosier
Bone	Hughes	Russell
Brooks	Johnson, Calif.	Schwartz
Brown	Johnson, Colo.	Smith
Bulow	La Follette	Spencer
Bunker	Langer	Stewart
Burton	Lee	Taft
Butler	McCarran	Thomas, Okla.
Byrd	McFarland	Truman
Capper	McKellar	Tunnell
Caraway	McNary	Tydings
Chavez	Maloney	Vandenberg
Clark, Mo.	Maybank	Van Nuys
Danaher	Millikin	Wagner
Doxey	Murdock	Walsh
Gerry	Norris	Willis

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Sixty-six Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

The question is on agreeing to the committee amendments on page 92, in lines 9 and 14. Without objection, they will be voted upon together.

Mr. BYRD. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. BYRD. The Presiding Officer stated that there were two amendments to be voted on together.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendments are in lines 9 and 14. In both instances the figure "5" is amended by the committee amendment to "10."

Mr. BYRD. Both amendments relate to the same matter, do they not?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Both amendments relate to the interchange of appropriations.

Mr. BYRD. As I understand, a vote of "nay" means a vote against 10 percent, and a vote of "yea" means a vote in favor of 10 percent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. GLASS (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE]. I transfer that pair to the Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] and will vote. I vote "nay." I am not advised how the Senator from Texas would vote.

Mr. WAGNER (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED]. I transfer that pair to the junior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN] and will vote. I vote "yea."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. GILLETTE. My colleague [Mr. HERRING] is necessarily detained. I am authorized to say that if he were present he would vote "yea."

Mr. BARKLEY. My colleague [Mr. CHANDLER] is necessarily detained on official business. If he were present, he would vote "yea." He has a general pair with the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. DAVIS]. I am not advised how the Senator from Pennsylvania would vote if he were present.

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE], and the Senator from New York [Mr. MEAD] are members of the Committee to Investigate National Defense and are therefore necessarily absent.

The Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CLARK], the Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY], the Senators from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER and Mr. OVERTON], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMATHERS], the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS], and the Senator from Washington [Mr. WALLGREN] are necessarily absent.

I am advised that if present and voting, the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY], the Senators from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER and Mr. OVERTON], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMATHERS], and the Senator from Washington [Mr. WALLGREN] would vote "yea."

Mr. HAYDEN. I have a general pair with the Senator from Idaho [Mr. THOMAS]. I transfer that pair to the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS] and will vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. AUSTIN. The Senator from New Jersey [Mr. BARBOUR] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] is absent as a result of an injury and illness. He has a general pair with the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS].

The Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER] is out of the city in attendance upon the sessions of the so-called Truman committee.

The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. THOMAS], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. SHIPSTEAD], and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] is absent on official business.

The Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. DAVIS] is absent on official business. He has a general pair with the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CHANDLER].

The result was announced—yeas 45, nays 22, as follows:

YEAS—45

Andrews	Gurney	O'Daniel
Bankhead	Hayden	O'Mahoney
Barkley	Hill	Pepper
Bilbo	Holman	Reynolds
Bone	Hughes	Rosier
Brooks	La Follette	Russell
Brown	Langer	Schwartz
Bulow	Lee	Smith
Eunker	McCarran	Spencer
Capper	McFarland	Stewart
Caraway	McNary	Thomas, Okla.
Chavez	Maybank	Truman
Doxey	Murdock	Tunnell
Gillette	Norris	Van Nuys
Guffey	Nye	Wagner

NAYS—22

Aiken	Gerry	Taft
Austin	Glass	Tydings
Ball	Johnson, Calif.	Vandenberg
Burton	Johnson, Colo.	Walsh
Butler	McKellar	Wheeler
Byrd	Maloney	Willis
Clark, Mo.	Millikin	
Danaher	Radcliffe	

NOT VOTING—29

Bailey	George	Reed
Barbour	Green	Shipstead
Brewster	Hatch	Smathers
Bridges	Herring	Thomas, Idaho
Chandler	Kilgore	Thomas, Utah
Clark, Idaho	Lodge	Tobey
Connally	Lucas	Wallgren
Davis	Mead	White
Downey	Murray	Wiley
Ellender	Overton	

So the committee amendments were agreed to.

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to reconsider the vote by which the committee amendment on page 76 of the bill was agreed to. It is my understanding that the Senate committee amendment was agreed to yesterday, thus eliminating the House amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Oklahoma?

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, does the Senator from Oklahoma ask unanimous consent for the reconsideration of the amendment or unanimous consent to move to reconsider the action of the Senate?

Mr. LEE. What would be the difference in the result?

Mr. RUSSELL. There would be considerable difference in the result. If the Senator asked and received unanimous consent to reconsider the action of the Senate in agreeing to the amendment,

the amendment would then be before the Senate; whereas if the Senator were to move to reconsider the action of the Senate in agreeing to the amendment, a majority vote would be required.

Mr. LEE. I ask unanimous consent, Mr. President, to reconsider the vote by which the Senate agreed to the committee amendment on page 76.

Mr. RUSSELL. I should not like to give my consent to do so.

Mr. LEE. Very well; I withdraw my request, and now move to reconsider the vote by which the committee amendment on page 76 was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, is such a motion debatable?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It is debatable.

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, I shall ask for the yeas and nays on the motion. I am addressing my remarks to the motion to reconsider the vote by which the amendment was agreed to. The House amendment imposes a ceiling of \$1,000 on the amounts which any one farmer or corporation may draw from the Government for soil-conservation payments. By the action taken yesterday by the Senate in rejecting the House amendment the ceiling is left at \$10,000 upon the amount of such payments which may be received by any one farmer or corporation.

In 1937 the Senate adopted an amendment which placed a ceiling of \$600, with a provision for graduated payments above that amount. That amendment was agreed to by unanimous consent. It went to the House, and the House conferees and the Senate conferees agreed to a ceiling of \$10,000.

Now the House has agreed to an amendment placing a ceiling of \$1,000 as a limit on the amount of payments which any one farmer or corporation may receive as soil-conservation payments from the Government. The figures which I submitted when I presented the original amendment in 1937 showed that 97.5 percent of the farmers of this country receive from the Government less than \$100 worth of both parity and soil-conservation payments.

This amendment would simply limit soil-conservation payments. The purpose of the whole agricultural program is to help the little fellow, the family farmer.

This amendment of the House would place a ceiling of \$1,000 on the payments which any one farmer or corporation might receive as soil-conservation payments. The argument was made originally that if we should do that, the big landowner would turn off his tenants, the tenants would lose their homes, and the landowner would farm by hired labor; or it was argued that the result of agreeing to the amendment would be to discriminate against the tenant farmers, since the owner would reach his ceiling before tenant A, tenant B, and tenant C would reach their ceilings, and, therefore, it would limit what they could receive. However,

the language of this amendment corrects that. Let me read to the Senate the provision, as follows:

But in applying this limitation—

That is the limitation of \$1,000—

there shall be excluded amounts representing a landlord's share of a payment made with respect to land operated under a tenancy or sharecropper relationship if the division of the payment between the landlord and tenant or sharecropper is determined by the local committee to be in accordance with fair and customary standards of renting and sharecropping prevailing in the locality.

I should like to present to the Senate an illustration of what that would mean. Let us say that the landlord has five tenants. If his agreement with the tenant were a sharecropper's agreement, which is half and half, or so that he received one-half of the farm produce, and, in turn, received one-half of the payments, then, with respect to a landlord operating with several tenants, this provision would not apply to limit him. In other words, it would exempt him, provided that his agreement with the sharecroppers or the tenants were in accordance with the customary agreements and sharecropping arrangements made in that community, as determined by the local committee. So this amendment answers the argument that it would be unfair to the sharecroppers and would exempt them.

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

Mr. LEE. If the Senator desires to ask a question on that point, I yield.

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes; I do. The Senator from Oklahoma has referred to the fact that the arrangement would not be unfair to the sharecropper and to the tenant. But how about the landlord? The Senator is proposing to amend the provision relating to the payment of such funds, and to place these restrictions on the payments for 1942; because the payments will be made on the basis of this year's crops. I think there may be some necessity for revision of the existing statute on the basis of present soil conservation practices, but the Senator is proposing to limit payments on this year's crop. There are any number of cases in which men have already gone to more than \$1,000 expense in order to comply with the soil-conservation requirements of their local committees.

If any limitation is imposed this year and a man had bought a thousand dollars' worth of phosphate and had advances from the Soil Conservation payments for that amount, it would be necessary for the Department of Agriculture to sue him for the return of the money.

This question should not be handled on an appropriation bill; it should be considered in a legislative measure so that farmers would have an opportunity to make plans for their crops with a knowledge of what the result would be. There is a plan which has been announced by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration of payments of so much per acre; they have made advances for phosphate, seed, and trees, and lime in some cases on the strength of this year's program. The amendment could not possibly help anybody; it could not help the small

farmer, because his payment has already been fixed, and nothing we could write into this bill would increase what the small farmer will get; but the adoption of the amendment would certainly subject us to the charge of bad faith on the part of the man who has gone ahead and made arrangements for farming in 1942 and has incurred large expenses in making his preparations and arrangements. The adoption of the amendment would not help anybody but would hurt everybody. It would hurt the Government, because the Government would have to increase its administrative expenditures we have heard so much talk about, by revising the entire farm program for 1943. It would have to revise it from top to bottom, because of the fact that, under this limitation, the language which follows it relates to the landlord and tenant.

I am very sympathetic with what the Senator from Oklahoma has in mind, but the appropriation bill should not be used for rewriting a statute which is so complicated as is the one which would be affected.

It is one small segment of farming, but in the Southeast there are what are known as naval stores and naval stores operators who have planted and are planting a great many pine trees.

They have planted as many as a million pine trees a year in order that they may produce turpentine and rosin, and the Department has called on them this year to increase their production of both turpentine and rosin because they are essential in the war effort. Those people would be under the Soil Conservation Act. They do not get a great deal of money. The total, as I recall, is only two or three hundred thousand dollars out of \$450,000,000 appropriated, but they have to work their places by day labor. They have incurred large expense this year in anticipation of receiving this payment in compliance with the program which has been announced, and if the Senator's amendment should prevail it would save those payments off and those people would have to sustain large losses. In my judgment, there is a very definite moral obligation if not a legal obligation. As to this year's crops, there would undoubtedly be innumerable claims bills from these people seeking to be reimbursed for expenditures incurred on representations made by a department of the Government.

I repeat I am sympathetic with what the Senator from Oklahoma has in mind if we can approach this matter in the right way in the form of a legislative proposal, which would go to the standing Committee on Agriculture and Forestry; it is entitled to the most serious consideration; but I do not think that we should undertake on this bill to legislate relative to a matter the consequences and effect of which I doubt if a single Member of the Senate could tell on every one of the many crops in every different section of the country covered by the pending bill.

Mr. LEE. As to the amendment not helping anybody, it would save money, and that would help everybody.

I realize the Senator from Georgia, the chairman of the subcommittee, is himself

usually found advocating just such legislation as I am now advocating; in fact, he was a strong supporter of the original ceiling, which was \$600.

Mr. President, the adoption of this amendment could not possibly do any damage, because every soil-conservation move that any man makes on his place improves the soil and benefits the man who makes it.

As to not carrying out the contracts, the war has caused us, in many cases, to terminate continuing contracts. I cannot see that is going to hurt anyone. Furthermore, 97½ percent of the farmers would not be affected by it, because they already draw less than \$100.

Let me give some figures. I read from an article which was published in the New York Times, the Washington Post, and the Washington Daily News. It is stated in the article that the average payment to 3,750,000 farmers was \$75. We are providing a ceiling of \$1,000. I do not see how we will hurt any farmer who has practiced soil conservation and improved his own land if we give him merely \$1,000. While we are economizing, I believe it is time for us to take a step that is definitely in the direction of helping the farmer who needs help—the little family farmer who farms with his family and for his family and lives on the farm and operates it.

The amendment, of course, if adopted, would cut off some of the payments reaching up to \$10,000. They reached to up over \$100,000 until we put the first ceiling on the payments. This amendment would only affect a small percentage of the acreage of this country; it would only affect 2½ percent of the farmers of this country; but it would save money and be taking a step in the right direction in our legislative program of putting the grease where the squeak is.

I ask for a yea-and-nay vote on the amendment.

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

Mr. LEE. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. I should like to ask the Senator if we should put a limit of \$1,000 whether farmers who applied would be able to get loans?

Mr. LEE. I do not believe it would affect loans.

Mr. LANGER. It would not affect loans at all. The farmers could have 100 percent of loans.

Mr. LEE. It is not a parity payment. The farmers will get their parity payments; this amendment affects only conservation payments.

Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were not ordered.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

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

Alken	Brooks	Caraway
Andrews	Brown	Chavez
Austin	Bulow	Clark, Idaho
Ball	Bunker	Clark, Mo.
Bankhead	Burton	Danaher
Barkley	Butler	Doxey
Bilbo	Byrd	Gerry
Bone	Capper	Gillette

Glass	McNary	Schwartz
Guffey	Maloney	Smith
Gurney	Maybank	Spencer
Hayden	Mead	Stewart
Hill	Millikin	Taft
Holman	Murdock	Thomas, Okla.
Hughes	Norris	Truman
Johnson, Calif.	Nye	Tunnell
Johnson, Colo.	O'Daniel	Tydings
La Follette	O'Mahoney	Vandenberg
Langer	Pepper	Van Nuys
Lee	Radcliffe	Wagner
McCarran	Reynolds	Walsh
McFarland	Rosier	Wheeler
McKellar	Russell	Willis

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Sixty-nine Senators having answered to their names, there is a quorum present.

The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. LEE].

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, the House provision would merely place a ceiling of \$1,000 on the payment to any one farmer or corporation for soil-conservation work. It would not affect parity payments under the Triple A; it would merely affect soil-conservation payments. A farmer could still draw up to \$10,000 of other payments. It would merely limit to \$1,000 payments for a man improving his own soil.

I have moved to reconsider the vote by which the Senate approved the committee amendment, and I ask for the yeas and nays on my motion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is the demand sufficiently seconded?

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I do not desire to make a long statement in surrebuttal. I merely desire to repeat that I think it would be unfortunate, as well as unfair, to reconsider the vote and agree to the amendment. It would be changing the rules in the middle of the game.

The Department has announced a program for this year, to extend throughout the United States. The provision in question does not affect only the five basic commodities, it affects other commodities which are not in the category of basic commodities under the Soil Conservation Act. There are dairy producers who draw more than a thousand dollars. I have referred already to the naval-stores operators who draw more than a thousand dollars.

I have always thought the formula should be rewritten, and I still hold to that conviction, but it should only be rewritten after the most careful investigation and scrutiny by a standing committee. The Committee on Appropriations could not spend the time necessary to go into all the details of this matter.

Furthermore, I wish to call the attention of the Senate to the fact that the Agricultural Adjustment Administration issues what are known as purchase orders, in anticipation of soil-conservation payments. In some cases the Department itself supplies nitrates and phosphates. There are cases in which more than a thousand dollars' worth of phosphates have been advanced to a farmer in anticipation of the soil-conservation payment he will receive this fall. What is going to happen in such a case? Is the Government to sue the farmer for the difference between a thousand dollars and the value of the phosphates already delivered to him?

What is to be done in cases in which people have already adapted their farms to conform with a standing program of the Department of Agriculture? A man may say, "I have incurred an expense of \$2,000 based on an offer which you made me, an offer made by my Government, and then I have my payments reduced to only a thousand dollars, not enough to compensate me for my expense." I do not think we should undertake to deal with so intricate a matter in this shot-gun fashion.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER.** The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. LEE] to reconsider the vote by which the amendment of the committee on page 76, beginning with line 13, was agreed to. The yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BARKLEY (when Mr. CHANDLER's name was called. My colleague the junior Senator from Kentucky is necessarily absent. He has a general pair with the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. DAVIS]. I am advised that if present and voting my colleague would vote "nay." I am not advised how the Senator from Pennsylvania would vote if present.

Mr. GLASS (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE]. I transfer that pair to the Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY], and will vote. I vote "nay."

Mr. HAYDEN. I have a general pair with the Senator from Idaho [Mr. THOMAS], who, I understand, would, if present, vote the same way I intend to vote, and therefore I am at liberty to vote. I vote "nay."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. GILLETTE. I announce that my colleague the junior Senator from Iowa [Mr. HERRING] is necessarily absent. I am not advised how he would vote on this question if he were present.

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] and the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE] are members of the Committee to Investigate National Defense and are therefore necessarily absent.

The Senator from Washington [Mr. BONE], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON], and the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. REYNOLDS] are detained in committee meetings.

The Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY], the Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY], the Senators from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER and Mr. OVERTON], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMATHERS], the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS], the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER], and the Senator from Washington [Mr. WALLGREN] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] has a general pair with the Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED].

Mr. AUSTIN. The Senator from New Jersey [Mr. BARBOUR] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] is absent as a result of an injury and illness. He has a general pair with the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS].

The Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER] is out of the city in attendance upon the sessions of the so-called Truman committee.

The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. THOMAS], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. SHIPSTEAD], and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] is absent on official business.

The Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. DAVIS], is absent on official business. He has a general pair with the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CHANDLER].

The result was announced—yeas 15, nays 47, as follows:

YEAS—15

Ball	Hughes	Radcliffe
Bulow	Langer	Thomas, Okla.
Byrd	Lee	Tydings
Danaher	Maloney	Vandenberg
Gerry	Norris	Walsh

NAYS—47

Aiken	Doxey	Murdock
Andrews	Gillette	O'Daniel
Austin	Glass	O'Mahoney
Bankhead	Guffey	Pepper
Barkley	Gurney	Rosier
Bilbo	Hayden	Russell
Brooks	Hill	Schwartz
Brown	Holman	Smith
Bunker	La Follette	Spencer
Burton	McCarran	Stewart
Butler	McFarland	Taft
Capper	McKellar	Truman
Caraway	McNary	Tunnell
Chavez	Maybank	Van Nuys
Clark, Idaho	Mead	Wheeler
Clark, Mo.	Millikin	

NOT VOTING—34

Bailey	Hatch	Shipstead
Barbour	Herring	Smathers
Bone	Johnson, Calif.	Thomas, Idaho
Brewster	Johnson, Colo.	Thomas, Utah
Bridges	Kilgore	Tobey
Chandler	Lodge	Wagner
Connally	Lucas	Wallgren
Davis	Murray	White
Downey	Nye	Wiley
Ellender	Overton	Willis
George	Reed	
Green	Reynolds	

So Mr. LEE's motion to reconsider was rejected.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER.** The next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations will be stated.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Farm Credit Administration—Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation", on page 102, line 6, after the words "existing law", to insert a colon and the following additional proviso: "Provided further, That nothing in this section shall be construed to require an affidavit from any person employed for less than 60 days for sudden emergency work involving the loss of human life or destruction of property, and payment of salary or wages may be made to such persons from

applicable appropriations for services rendered in such emergency without execution of the affidavit contemplated by this section."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 102, after line 12, to strike out:

SEC. 4. Not more than a total of \$8,000,000 of the funds appropriated by this act may be spent for travel expenses, either by railroad, privately owned automobile, steamship, or airplane, including the per diem allowance for hotels, subsistence, or other incidental traveling expenses.

And in lieu thereof to insert:

SEC. 4. Of the total amount available under this act for traveling expenses, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed, on or before August 1, 1942, to cover into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts the sum of \$1,500,000, which shall be in addition to reductions in amounts available for traveling expenses resulting from decreases in the appropriations made by this act below the Budget estimates.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, was any action taken on the amendment on page 81, after line 2, relating to the Surplus Marketing Administration?

The **PRESIDING OFFICER.** The Chair is advised that the amendment was passed over yesterday.

Mr. RUSSELL. I did not understand that any request was made for that amendment to go over. The only two items which I understood went over yesterday were those relating to the Commodity Credit Corporation and the appropriation for the Farm Security Administration. I did not understand that this item went over, and I was on the floor of the Senate all day during the consideration of the bill.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER.** There is a notation at the desk to the effect that the Senator from Oregon [Mr. McNARY] requested that the amendment go over.

Mr. McNARY. I did request that that item go over. I also requested later consideration of the amendment regarding the disposal of wheat for feeding purposes. That was all.

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes. Some confusion resulted. The amendment referred to by the Senator from Oregon appears on page 80, just next to the amendment which is under consideration. I ask for the present consideration of the amendment on page 81.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER.** The amendment will be stated.

The **CHIEF CLERK.** Under the heading "Exportation of Domestic Consumption of Agricultural Commodities", on page 81, after line 2, it is proposed to strike out:

Administrative expenses: Not to exceed \$775,000, in addition to the funds provided by section 32 of the act entitled "An act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and for other purposes," approved August 24, 1935, as amended (7 U. S. C. 612c), shall be available for administrative expenses in carrying out the provisions of said section 32, as amended, and the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U. S. C. 601 et seq.), including personal services in the District of Columbia.

And in lieu thereof to insert:

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to further carry out the provisions of section 32, as amended, of the act entitled "An act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and for other purposes," approved August 24, 1935, and subject to all provisions of law relating to the expenditure of funds appropriated by such section, there is hereby reappropriated for the fiscal year 1943 the unobligated balances of the funds made available for the purposes of such section 32 for the fiscal years 1941 and 1942. Such sums shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, other appropriations made by such section or for the purposes of such section.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McNARY. May I inquire of the able Senator in charge of the bill whether that is the amount which was appropriated last year, or is there a slight increase?

Mr. RUSSELL. There is a decrease in the amount available for these same purposes in the current year.

Mr. McNARY. What is the amount of the decrease as compared to the amount appropriated for the current year?

Mr. RUSSELL. During the current year the Surplus Marketing Administration had available a cash appropriation of \$125,000,000, in addition to 30 percent of the customs receipts, which amounted to \$97,000,000. In other words, the sum of \$222,879,589 was available for the fiscal year 1942.

As the bill came to the Senate from the House that amount had been reduced, as well as the amount of the customs receipts which could be devoted for this purpose in the fiscal year 1943, to \$131,429,833. That is a reduction of approximately \$91,500,000. The committee went into this question. This is a very far-flung program, but the matter we subjected to especial scrutiny was the effect this reduction would have on what is known as the school-lunch program, as well as the stamp plan, and the direct distribution of surplus commodities. It was very apparent that the school-lunch program would be affected adversely if additional funds were not provided. For the current fiscal year the Bureau of the Budget in effect defeated the full purpose of the Congress by impounding thirty-two and one-half million dollars of the appropriation. For the preceding fiscal year \$12,000,000 had been impounded. So the committee made available for the Surplus Marketing Administration a total sum of \$44,500,000 in addition to the \$131,000,000 that was available. That is a very drastic reduction of \$46,000,000 in the current appropriation. The fact that no subsidies can be paid on the exports of surplus commodities should not affect in any great degree the stamp plan, or the direct distribution of surplus foods, or the school-lunch program. As a matter of fact, we have placed in the report instructions to the Surplus Marketing Administration to see that the school-lunch program is not impaired in any way.

Senators are familiar with the results of physical examinations made of selectees proposed to be taken into the Army. The figures show a perfectly appalling condition. Due to the fact that boys had not had sufficient food in their childhood, literally thousands of them were unable to qualify for military service. In this extremity even England is providing a school lunch for every child in the English schools. Certainly, with that condition obtaining in England, when we are feeding the school children there very largely from lease-lend funds, the committee did not feel that we should reduce the school-lunch program in the United States. For that reason we made the arrangements which are provided in this amendment.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to reconsider the vote by which the committee amendment on page 102, beginning in line 13, was agreed to. The Senator from Virginia was called from the Chamber by a constituent, and he desires to offer an amendment to the committee amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Virginia?

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I do not understand the purpose for which the unanimous-consent request is made.

Mr. BYRD. It is made for the purpose of offering an amendment to the committee amendment.

Mr. RUSSELL. I should be very glad to agree to the request; but I have just objected to a similar request made by the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. LEE] with regard to another amendment.

Mr. BYRD. If a Senator is called from the Chamber, should he not have the privilege of asking for reconsideration, when there was no roll call?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A motion to reconsider is in order.

Mr. BYRD. I move that the vote by which the committee amendment on page 102, beginning in line 13, was agreed to, be reconsidered, for the purpose of permitting me to offer an amendment to the committee amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Virginia to reconsider the vote by which the committee amendment on page 102, beginning in line 13, was agreed to. [Putting the question.]

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask for a division.

On a division, the motion was rejected.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, it is a very unusual procedure to deny to a Senator who is called from the Chamber the privilege of reconsidering a committee amendment when he has an amendment to offer to the committee amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair announced the result. That is all the Chair can do.

Mr. BYRD. I do not think I can recall another instance of that kind in the Senate since I have been a Member of this body. I simply wish to make my protest against such action.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, the same thing just happened in the case of the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. LEE], who asked unanimous consent to reconsider another amendment.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, that was not the same thing. The Senator from Oklahoma was not present when that amendment was agreed to. It was agreed to a day or so ago. I was called out of the Chamber by a constituent for about 5 minutes.

Mr. RUSSELL. I am perfectly willing to let the matter go over, if the Senator from Kentucky wishes to move a recess, and let the Senator from Virginia make his motion to reconsider next week, when a record vote can be had on it.

Mr. BARKLEY. That can be done only by unanimous consent.

Mr. RUSSELL. I should have no objection to such a unanimous-consent agreement; but I cannot make fish of one Senator and fowl of another.

Mr. BARKLEY. I voted with the Senator from Virginia to give him an opportunity to offer his amendment. I do not know what it is. I should probably vote against it if it were offered; but I am willing to give him an opportunity to offer it.

I ask unanimous consent that the vote by which the motion of the Senator from Virginia was rejected be reconsidered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Kentucky? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. BARKLEY. I now ask unanimous consent that the vote by which the committee amendment on page 102, beginning in line 13, was agreed to, be reconsidered.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I shall have to object to such a request, even though it is made by the Senator from Kentucky. I objected to a similar request by the Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. BARKLEY. The Senate can pass on that question by a vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Virginia.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, we cannot pass on that question today.

As I understand, all the amendments have been disposed of except those which went over until Monday.

Mr. RUSSELL. All the committee amendments have been disposed of except those which have been postponed until Monday.

Mr. BARKLEY. We cannot finish consideration of the bill today. I have no desire that the Senate meet tomorrow. Therefore, in a moment I shall move a recess until Monday.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD as a part of my remarks a statement concerning the number of automobiles in the nondefense agencies of the Government, and the cost of operating them.

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

Automobiles (passenger)

Agency or department	Number		Cost of operating, fiscal year ending June 30, 1941	Cost of operating, this fiscal year to date	Number of miles traveled, fiscal year 1941	Number of miles traveled this fiscal year to date	Number of chauffeurs		Chauffeurs' salaries	
	1941	1942					Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time
Agriculture Department.....	4,433	4,513	\$1,142,456.25	\$619,825.25	54,677,935	28,483,819	15		\$15,360	
Alley Dwelling Authority (none).....										
Board Investigation and Research (none).....										
Bureau of the Budget.....	2	3	353.23	312.00	19,000	13,000				
Civil Service Commission (none).....										
Civil Aeronautics Board.....	13	17	3,210.87	2,727.50	220,332	161,243	1		1,380	
Commerce Department.....		312	70,247.38	59,129.46	3,904,311	3,213,539	5		7,980	
Coordinator of Information.....		6		801.88		51,711	17		20,520	
Board of Economic Warfare.....	2	3	63.00	310.00	1,950	18,788	4		5,040	
Employees' Compensation Commission, U. S. (none).....										
Federal Communications Commission.....		134	16,640.00	19,628.00	851,271	981,401				
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.....		67	125,000.00	116,500.00	1,500,000	330,000				
Federal Loan Agency.....	2	4	602.49	488.58	9,498	14,303	5		7,140	
Federal Power Commission.....	14	15	3,537.78	2,239.78	137,020	145,935	2		2,640	
Federal Real Estate Board (none).....										
Federal Security Agency.....		3,104	669,641.19	433,071.06	35,441,876	32,607,063	66	8	91,149.06	\$2,561.81
Federal Trade Commission (included in Commerce Department).....										
Federal Works Agency.....		982	108,282.00	58,385.00	5,888,518	3,203,852	41	1	54,660	12.60
General Accounting Office.....		2	127.25	76.44	8,058	6,369	1		1,560	
Gorgas Memorial Institute.....		1								
Government Printing Office.....		4	1,286.93	387.16	29,838	19,358	4		6,739	
Interior Department.....	3,250	3,252	815,291.57	520,692.63	26,060,907	24,273,849	8		10,200	
Interstate Commerce Commission.....		130	29,704.10	17,744.68	1,477,603	900,607				
Justice Department.....	1,688	2,352	324,514.23	289,927.42	21,282,143	16,680,644	4		6,060	
Labor Department.....		4	1,348.58	1,070.34	72,000	42,000	4		6,640	
Lend Lease Administrator (included in O. E. M.).....										
Library of Congress.....		1	39.40	43.60	3,886	3,104		1		630.00
Maritime Commission.....	12	13	1,151.00	\$811.09	62,178	27,515	5		7,140	
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.....	5	10	481.44	736.77	24,492	38,209				
National Archives.....		1	79.00	38.00	4,891	3,215	1		1,320	
National Capital Park and Planning Commission.....		2	197.50	42.04	6,750	300	1		1,440	
National Housing Agency.....		11	2,173.14	718.81	62,158	44,309	7		8,280	
National Labor Relations Board (none).....										
National Resources Planning Board (none).....										
National War Labor Board (included in O. E. M.).....										
Office of Agricultural Defense Relations (included in Department of Agriculture).....										
Office of Civilian Defense (included in O. E. M.).....										
Office of Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs (included in O. E. M.).....										
Office for Emergency Management.....	35		3,828.00	8,726.00	76,554	202,512	42		50,400	
Office of Facts and Figures (included in O. E. M.).....										
Office of Government Reports.....	2		1,250.00	290.89	31,697	14,248				
Office of Price Administration (included in O. E. M.).....										
Panama Canal.....	212		181,065.00	184,786.00	2,666,573	2,241,532	150		140,764	
Post Office Department.....		2	846.21	651.41	29,000	14,457	2		3,000	
Railroad Retirement Board.....		5	482.67	890.62	16,722	12,959	5		7,060	
Securities and Exchange Commission.....		1	46.30	23.14	6,542	2,901	1		1,200	
Selective Service System.....	2	5	223.14	1,316.38	20,000	34,985	3		3,720	
Smithsonian Institution.....		1	150.00	140.00	5,000	3,000				
State Department.....		4	508.38	454.61	12,808	13,169	4		5,400	
Tariff Commission, U. S. (none).....										
Tennessee Valley Authority.....	779	\$ 877	423,655.00	340,238.00	\$ 10,200,400	\$ 8,360,197	3		3,420	
Treasury Department.....		2,472	851,174.91	506,253.31	34,902,998	22,787,382	18		28,440	
U. S. Board of Tax Appeals (none).....										
U. S. Courts—Administrative Office (none).....										
U. S. Supreme Court, office of marshal (none).....										
Veterans' Administration.....		\$ 889	133,903.00	244,835.00	3,152,069	2,707,954	103	330	138,180.00	440,607.00
War Production Board (included in O. E. M.).....										
Total.....		\$ 18,948	\$ 4,813,560.94	\$ 3,334,312.85	\$ 211,866,978	\$ 147,659,279	\$ 722	\$ 2340	636,832.06	\$ 443,811.41

¹ Estimated.

² This figure does not include operating cost or miles for W. P. A. or Division of Construction and Division of Housing Management.

³ As of Dec. 31, 1941.

⁴ Estimated.

⁵ As of Jan. 31, 1942.

⁶ Includes station wagons, busses, ambulances.

⁷ Does not include War Department and Navy Department.

Source: Reply to questionnaire of joint committee on reduction of nonessential expenditures dated Feb. 23, 1942, submitted to each agency of Federal Government, exclusive of Army, Navy, legislative agencies, and Office of the President. Rental and mileage payments for use of private cars are not included.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

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

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

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

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

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

Austin S. Imirie, for appointment as a principal administrative officer in national headquarters, Selective Service System, under the provisions of law; and

Earl D. Krickbaum, of Pennsylvania, for appointment as a principal statistician in the Selective Service System, under the provisions of law.

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

Sundry officers for appointment, sundry temporary officers for appointment, and several citizens to be second lieutenants, all in the Marine Corps.

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

Roy L. Nolen to be postmaster at Montgomery, Ala., in place of R. L. Nolen.

UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Executive Calendar, which has only three or four names on it, be considered as in executive session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Kentucky? The Chair hears none, and the clerk will state the nominations on the Executive Calendar.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the United States Public Health Service.

Mr. BARKLEY. I ask that the nominations be confirmed en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations are confirmed en bloc.

Mr. BARKLEY. I ask that the President be immediately notified.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the President will be immediately notified.

CONFIRMATION OF POSTMASTER NOMINATION

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads has favorably reported the nomination of Roy L. Nolen to be postmaster in my home city of Montgomery, Ala. In view of his exceptional record as a postmaster, I ask unanimous consent that, as in executive session, the nomination may be acted upon at this time.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, is this a reappointment or a new appointment?

Mr. HILL. It is a reappointment.

Mr. McNARY. Has the nominee served heretofore?

Mr. HILL. He has previously served and has an exceptional record.

Mr. McNARY. In view of that statement, I withhold my objection.

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

ORDER FOR RECESS TO MONDAY

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that at the conclusion of the address of the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER] the Senate stand in recess until 12 o'clock noon on Monday next.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senate from Kentucky? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I rise today to call attention to the overwhelming confidence which the citizens of one of the United Nations expressed several days ago in the statesmanship of their chosen leader.

I speak of that hardy race of men and women of Dutch and British ancestry who dwell in the Union of South Africa.

I speak also of their great leader, that world statesman of high vision and noble principles, Gen. Jan Christian Smuts.

The menacing shadow of Japan creeps ever westward across the Indian Ocean, threatening the happy and prosperous Afrikanders with the rapine and mass murder which Nippon has visited upon the people of China.

What happened to Nanking may happen to Johannesburg unless bold and decisive steps are taken to stem the flood tide of Jap invasion.

With this menace staring them in the face, the free citizens of the Union of South Africa went to the polls last week and by their ballots signified their sup-

port of the wise policies which their Prime Minister, General Smuts, has initiated since the war started.

In 12 contests for vacancies in the Volksraad, the voters elected 9 representatives of General Smuts' party.

The result of this vote of confidence has a significance which transcends by far the domestic political issues which were settled by the South African electorate.

The peoples of the other 25 United Nations are heartened by this endorsement of General Smuts' policies, and by the knowledge that those policies will be continued until the final victory of the United Nations over the Japanese and German war lords.

By their free choices, the citizens of the Union of South Africa indicated the approval of two highly important steps recently taken by their Government in its conduct of the war.

Those steps were, first, the announcement by General Smuts that the South African military units would continue to fight in Africa against Axis armies; and, second, South Africa's severance of diplomatic relations with Vichy France after the Quisling, Pierre Laval, was forced on Marshal Petain by Adolf Hitler.

Now United Nations forces, in which South African units were undoubtedly represented, have occupied Madagascar, in order to prevent Laval from turning over to the Japs this strategic island which lies in the Indian Ocean off the east coast of Africa.

The people of the Union of South Africa are therefore to be particularly commended for their support of General Smuts' positive and far-seeing statesmanship in the light of the encroaching Japanese menace.

At this point it may be well to recapitulate some of the remarkably effective military contributions already made by South Africa toward winning the war.

When Mussolini entered the war in June 1940 South Africa already had strong striking forces in readiness in Kenya Colony, bordering on the territories of Italy's cherished East African Empire.

Forty-eight hours after the news came that Italy was at war with Great Britain, the South African air force struck at Fascist bases in Abyssinia and Italian Somaliland from bases in Kenya.

Shortly afterward the advance units and air force in Kenya were reinforced by a strong and well-equipped expeditionary force from the home bases.

Immediately began the remarkable campaign in which the South Africans, joining forces with other United Nations' troops, liberated Abyssinia, Eritrea, and Italian Somaliland, and toppled once and for all the Fascist tyrant's dream of a great Italian East African empire.

The campaign opened in January 1941 and was fought through to a victorious conclusion against Italian armies greatly superior in numbers. The battles were fought on some of the most difficult terrain in the world—from the blistering heat of the Danakil Desert to the lofty mountain plateaus of northern Ethiopia.

Early victories at El Yibo and El Sardu gave the South Africans possession of strategic wells and opened the way for the attack on Abyssinia.

Gorai Crater fell next, then Hobok, Italian stronghold in the Dakkamunna Mountains; then Mega, the headquarters of the "black shirt" divisions in south-eastern Abyssinia; then the strategic city of Moyale.

Other South African detachments pushed into Italian Somaliland, forced their way across the Juba River, and breached the strong Italian defenses. Mogadiscio, capital of Italian Somaliland, next fell to them, and the South Africans continued their triumphal march over the Strada Royale—the military road built 5 years earlier by the Italians under Marshal Graziani for the conquest of Abyssinia.

With other allied units, the South Africans forced the Marda Pass, doorway to the Abyssinian highlands, and advanced on Addis Ababa. Haile Selassie, driven from his throne by the Italians 5 years before, reentered his capital in triumph.

The fall of Addis Ababa broke the back of Fascist resistance in east Africa. In a few months the South Africans and other Imperial units had forced the Combolvia Pass and captured Dessye and Amba Alagi. At the latter city the commander in chief of the Italian Army, the Duke of Aosta, surrendered.

The decisive actions of the east African campaign were carried through in 3 months, although desultory fighting continued for about a year.

The capitulation of the Duke of Aosta released large bodies of South African ground and air forces for duty in Libya and Cyrenaica, where they have distinguished themselves against Rommel's armored divisions.

In common with the other peace-loving democracies, the Union of South Africa was not prepared when Hitler plunged the world into this war.

South Africa's economy lacked the very sinews for the type of warfare which is waged today—the war of machines.

When General Smuts took the reins of government in his hands on September 4, 1939, he had little time for the business of recruiting, training, and equipping an army.

General Smuts and his aides had to set up at once machinery for the production of textiles, foodstuffs, arms, munitions, and motor transport, on a scale heretofore undreamed of in South Africa.

At the same time General Smuts had to levy upon South Africa's small population of about 2,000,000 for the army which was being hammered into shape.

These heroic efforts have been justified by valiant deeds.

Today the Union of South Africa musters a well-equipped, hard-fighting army of 160,000 soldiers, 50 percent of them Afrikaans speaking.

Before the war South Africa's engineering industry consisted in great part merely of maintenance shops.

Today South Africa is manufacturing antitank guns, armored cars, heavy guns, shells, pontons, and rifle and machine-gun ammunition.

The railroad shops of South Africa are machining long-range guns, gun carriages, fuses, aerial bombs, gun sights, field electrical equipment, and mortar components.

There is little doubt that the speedy success of the Abyssinian campaign was due, in large part, to the armored cars manufactured in the Union and now in service in the African campaign.

In addition, South Africa has a large program under way to provide clothing, boots, blankets, and canned foodstuffs for the United Nations' forces.

Finally, and of prime importance, is the contribution to military strategy of the Commando type of warrior originated by military leaders during the Boer War.

The world has come to admire this unique and effective type of attack, copied so successfully by British and other Empire forces in lightning raids on the European Continent and in North Africa.

We learn from Australia that our own American troops are being schooled in Commando tactics, and we are happy to acknowledge our debt to the Afrikanders.

A strong feeling of comradeship has always linked the people of South Africa and the people of the United States.

Ours, also, is the pioneer tradition, the heritage of a virgin continent tamed to the ways of civilization. We have close blood ties with both the British and the Dutch.

The rugged, democratic spirit of the South African, like that of the Australian and New Zealander, is close to our own national temperament and outlook on life. Their problems are known to us, for we also have conquered nature and vast distances.

We understand each other.

In the face of the trying times ahead, in the face of Japan's deadly menace to civilization, it is timely to reassure our South African comrades in arms of our warm friendship, our admiration, and our gratitude.

Let the heroic people of South Africa be sure that the people of America will never forget their signal contributions to the certain victory which shall be our common reward.

RECESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the order previously entered, the Senate will stand in recess until 12 o'clock noon on Monday next.

Thereupon (at 3 o'clock and 55 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess, the recess being, under the order previously entered, until Monday, May 18, 1942, at 12 o'clock noon.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate May 15, 1942:

ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY

Lincoln MacVeagh, of Connecticut, now Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Iceland, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Union of South Africa.

POSTMASTERS

The following-named persons to be postmasters:

ALABAMA

John P. McGee, Carrollton, Ala., in place of J. P. McGee. Incumbent's commission expired March 30, 1942.

James T. Monnier, Demopolis, Ala., in place of J. T. Monnier. Incumbent's commission expired April 29, 1942.

Robert G. Davis, Gordo, Ala., in place of R. G. Davis. Incumbent's commission expired May 12, 1942.

Samuel J. Sanders, Fayette, Ala., in place of S. J. Sanders. Incumbent's commission expired April 11, 1942.

Dezzie A. Littlejohn, Jemison, Ala., in place of D. A. Littlejohn. Incumbent's commission expired December 23, 1941.

Maurice F. Law, Linden, Ala., in place of M. F. Law. Incumbent's commission expired April 29, 1942.

Roy L. Nolen, Montgomery, Ala., in place of R. L. Nolen. Incumbent's commission expired May 12, 1942.

William F. Beverly, Sweet Water, Ala., in place of W. F. Beverly. Incumbent's commission expired August 14, 1941.

Thomas O. Smith, Jr., Wilsonville, Ala., in place of T. O. Smith, Jr. Incumbent's commission expired April 22, 1941.

Roy G. Carpenter, Winfield, Ala., in place of R. G. Carpenter. Incumbent's commission expired April 11, 1942.

Ruby E. Page, Woodville, Ala., in place of R. E. Page. Incumbent's commission expired February 11, 1942.

ALASKA

Howard W. Wilmoth, Wasilla, Alaska. Office became Presidential July 1, 1941.

ARIZONA

Chester H. Layton, Thatcher, Ariz., in place of D. D. Phillips, deceased.

ARKANSAS

John R. Harkness, Belleville, Ark., in place of J. R. Harkness. Incumbent's commission expired March 30, 1942.

William L. Walton, Black Oak, Ark. Office became Presidential July 1, 1941.

Robert D. Reagan, Danville, Ark., in place of R. D. Reagan. Incumbent's commission expired March 30, 1942.

Shelby L. Jones, Emmet, Ark., in place of W. R. Beaty, transferred.

Walter R. Dunn, Foreman, Ark., in place of W. R. Dunn. Incumbent's commission expired March 30, 1942.

Halton B. Stewart, Greenwood, Ark., in place of H. B. Stewart. Incumbent's commission expired March 30, 1942.

Floy R. Parr, Jonesboro, Ark., in place of F. R. Parr. Incumbent's commission expired May 3, 1942.

George O. Yingling, Searcy, Ark., in place of G. O. Yingling. Incumbent's commission expired February 24, 1942.

Elizabeth Horton, Washington, Ark., in place of Elizabeth Horton. Incumbent's commission expired February 2, 1942.

CALIFORNIA

Eileen B. Cardiff, Altadena, Calif., in place of E. B. Cardiff. Incumbent's commission expired December 23, 1941.

Thomas V. Holmes, Duarte, Calif., in place of T. V. Holmes. Incumbent's commission expired April 26, 1942.

Chester W. Seely, Hamilton Field, Calif., in place of C. W. Seely. Incumbent's commission expired February 5, 1942.

J. Edward Huston, Huntington Beach, Calif., in place of J. E. Huston. Incumbent's commission expired April 20, 1942.

Helen P. Haines, Jacumba, Calif. Office became Presidential July 1, 1940.

Bertha Hilbert, La Habra, Calif., in place of Bertha Hilbert. Incumbent's commission expired April 20, 1942.

Rollie A. Petty, Mountain View, Calif., in place of R. A. Petty. Incumbent's commission expired April 20, 1942.

Ryland M. Gorham, Palm Springs, Calif., in place of R. M. Gorham. Incumbent's commission expired April 26, 1942.

Arthur E. Flint, Penryn, Calif., in place of A. E. Flint. Incumbent's commission expired December 23, 1941.

Mabel B. Mosgrove, Ferris, Calif., in place of M. B. Mosgrove. Incumbent's commission expired April 26, 1942.

Walter A. Hornbeck, Red Bluff, Calif., in place of W. A. Hornbeck. Incumbent's commission expired April 20, 1942.

John H. Fairweather, Reedley, Calif., in place of J. H. Fairweather. Incumbent's commission expired April 20, 1942.

Leslie J. Thomas, Richmond, Calif., in place of L. J. Thomas. Incumbent's commission expired April 26, 1942.

Charles D. Golvin, Riverbank, Calif., in place of K. C. Osgood, removed.

John H. Kelley, San Mateo, Calif., in place of J. H. Kelley. Incumbent's commission expired April 20, 1942.

John M. Eliason, San Quentin, Calif., in place of M. G. Newby, retired.

Charles D. South, Santa Clara, Calif., in place of C. D. South, Jr. Incumbent's commission expired February 5, 1942.

Robert H. Frost, Sausalito, Calif., in place of R. H. Frost. Incumbent's commission expired February 5, 1942.

M. Frances Shuler, South Laguna, Calif. Office became Presidential July 1, 1941.

Herbert P. Pritschke, Wasco, Calif., in place of H. P. Pritschke. Incumbent's commission expired April 20, 1942.

Frank A. Lauer, Westwood, Calif., in place of F. A. Lauer. Incumbent's commission expired April 20, 1942.

COLORADO

Joseph B. Sella, Estes Park, Colo., in place of J. B. Sella. Incumbent's commission expired April 1, 1942.

Arthur J. Elmgreen, Evergreen, Colo., in place of A. J. Elmgreen. Incumbent's commission expired April 12, 1942.

Benjamin H. Snyder, Gunnison, Colo., in place of B. H. Snyder. Incumbent's commission expired March 25, 1942.

Robert E. McCunniff, La Jara, Colo., in place of R. E. McCunniff. Incumbent's commission expired April 1, 1942.

Willard A. Teller, Littleton, Colo., in place of W. A. Teller. Incumbent's commission expired February 4, 1942.

Frank Brady, Manassa, Colo., in place of Frank Brady. Incumbent's commission expired April 1, 1942.

Grace E. O'Neill, Platteville, Colo., in place of G. E. O'Neill. Incumbent's commission expired April 12, 1942.

Matthew W. Huber, Victor, Colo., in place of M. W. Huber. Incumbent's commission expired March 25, 1942.

CONNECTICUT

Julius Woodruff Johnson, Georgetown, Conn., in place of J. W. Johnson. Incumbent's commission expired April 15, 1942.

Helen K. O'Brien, Glenville, Conn., in place of H. K. O'Brien. Incumbent's commission expired April 9, 1942.

Joseph M. Halloran, New Britain, Conn., in place of J. M. Halloran. Incumbent's commission expired February 18, 1941.

Mary P. Beauregard, Wauregan, Conn., in place of L. E. Beauregard, resigned.

FLORIDA

Anna W. Lewis, Everglades, Fla., in place of A. W. Lewis. Incumbent's commission expired March 30, 1942.

Norma F. Hutchenson, Fort Barrancas, Fla., in place of Nannie Moye, resigned.

William R. Vosburgh, Lutz, Fla. Office became Presidential July 1, 1941.

GEORGIA

Alexander S. Chamlee, Bartow, Ga., in place of A. S. Chamlee. Incumbent's commission expired April 12, 1942.

Ruth A. Redmond, Chatsworth, Ga., in place of R. A. Redmond. Incumbent's commission expired March 24, 1942.

Robert H. Manson, Darien, Ga., in place of R. H. Manson. Incumbent's commission expired April 29, 1942.

William T. Adkins, Edison, Ga., in place of W. T. Adkins. Incumbent's commission expired April 12, 1942.

Sara B. Green, Fairburn, Ga., in place of S. B. Green. Incumbent's commission expired March 24, 1942.

Charles Clements, La Fayette, Ga., in place of Charles Clements. Incumbent's commission expired March 30, 1942.

Ernest L. Wilson, Leslie, Ga., in place of E. L. Wilson. Incumbent's commission expired April 12, 1942.

George W. Cornwell, Monticello, Ga., in place of G. W. Cornwell. Incumbent's commission expired February 24, 1942.

C. Heard Tolbert, Omega, Ga., in place of C. H. Tolbert. Incumbent's commission expired April 12, 1942.

Irene S. Walker, Patterson, Ga., in place of M. M. Walker. Incumbent's commission expired November 30, 1941.

Susie M. Lunsford, Smithville, Ga., in place of S. M. Lunsford. Incumbent's commission expired April 29, 1942.

Mamie G. White, Stone Mountain, Ga., in place of M. G. White. Incumbent's commission expired March 24, 1942.

Roy D. Smith, Tennille, Ga., in place of R. D. Smith. Incumbent's commission expired February 24, 1942.

Carleen S. Bell, Trion, Ga., in place of C. S. Bell. Incumbent's commission expired April 12, 1942.

Arthur E. Horn, White Hall, Ga., in place of A. E. Horn. Incumbent's commission expired March 30, 1942.

IDAHO

James W. Dyar, Elk City, Idaho. Office became Presidential October 1, 1941.

Claude L. Ballard, Fairfield, Idaho, in place of Claude Ballard. Incumbent's commission expired April 26, 1942.

Frederick J. Rodgers, Midvale, Idaho, in place of F. J. Rodgers. Incumbent's commission expired April 12, 1942.

Edith R. Morgan, Paul, Idaho, in place of Wheeler McGill, transferred.

ILLINOIS

William R. Fisher, Chapin, Ill., in place of J. R. Cooper, deceased.

Clarence B. Muchmore, Charleston, Ill., in place of C. B. Muchmore. Incumbent's commission expired March 25, 1942.

James M. Allen, Decatur, Ill., in place of J. M. Allen. Incumbent's commission expired April 1, 1942.

Rufus A. Carrell, Greenup, Ill., in place of L. L. McMorris, transferred.

Deane J. McAlister, Greenville, Ill., in place of D. J. McAlister. Incumbent's commission expired April 29, 1942.

John F. Foster, Lovington, Ill., in place of J. W. Hines, deceased.

John H. Priept, Mendon, Ill., in place of J. H. Priept, April 26, 1942.

Winifred G. Whitham, Ontarioville, Ill., in place of W. G. Whitham. Incumbent's commission expired December 2, 1941.

John J. Hart, Ottawa, Ill., in place of J. J. Hart. Incumbent's commission expired May 11, 1942.

Hazel E. Strobel, Ransom, Ill., in place of H. E. Strobel. Incumbent's commission expired December 2, 1941.

Fred E. Battershell, Roodhouse, Ill., in place of A. H. Barrow, deceased.

John R. Slater, Savanna, Ill., in place of J. R. Slater. Incumbent's commission expired January 20, 1940.

Fred N. Mayer, Virden, Ill., in place of F. N. Mayer, Jr. Incumbent's commission expired April 26, 1942.

INDIANA

Irven V. Tyler, Georgetown, Ind., in place of I. V. Tyler. Incumbent's commission expired March 25, 1942.

Lueldo R. Davis, Marengo, Ind., in place of L. R. Davis. Incumbent's commission expired April 27, 1942.

Clarence R. Nagel, Milan, Ind., in place of J. E. Herbst, deceased.

Harry S. Glump, New Harmony, Ind., in place of H. S. Glump. Incumbent's commission expired April 1, 1942.

Fred J. Merline, Notre Dame, Ind., in place of F. J. Merline. Incumbent's commission expired April 1, 1942.

Earl M. Miller, Princeton, Ind., in place of E. M. Miller. Incumbent's commission expired April 1, 1942.

IOWA

Ralph N. Shott, Birmingham, Iowa, in place of W. R. Shott, deceased.

Helen B. Rutledge, Blairsburg, Iowa, in place of H. B. Rutledge. Incumbent's commission expired December 7, 1941.

Bernard G. Remmes, Charter Oak, Iowa, in place of B. G. Remmes. Incumbent's commission expired March 24, 1942.

William E. Shontz, Correctionville, Iowa, in place of D. J. Rlordan. Incumbent's commission expired June 10, 1936.

Grace V. Fellers, Fremont, Iowa, in place of Juanita Perdue, resigned.

Lillian E. Wicks, Minburn, Iowa, in place of L. E. Wicks. Incumbent's commission expired March 24, 1942.

Alvin J. Tisdale, Union, Iowa, in place of P. V. Hall, transferred.

Logan B. Urice, Vinton, Iowa, in place of L. B. Urice. Incumbent's commission expired February 24, 1942.

Myrtle C. Stockmann, West Burlington, Iowa, in place of C. P. Lietsch, removed.

Viola L. Eaton, Woden, Iowa, in place of V. L. Eaton. Incumbent's commission expired December 7, 1941.

KANSAS

George O. Hunt, Belle Plaine, Kans., in place of G. O. Hunt. Incumbent's commission expired March 25, 1942.

William E. Gallanaugh, Gardner, Kans., in place of W. E. Gallanaugh. Incumbent's commission expired February 2, 1942.

Samuel N. Nunemaker, Hesston, Kans., in place of S. N. Nunemaker. Incumbent's commission expired April 12, 1942.

George E. Smysor, Mulvane, Kans., in place of G. E. Smysor. Incumbent's commission expired March 30, 1942.

Amos A. Belsley, Wellington, Kans., in place of A. A. Belsley. Incumbent's commission expired March 30, 1942.

KENTUCKY

Clyde V. Ross, Hardyville, Ky., in place of J. B. Pendleton, transferred.

Robert L. Case, Mount Olivet, Ky., in place of R. L. Case. Incumbent's commission expired March 30, 1942.

Virginia B. Pittman, Perryville, Ky., in place of V. B. Pittman. Incumbent's commission expired March 30, 1942.

LOUISIANA

Milton E. Kidd, Choudrant, La., in place of M. E. Kidd. Incumbent's commission expired December 7, 1941.

Ralph N. Menetre, Covington, La., in place of L. L. Morgan, Jr., resigned.

Roberta M. Duffy, Montgomery, La., in place of C. J. Calhoun. Incumbent's commission expired August 23, 1941.

Henry F. Couvillon, Moreauville, La., in place of H. F. Couvillon. Incumbent's commission expired February 26, 1942.

Ernest S. Jemison, Slidell, La., in place of E. S. Jemison. Incumbent's commission expired August 11, 1941.

MAINE

George I. McIntosh, Lisbon Falls, Maine, in place of G. I. McIntosh. Incumbent's commission expired April 29, 1942.

Helen C. Donahue, Portland, Maine, in place of H. C. Donahue. Incumbent's commission expired April 15, 1942.

Eddie J. Roderick, Rumford, Maine, in place of E. J. Roderick. Incumbent's commission expired March 30, 1942.

Allie D. Richards, Strong, Maine, in place of A. D. Richards. Incumbent's commission expired March 30, 1942.

MARYLAND

Patrick E. Conroy, Barton, Md., in place of P. E. Conroy. Incumbent's commission expired November 30, 1941.

John Hershberger, Boonsboro, Md., in place of J. W. L. McAvoy, deceased.

Charles S. Moxley, Brentwood, Md., in place of B. P. Nash, deceased.

Margaret M. Williams, Lutherville, Md., in place of C. J. Thomson, Jr., transferred.

Helena R. Guyther, Mechanicsville, Md., in place of H. R. Guyther. Incumbent's commission expired March 25, 1942.

MASSACHUSETTS

Eva Fitzpatrick, Allerton, Mass., in place of Eva Fitzpatrick. Incumbent's commission expired March 30, 1942.

Amy A. Hawks, Bolton, Mass., in place of C. F. Wissenbach, resigned.

Clarence R. Halloran, Framingham, Mass., in place of C. R. Halloran. Incumbent's commission expired March 30, 1942.

Mildred D. O'Neil, Hyannis Port, Mass., in place of M. D. O'Neil. Incumbent's commission expired March 30, 1942.

John E. Roche, Orange, Mass., in place of J. E. Roche. Incumbent's commission expired March 25, 1942.

John R. Parker, Rockland, Mass., in place of J. R. Parker. Incumbent's commission expired March 30, 1942.

Rosella Webb, South Lincoln, Mass., in place of Rosella Webb. Incumbent's commission expired December 23, 1941.

John J. Easton, South Walpole, Mass., in place of J. J. Easton. Incumbent's commission expired April 12, 1942.

Nellie G. McDonald, Ward Hill, Mass., in place of N. G. McDonald. Incumbent's commission expired March 25, 1942.

Felix A. Dalmas, Wellfleet, Mass., in place of F. A. Dalmas. Incumbent's commission expired April 26, 1942.

Roger W. Cahoon, Jr., West Harwich, Mass., in place of R. W. Cahoon, Jr. Incumbent's commission expired March 30, 1942.

John T. Sheehan, Worcester, Mass., in place of J. F. Healy, retired.

MICHIGAN

Janet C. White, Essexville, Mich., in place of J. C. White. Incumbent's commission expired March 23, 1942.

Glenn O. Donner, Garden City, Mich., in place of G. O. Donner. Incumbent's commission expired March 23, 1942.

Allgot B. Johnson, Ironwood, Mich., in place of G. A. Curry, removed.

Maud B. Perham, Lakeside, Mich., in place of M. B. Perham. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1941.

Leo W. Arnestad, Marenisco, Mich., in place of L. W. Arnestad. Incumbent's commission expired March 23, 1942.

Mary E. Devins, Michigamme, Mich., in place of M. E. Devins. Incumbent's commission expired March 23, 1942.

George D. Mason, Montague, Mich., in place of G. D. Mason. Incumbent's commission expired March 23, 1942.

Peter Trudell, Jr., Negaunee, Mich., in place of Peter Trudell, Jr. Incumbent's commission expired March 23, 1942.

Charles P. Sawyer, Newaygo, Mich., in place of C. P. Sawyer. Incumbent's commission expired March 30, 1942.

Eva A. Wurzburg, Northport, Mich., in place of E. A. Wurzburg. Incumbent's commission expired March 30, 1942.

Victoria Jesionowski, Posen, Mich., in place of Victoria Jesionowski. Incumbent's commission expired March 23, 1942.

Lulu H. O'Rourke, Richmond, Mich., in place of L. H. O'Rourke. Incumbent's commission expired June 18, 1941.

George E. Judd, St. Johns, Mich., in place of C. S. Clark, Jr., resigned.

Louis J. Braun, South Range, Mich., in place of L. J. Braun. Incumbent's commission expired March 23, 1942.

MINNESOTA

Vera L. Tabaka, Longville, Minn., in place of R. N. Tabaka, resigned.

Arthur Conlin, Monterey, Minn. Office became Presidential July 1, 1941.

MISSISSIPPI

Margaret L. Henry, Anguilla, Miss., in place of Margaret Henry. Incumbent's commission expired April 15, 1942.

Will N. Guyton, Blue Mountain, Miss., in place of W. N. Guyton. Incumbent's commission expired April 15, 1942.

Ivy G. Hill, Cleveland, Miss., in place of I. G. Hill. Incumbent's commission expired April 27, 1942.

Harry L. Callicott, Coldwater, Miss., in place of H. L. Callicott. Incumbent's commission expired April 1, 1942.

James M. Thames, Decatur, Miss., in place of J. M. Thames. Incumbent's commission expired March 28, 1942.

Allison P. Shoemaker, Jr., Edgewater Park, Miss. Office became Presidential July 1, 1941.

John B. Vinson, Magee, Miss., in place of J. B. Vinson. Incumbent's commission expired March 28, 1942.

Johnnie L. Posey, Philadelphia, Miss., in place of J. L. Posey. Incumbent's commission expired April 1, 1942.

Charles E. Crook, Vicksburg, Miss., in place of H. H. Mackey, deceased.

MISSOURI

Leslie B. Kincaid, Braymer, Mo., in place of L. B. Kincaid. Incumbent's commission expired April 27, 1942.

Nat M. Snider, Cape Girardeau, Mo., in place of N. M. Snider. Incumbent's commission expired April 16, 1942.

Ora Lee Dean, Dearborn, Mo., in place of O. L. Dean. Incumbent's commission expired April 16, 1942.

Max Clodfelter, Dexter, Mo., in place of Max Clodfelter. Incumbent's commission expired April 27, 1942.

Thomas F. Herndon, Hume, Mo., in place of T. F. Herndon. Incumbent's commission expired April 27, 1942.

Alexander W. Graham, Kansas City, Mo., in place of A. W. Graham. Incumbent's commission expired May 3, 1942.

William D. Groom, Kearney, Mo., in place of W. D. Groom. Incumbent's commission expired April 27, 1942.

Charles E. Sears, Macon, Mo., in place of C. E. Sears. Incumbent's commission expired April 27, 1942.

Ruth Vandiver, Orrick, Mo., in place of Ruth Vandiver. Incumbent's commission expired April 27, 1942.

Rose M. Hall, Parma, Mo., in place of R. M. Hall. Incumbent's commission expired April 27, 1942.

Leonard D. Dyer, Rushville, Mo., in place of L. D. Dyer. Incumbent's commission expired April 27, 1942.

Gertrude R. Maupin, Watson, Mo., in place of G. R. Maupin. Incumbent's commission expired April 16, 1942.

MONTANA

Margaret M. Westlund, Frazer, Mont., in place of M. M. Westlund. Incumbent's commission expired December 6, 1941.

Hugh H. Waldron, Froid, Mont., in place of H. H. Waldron. Incumbent's commission expired April 20, 1942.

NEBRASKA

Vernon G. Wager, Arlington, Nebr., in place of G. I. Pfeiffer, deceased.

Louis F. Kreizinger, Bellwood, Nebr., in place of L. F. Kreizinger. Incumbent's commission expired February 5, 1942.

Esther A. Carlson, Mead, Nebr. Office became Presidential July 1, 1941.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Joseph W. Hazeltine, Contoocook, N. H., in place of J. W. Hazeltine. Incumbent's commission expired February 11, 1942.

Dorothy D. Clark, Hancock, N. H., in place of M. M. Warner, resigned.

NEW JERSEY

Frances E. Schmidt, Emerson, N. J., in place of F. E. Schmidt. Incumbent's commission expired December 6, 1941.

Martin Kenneth Collins, Marlboro, N. J., in place of M. K. Collins. Incumbent's commission expired April 26, 1942.

Robert T. Lentz, National Park, N. J., in place of R. T. Lentz. Incumbent's commission expired February 10, 1942.

Willie E. Austin, Ocean Grove, N. J., in place of H. O. Moore, deceased.

William Dudley Carleton, Ringwood, N. J., in place of W. D. Carleton. Incumbent's commission expired January 14, 1942.

Kathleen R. McCabe, West Trenton, N. J., in place of K. R. McCabe. Incumbent's commission expired February 10, 1942.

Walter W. Lance, White House Station, N. J., in place of W. W. Lance. Incumbent's commission expired January 14, 1942.

NEW MEXICO

Cora A. Hanagarne, Shiprock, N. Mex., in place of A. C. Evans, retired.

NEW YORK

Burdette G. Dewell, Catskill, N. Y., in place of B. G. Dewell. Incumbent's commission expires May 14, 1942.

Albert E. Olson, East Moriches, N. Y., in place of M. S. Tower, resigned.

Laurence D. Brown, Eastview, N. Y., in place of L. D. Brown. Incumbent's commission expired February 16, 1942.

Fred J. Burns, Jr., Glenwood Landing, N. Y., in place of F. J. Burns, Jr. Incumbent's commission expired March 25, 1942.

Beth I. Henry, Newfield, N. Y., in place of R. S. Pearson, deceased.

Francis X. Desmond, Niagara University, N. Y., in place of F. X. Desmond. Incumbent's commission expired March 1, 1942.

Hugh M. Bulger, Norwich, N. Y., in place of H. M. Bulger. Incumbent's commission expired May 12, 1942.

Clarence T. Cahill, Palsades, N. Y., in place of C. T. Cahill. Incumbent's commission expired February 5, 1942.

Rosaleen O'Halloran, Sag Harbor, N. Y., in place of C. F. Schreier. Incumbent's commission expired February 12, 1941.

Charles A. Pickard, Wantagh, N. Y., in place of C. M. Mills, removed.

John H. Joyner, White Sulphur Springs, N. Y., in place of J. H. Joyner. Incumbent's commission expired November 30, 1941.

NORTH CAROLINA

James A. Bonner, Aurora, N. C., in place of J. A. Bonner. Incumbent's commission expired March 24, 1942.

T. Coleman Galloway, Brevard, N. C., in place of T. C. Galloway. Incumbent's commission expired April 7, 1942.

G. Leslie Hensley, Burnsville, N. C., in place of G. L. Hensley. Incumbent's commission expired March 24, 1942.

Clinton E. Bolick, Conover, N. C., in place of C. E. Bolick. Incumbent's commission expired March 24, 1942.

Samuel T. Stough, Davidson, N. C., in place of S. T. Stough. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1942.

Carroll E. Kramer, Edenton, N. C., in place of C. E. Kramer. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1942.

Cleveland C. Hines, Hollyridge, N. C. Office became Presidential July 1, 1941.

May Calvert, Jackson, N. C., in place of May Calvert. Incumbent's commission expired April 7, 1942.

William W. Hampton, Leaksville, N. C., in place of W. W. Hampton. Incumbent's commission expired December 15, 1941.

Oscar L. Phillips, Matthews, N. C., in place of O. L. Phillips. Incumbent's commission expired March 24, 1942.

Columbus L. Biggerstaff, Rutherfordton, N. C., in place of C. L. Biggerstaff. Incumbent's commission expired March 24, 1942.

James H. Howell, Waynesville, N. C., in place of J. H. Howell. Incumbent's commission expired April 16, 1942.

NORTH DAKOTA

Alvin N. Anderson, Marion, N. Dak., in place of Cleo Flugga. Incumbent's commission expired August 19, 1941.

George B. Vermilya, Towner, N. Dak., in place of G. B. Vermilya. Incumbent's commission expired March 30, 1942.

OHIO

Michael J. Callaghan, Bellevue, Ohio, in place of M. J. Callaghan. Incumbent's commission expired April 15, 1942.

Edward V. Hartmann, Holland, Ohio, in place of E. V. Hartmann. Incumbent's commission expired March 25, 1942.

Carson D. Faber, Jeromesville, Ohio, in place of C. D. Faber. Incumbent's commission expired November 27, 1941.

Olin B. Stahl, Jewett, Ohio, in place of O. B. Stahl. Incumbent's commission expired April 15, 1942.

Harry D. Arnold, Leetonia, Ohio, in place of H. D. Arnold. Incumbent's commission expired February 24, 1942.

Fred W. Justus, Massillon, Ohio, in place of F. W. Justus. Incumbent's commission expired March 25, 1942.

Paul M. Keyser, Shadyside, Ohio, in place of P. M. Keyser. Incumbent's commission expired March 25, 1942.

Arnold M. Speir, State Soldiers Home, Ohio, in place of A. M. Speir. Incumbent's commission expired April 1, 1942.

William E. Passmore, Washington C. H., Ohio, in place of W. E. Passmore. Incumbent's commission expired April 15, 1942.

Frank A. Hawkins, West Farmington, Ohio. Office became Presidential July 1, 1941.

OKLAHOMA

James T. Norton, Nowata, Okla., in place of J. T. Norton. Incumbent's commission expired April 11, 1942.

Guy E. McClain, Perkins, Okla., in place of G. E. McClain. Incumbent's commission expired February 18, 1941.

OREGON

Gardner T. Hockensmith, Albany, Oreg., in place of G. T. Hockensmith. Incumbent's commission expired April 15, 1942.

PENNSYLVANIA

George E. Diehl, Chambersburg, Pa., in place of G. E. Diehl. Incumbent's commission expired April 29, 1942.

William H. Heacock, Marcus Hook, Pa., in place of W. H. Heacock. Incumbent's commission expired February 10, 1942.

Frank G. Christopher, Smithton, Pa., in place of F. G. Christopher. Incumbent's commission expired December 9, 1941.

RHODE ISLAND

Thomas F. Burke, Barrington, R. I., in place of T. B. Hallman. Incumbent's commission expired February 15, 1942.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Thomas B. Hallman, Aiken, S. C., in place of T. B. Hallman. Incumbent's commission expired March 25, 1942.

Pretto H. White, Ehrhardt, S. C., in place of P. H. White. Incumbent's commission expired April 26, 1942.

John B. O'Neal, Fairfax, S. C., in place of J. B. O'Neal. Incumbent's commission expired March 25, 1942.

Lorna M. Hutson, Hardeeville, S. C., in place of L. M. Hutson. Incumbent's commission expired March 25, 1942.

George M. Faile, Kershaw, S. C., in place of H. B. Taylor. Resigned.

John W. Willis, Lynchburg, S. C., in place of J. W. Willis. Incumbent's commission expired March 25, 1942.

James M. Muirhead, Mount Pleasant, S. C., in place of J. M. Muirhead. Incumbent's commission expired March 25, 1942.

William S. Gibson, Sharon, S. C., in place of W. S. Gibson. Incumbent's commission expired March 25, 1942.

Earle M. Wharton, Ware Shoals, S. C., in place of E. M. Wharton. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1941.

George C. Cartwright, York, S. C., in place of G. C. Cartwright. Incumbent's commission expired March 25, 1942.

SOUTH DAKOTA

J. Edward Meyer, Moberg, S. Dak., in place of Carl Hildebrandt, deceased.

George D. Blake, Spearfish, S. Dak., in place of J. P. O'Neill, removed.

TENNESSEE

Lillian G. Freeman, Leoma, Tenn., in place of L. G. Freeman. Incumbent's commission expired February 4, 1942.

William S. Fields, Milan, Tenn., in place of W. S. Fields. Incumbent's commission expired February 16, 1941.

James H. Davenport, Soddy, Tenn., in place of J. H. Davenport. Incumbent's commission expired April 2, 1942.

Phil W. Campbell, Tiptonville, Tenn., in place of P. W. Campbell. Incumbent's commission expired March 1, 1942.

Floyd Mitchell, Tullahoma, Tenn., in place of Floyd Mitchell. Incumbent's commission expired April 3, 1941.

James K. St. Clair, White Bluff, Tenn., in place of J. K. St. Clair. Incumbent's commission expired December 8, 1941.

TEXAS

Marie E. Parker, Anahuac, Tex., in place of M. E. Parker. Incumbent's commission expired March 28, 1942.

John R. Griffin, Blooming Grove, Tex., in place of J. R. Griffin. Incumbent's commission expired March 28, 1942.

Emory D. Cotten, Brownsboro, Tex., in place of E. D. Cotten. Incumbent's commission expired March 28, 1942.

Minnie P. Irving, Center Point, Tex., in place of M. P. Irving. Incumbent's commission expired March 28, 1942.

Lee M. Feagin, Celmesnell, Tex., in place of L. M. Feagin. Incumbent's commission expired November 27, 1941.

Kathleen H. Godsey, Crockett, Tex., in place of K. H. Godsey. Incumbent's commission expired April 6, 1942.

Carlos D. Berry, Dawson, Tex., in place of C. D. Berry. Incumbent's commission expired March 28, 1942.

Gordon Keith Denman, Dumas, Tex., in place of G. K. Denman. Incumbent's commission expired March 28, 1942.

Oscar W. Koym, East Bernard, Tex., in place of O. W. Koym. Incumbent's commission expired April 11, 1942.

Edgar W. Brooks, Eldorado, Tex., in place of E. W. Brooks. Incumbent's commission expired March 28, 1942.

Lonnie Childs, Fairfield, Tex., in place of Lonnie Childs. Incumbent's commission expired April 6, 1942.

Gladys M. Waters, Grandview, Tex., in place of G. M. Waters. Incumbent's commission expired March 28, 1942.

Warren C. Fargason, Hermleigh, Tex., in place of W. C. Fargason. Incumbent's commission expired April 11, 1942.

Julius D. Gibbs, Kingsville, Tex., in place of J. D. Gibbs. Incumbent's commission expired March 28, 1942.

Willie L. Nelson, Mount Vernon, Tex., in place of W. L. Nelson. Incumbent's commission expired April 11, 1942.

Mae Whitley, New Waverly, Tex., in place of Mae Whitley. Incumbent's commission expired April 11, 1942.

Lizzie F. Grissette, North Zulch, Tex., in place of L. F. Grissette. Incumbent's commission expired March 28, 1942.

Stella Jarrett, Olden, Tex., in place of Stella Jarrett. Incumbent's commission expired December 23, 1941.

Theodore M. Herring, San Angelo, Tex., in place of T. M. Herring. Incumbent's commission expired April 11, 1942.

Edgar F. Bonorden, Sinton, Tex., in place of E. F. Bonorden. Incumbent's commission expired April 11, 1942.

Marcus E. Cannon, Thornton, Tex., in place of M. E. Cannon. Incumbent's commission expired March 28, 1942.

Walter J. Huff, Trenton, Tex., in place of W. J. Huff. Incumbent's commission expired March 28, 1942.

Samuel M. Peacock, Wickett, Tex., in place of B. A. Wristen, resigned.

VERMONT

David A. Aubin, Vergennes, Vt., in place of W. K. Powers, resigned.

VIRGINIA

R. Milton Crump, Chester, Va., in place of A. T. Organ, deceased.

Ira D. Newcomb, Clarksville, Va., in place of I. D. Newcomb. Incumbent's commission expired April 1, 1942.

Kenneth H. Woody, Crewe, Va., in place of K. H. Woody. Incumbent's commission expired April 12, 1942.

Burley M. Garner, Emporia, Va., in place of B. M. Garner. Incumbent's commission expired April 1, 1942.

James H. Ashby, Exmore, Va., in place of J. H. Ashby. Incumbent's commission expired March 25, 1942.

Alfred C. Darden, Fort Monroe, Va., in place of A. C. Darden. Incumbent's commission expired April 1, 1942.

E. Keith Taylor, Hanover, Va., in place of L. L. Jacobs, deceased.

Margaret H. Hardy, McKenney, Va., in place of M. H. Hardy. Incumbent's commission expired April 1, 1942.

Joseph W. Harvey, Montrose, Va., in place of J. W. Harvey. Incumbent's commission expired March 25, 1942.

Leslie N. Ligon, Pamplin, Va., in place of L. N. Ligon. Incumbent's commission expired April 1, 1942.

John P. Mugler, Phoebus, Va., in place of J. P. Mugler. Incumbent's commission expired March 25, 1942.

James V. Lewis, Prospect, Va., in place of J. V. Lewis. Incumbent's commission expired April 1, 1942.

Joseph F. Judkins, Surry, Va., in place of J. F. Judkins. Incumbent's commission expired April 1, 1942.

Jesse F. West, Jr., Waverly, Va., in place of J. F. West, Jr. Incumbent's commission expired April 1, 1942.

R. Tyler Bland, West Point, Va., in place of R. T. Bland. Incumbent's commission expired April 12, 1942.

WASHINGTON

Mable R. Clothier, Burien, Wash., in place of M. R. Clothier. Incumbent's commission expired December 1, 1941.

Orris E. Marine, Colton, Wash., in place of O. E. Marine. Incumbent's commission expired April 1, 1942.

Adrian C. Gehres, Connell, Wash., in place of A. C. Gehres. Incumbent's commission expired April 1, 1942.

Mary E. Brown, Sequim, Wash., in place of M. E. Brown. Incumbent's commission expired March 25, 1942.

George P. Fishburne, Tacoma, Wash., in place of G. P. Fishburne. Incumbent's commission expired April 1, 1942.

Grover C. Houtchens, Waitsburg, Wash., in place of G. C. Houtchens. Incumbent's commission expired March 25, 1942.

Joshua E. Leander, White Bluffs, Wash., in place of J. E. Leander. Incumbent's commission expired March 25, 1942.

WEST VIRGINIA

Warren H. Miller, Spencer, W. Va., in place of L. A. Douglas, deceased.

Myrtle W. Orndorff, Wardensville, W. Va., in place of M. W. Orndorff. Incumbent's commission expired December 15, 1941.

WISCONSIN

Charles N. Cody, Antigo, Wis., in place of C. N. Cody. Incumbent's commission expired April 12, 1942.

Joseph O. Goff, Bristol, Wis., in place of J. O. Goff. Incumbent's commission expired April 26, 1942.

Ted Cole, Cashton, Wis., in place of Ted Cole. Incumbent's commission expired April 12, 1942.

Frank N. Scherer, Kohler, Wis., in place of F. N. Scherer. Incumbent's commission expired April 26, 1942.

Hilary T. Karis, Norwalk, Wis., in place of H. T. Karis. Incumbent's commission expired April 26, 1942.

Clifford T. Peterson, Poplar, Wis. Office became Presidential July 1, 1941.

Charles F. Heald, Sheboygan Falls, Wis., in place of C. F. Heald. April 12, 1942.

Howard F. Vande Hei, West De Pere, Wis., in place of H. F. Vande Hei. Incumbent's commission expired February 2, 1942.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate May 15, 1942:

UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

TO BE MEDICAL DIRECTORS IN THE UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

John D. Reichard
Vance B. Murray

TO BE SENIOR SURGEONS IN THE UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Winfield K. Sharp, Jr.
Fred T. Foard
Ralph L. Lawrence

POSTMASTER

Roy L. Nolen, Montgomery, Ala.

SENATE

MONDAY, MAY 18, 1942

(Legislative day of Friday, May 15, 1942)

Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., minister, Foundry Methodist Church, Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

Our Father God, Thy life is the breath of our being; Thy love is the light of our homes; Thy righteousness alone is the glory of our Nation: Thou hast taught us to love truth and beauty and goodness. May Thy truth make us free—free from pettiness and prejudice and pride and from the ugly sins that doth so easily beset us. Lift us above the mud and scum of mere things to the beauty of Thy holiness, where even daily drudgery may be edged with crimson and gold. Lead us in the paths of righteousness for Thy name's sake.

Enrich us with those durable satisfactions of life so that the multiplying years may not find us bankrupt in those things that matter most—the golden currency of faith and hope and love. In these