

3004. Also, petition of Alma Sanders, of McLeuth Methodist Church, and 51 others, asking for legislation which will provide the best protection for the men in our Army and Navy against the influence of vice and alcoholic liquors; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

3005. By Mr. MCGREGOR: Petition of Edna M. Souers, of New Philadelphia, and several hundred residents of Central Ohio, urging the enactment of legislation prohibiting the diversion of grains, useful for foods so necessary to the maintenance of health standards of our Nation and of our Allies, for the manufacture of liquors which are deleterious to physical and mental well-being; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

3006. By Mr. MARTIN of Iowa: Petition of Mrs. A. W. Hinderman and other citizens of Louisa and Washington Counties, Iowa, urging the passage of Senate bill 860, providing for the suppression of vice in the vicinity of military camps and naval establishments; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

3007. By Mr. MICHENER: Petition signed by Kathryn E. Otjera, of West Toledo, Ohio, and 14 other residents of Monroe County, Mich., urging the enactment of Senate bill 860; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

3008. Also, petition forwarded by Mrs. J. M. Schultz, of LaSalle, Mich., and signed by 51 other residents of Monroe County, Mich., urging enactment of Senate bill 860 as a contribution to a wholesome defense program; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

3009. By Mr. WILLIAM T. PHEIFFER: Petition of Thomas W. Lengel and 49 other residents of the Sixteenth Congressional District and numerous other residents of the city of New York, favoring legislation providing for a national lottery and to provide funds for use by the relief associations of the Army and Navy; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

3010. By Mr. ROLPH: Resolution of the hatters union, Local No. 31, United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union, San Francisco, Calif., relative to House bill 6486, a bill to increase the salaries of certain postal employees; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

3011. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the Pine Street Methodist Church of Williamsport, Pa., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to Senate bill 860; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

## SENATE

THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1942

The Reverend Howard S. Wilkinson, D. D., rector, St. Thomas' Church, Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

O Eternal God, through whose mighty power our fathers won their liberties of old, while we offer our petitions for the President and the people of this land, that they may always be mindful of Thy favor and glad to do Thy will, we beseech Thee especially to hear us in behalf of these Thy servants, Members of the United States Senate. Direct them in all their deliberations and in every action, to the advancement of Thy glory and the welfare of this country. Give them vision to see and courage to do whatever may be right in this time of national and world crisis.

Overrule the forces of tyranny and uphold, we pray Thee, those who are

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struggling for the maintenance of justice and human liberty. Let Thy Divine compassion be with the suffering, the sorrowing, and the dying in all lands and with the homeless refugees driven forth by cruelty and oppression.

Strengthen and protect all those who, at home or abroad, are serving this country or our Allies, that they may be preserved evermore in all perils.

Hasten the advent of a righteous and lasting peace and the establishment of Thy kingdom. Then, to Thy name shall be the glory and the honor, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

### THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BARKLEY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Monday, June 1, 1942, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

### MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States 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. Calloway, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed without amendment the following bills and joint resolution of the Senate:

S. 221. An act conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims of the United States to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claims of the Beacon Oyster Co., the Point Wharf Oyster Co., and B. J. Rooks & Son;

S. 244. An act for the relief of the San Francisco Mountain Scenic Boulevard Co.;

S. 1044. An act for the relief of L. H. Goodman;

S. 1648. An act conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the District of Oregon to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of the Shaver Forwarding Co., of Portland, Oreg.;

S. 1732. An act for the relief of Max Miller and Vera Caroline Miller, and others;

S. 1756. An act for the relief of Franklin Benjamin McNew;

S. 1820. An act for the relief of Jerry McKinley Thompson;

S. 2037. An act for the relief of Edgar B. Dunlap;

S. 2069. An act for the relief of the Quimby-Ryan Engineering Sales Co., Inc.;

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

S. 2235. An act for the relief of Harriett Boswell, guardian of Betty Fisher;

S. 2251. An act for the relief of Charles Brauch;

S. 2278. An act for the relief of Bob Sampley;

S. 2318. An act for the relief of Primo Giordanengo and Angie Giordanengo;

S. 2354. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. George M. Legg and Loetta Trainer;

S. 2451. An act for the relief of Anthony W. Livingston;

S. 2452. An act to provide for the advancement on the retired list of certain officers of the United States Coast Guard and the Coast and Geodetic Survey;

S. 2453. An act to authorize the obligation of funds of the Coast Guard for work or ma-

terial at Government-owned establishments, and for other purposes;

S. 2469. An act for the relief of William Edward Fleming;

S. 2470. An act for the relief of Eileen Collins Treacy;

S. 2490. An act to amend the Coast Guard Auxiliary and Reserve Act of 1941 (Public Law, 8, 77th Cong.), as amended by section 10 of the act entitled "An act to amend and clarify certain acts pertaining to the Coast Guard, and for other purposes," approved July 11, 1941 (Public Law, 166, 77th Cong.); and

S. J. Res. 24. Joint resolution for the relief of W. K. Richardson.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bills of the Senate, each with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

S. 2048. An act for the relief of Lt. William Stewart Walker; and

S. 2427. An act to amend the act relating to preventing the publication of inventions, in the national interest, and for other purposes.

The message further announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 2309) for the relief of the First National Bank, of Huntsville, Tex., with amendments, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4845) to increase the rate of pension to World War veterans from \$30 to \$40 per month, to grant such rate at age 65, and for other purposes.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 315) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to provide Federal meat inspection during the present war emergency in respect of meat-packing establishments engaged in intrastate commerce only, in order to facilitate the purchase of meat and meat food products by Federal agencies, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 2250) to mobilize the productive facilities of small business in the interests of successful prosecution of the war, and for other purposes.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6802) making appropriations for the legislative branch of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, and that the House had receded from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 34 to the bill, and concurred therein.

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

H. R. 180. An act to confer jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia to hear,

determine, and render judgment upon the claim of O. T. Travis;

H. R. 622. An act conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, examine, adjudicate, and render final judgment on any and all claims of whatsoever nature the Snake or Paiute Indians of the former Malheur Indian Reservation of Oregon, or any band thereof, may have against the United States, and for other purposes;

H. R. 780. An act for the relief of Harvey C. Artis;

H. R. 888. An act for the relief of Charles Thomason, administrator of the estate of Iverson Thomason and the relief of L. D. Byrd, Jr.;

H. R. 1675. An act for the relief of L. W. Collins;

H. R. 1740. An act for the relief of Luther Chitty and Susie Chitty;

H. R. 2755. An act authorizing the President of the United States to reinstate Wallace F. Safford to the position and rank of captain in the Army of the United States;

H. R. 3173. An act to extend the benefits of the Employees' Compensation Act of September 7, 1916, to Mrs. Charles O. DeFord;

H. R. 3352. An act for the relief of Alice W. Miller;

H. R. 3402. An act for the relief of Catherine R. Johnson;

H. R. 4242. An act for the relief of the Corbitt Co.;

H. R. 4741. An act for the relief of the Midwest Oil Co.;

H. R. 4804. An act for the relief of Claud R. Johnston;

H. R. 5526. An act for the relief of James E. Savage;

H. R. 5610. An act for the relief of G. H. Condon, M. E. Cannon, W. J. Esterle, C. C. Gasaway, James F. Retallack, and L. G. Yinger;

H. R. 5714. An act for the relief of William H. Cogswell, Jr.;

H. R. 5819. An act directing the Attorney General to record the lawful admittance for permanent residence of Vivian Chang;

H. R. 5898. An act for the relief of the legal guardian of Leonard Almas;

H. R. 5938. An act for the relief of A. H. Larzelere;

H. R. 5957. An act to provide compensation for Mrs. Marion Yarnott for injuries sustained by her in a collision between a United States mail truck and a car in which she was riding as a passenger on May 23, 1940, in Venice, Calif., and to appropriate money therefor, and for other purposes;

H. R. 6077. An act for the relief of Edward P. Reilly;

H. R. 6081. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to promote on the retired list officers who were decorated and recommended for promotion for distinguished service during the World War and who have not attained the rank to which recommended," so as to confer on officers above the rank of brigadier general the same retirement privileges now enjoyed by other officers;

H. R. 6184. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Ball;

H. R. 6349. An act for the relief of Jeff Roberts;

H. R. 6410. An act for the relief of Alex Gamble;

H. R. 6421. An act for the relief of Arch A. Brown;

H. R. 6484. An act to suspend during the present war the running of statutes of limitations applicable to certain offenses;

H. R. 6510. An act for the relief of L. H. Miller;

H. R. 6545. An act for the relief of Spencer Meeks;

H. R. 6569. An act for the relief of William M. Miller;

H. R. 6597. An act for the relief of A. Mack Dodd and Henry Dodd;

H. R. 6598. An act for the relief of Leanna M. Stright;

H. R. 6629. An act for the relief of the estate of Paul W. Layman;

H. R. 6676. An act for the relief of F. A. Holmes, former United States disbursing clerk for the State of Illinois;

H. R. 6682. An act to suspend in part the processing tax on coconut oil;

H. R. 6921. An act to amend the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act to authorize payments in cases where farmers' crops are acquired, prior to harvest, in connection with the acquisition of their farms for use in the national war effort, and to provide for the division of such payments;

H. R. 7020. An act amending Public Law No. 100, Seventy-seventh Congress (approved June 3, 1941);

H. R. 7159. An act authorizing the construction of certain auxiliary vessels for the United States Navy, and for other purposes;

H. R. 7182. An act making additional appropriations for the Navy Department and the naval service for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1941, 1942, and 1943, and for other purposes;

H. J. Res. 319. Joint resolution declaring that a state of war exists between the Government of Bulgaria and the Government and the people of the United States and making provisions to prosecute the same;

H. J. Res. 320. Joint resolution declaring that a state of war exists between the Government of Hungary and the Government and the people of the United States and making provisions to prosecute the same; and

H. J. Res. 321. Joint resolution declaring that a state of war exists between the Government of Rumania and the Government and the people of the United States and making provisions to prosecute the same.

#### ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

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

H. R. 2730. An act for the relief of Dorothy Silva;

H. R. 3488. An act to provide that assistant or deputy heads of certain bureaus in the Department of the Interior shall be appointed under the civil-service laws, and for other purposes;

H. R. 4999. An act to confer jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the District of Oregon to determine and render judgment for any losses suffered by the Columbia Boat and Barge System, Inc.;

H. B. 5438. An act for the relief of the San Diego Gas & Electric Co.;

H. R. 5778. An act for the relief of Luther Herbert Tench and Mrs. Mildred Farmer Tench;

H. R. 6502. An act to change the name of the Black Warrior National Forest to the William B. Bankhead National Forest; and

H. R. 6646. An act to provide that the unexplained absence of any individual for 7 years shall be deemed sufficient evidence of death for the purpose of laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

#### HOUSE BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS REFERRED

The following bills and joint resolutions were severally read twice by their titles and referred as indicated:

H. R. 180. An act to confer jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of O. T. Travis;

H. R. 780. An act for the relief of Harvey C. Artis;

H. R. 888. An act for the relief of Charles Thomason, administrator of the estate of Iverson Thomason and the relief of L. D. Byrd, Jr.;

H. R. 1675. An act for the relief of L. W. Collins;

H. R. 1740. An act for the relief of Luther Chitty and Susie Chitty;

H. R. 3173. An act to extend the benefits of the Employees' Compensation Act of September 7, 1916, to Mrs. Charles O. DeFord;

H. R. 3352. An act for the relief of Alice W. Miller;

H. R. 3402. An act for the relief of Catherine R. Johnson;

H. R. 4242. An act for the relief of the Corbitt Co.;

H. R. 4741. An act for the relief of the Midwest Oil Co.;

H. R. 4804. An act for the relief of Claud R. Johnston;

H. R. 5526. An act for the relief of James E. Savage;

H. R. 5610. An act for the relief of G. H. Condon, M. E. Cannon, W. J. Esterle, C. C. Gasaway, James F. Retallack, and L. G. Yinger;

H. R. 5714. An act for the relief of William H. Cogswell, Jr.;

H. R. 5898. An act for the relief of the legal guardian of Leonard Almas;

H. R. 5938. An act for the relief of A. H. Larzelere;

H. R. 5957. An act to provide compensation for Mrs. Marion Yarnott for injuries sustained by her in a collision between a United States mail truck and a car in which she was riding as a passenger on May 23, 1940, in Venice, Calif., and to appropriate money therefor, and for other purposes;

H. R. 6077. An act for the relief of Edward P. Reilly;

H. R. 6184. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Ball;

H. R. 6349. An act for the relief of Jeff Roberts;

H. R. 6410. An act for the relief of Alex Gamble;

H. R. 6421. An act for the relief of Arch A. Brown;

H. R. 6510. An act for the relief of L. H. Miller;

H. R. 6545. An act for the relief of Spencer Meeks;

H. R. 6569. An act for the relief of William M. Miller;

H. R. 6597. An act for the relief of A. Mack Dodd and Henry Dodd;

H. R. 6598. An act for the relief of Leanna M. Stright;

H. R. 6629. An act for the relief of the estate of Paul W. Layman; and

H. R. 6676. An act for the relief of F. A. Holmes, former United States disbursing clerk for the State of Illinois; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 622. An act conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, examine, adjudicate, and render final judgment on any and all claims of whatsoever nature the Snake or Paiute Indians of the former Malheur Indian Reservation of Oregon, or any band thereof, may have against the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

H. R. 2755. An act authorizing the President of the United States to reinstate Wallace F. Safford to the position and rank of captain in the Army of the United States;

H. R. 6081. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to promote on the retired list officers who were decorated and recommended for promotion for distinguished service during the World War and who have not attained the rank to which recommended," so as to confer on officers above the rank of brigadier general the same retirement privileges now enjoyed by other officers; and

H. R. 7020. An act amending Public Law No. 100, Seventy-seventh Congress (approved June 3, 1941); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 5819. An act directing the Attorney General to record the lawful admittance for permanent residence of Vivian Chang; to the Committee on Immigration.

H. R. 6484. An act to suspend during the present war the running of statutes of limitations applicable to certain offenses; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 6682. An act to suspend in part the processing tax on coconut oil; to the Committee on Finance.

H. R. 6921. An act to amend the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act to authorize payments in cases where farmers' crops are acquired, prior to harvest, in connection with the acquisition of their farms for use in the national war effort, and to provide for the division of such payments; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

H. R. 7182. An act making additional appropriations for the Navy Department and the naval service for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1941, 1942, and 1943, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

H. R. 7159. An act authorizing the construction of certain auxiliary vessels for the United States Navy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

H. J. Res. 319. Joint resolution declaring that a state of war exists between the Government of Bulgaria and the Government and the people of the United States and making provisions to prosecute the same;

H. J. Res. 320. Joint resolution declaring that a state of war exists between the Government of Hungary and the Government and the people of the United States and making provisions to prosecute the same; and

H. J. Res. 321. Joint resolution declaring that a state of war exists between the Government of Rumania and the Government and the people of the United States and making provisions to prosecute the same; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

#### RECOGNITION OF STATE OF WAR BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND BULGARIA, HUNGARY, AND RUMANIA

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read by the legislative clerk and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

#### To the Congress of the United States:

The Governments of Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania have declared war against the United States. I realize that the three Governments took this action not upon their own initiative or in response to the wishes of their own peoples but as the instruments of Hitler. These three Governments are now engaged in military activities directed against the United Nations and are planning an extension of these activities.

Therefore, I recommend that the Congress recognize a state of war between the United States and Bulgaria, between the United States and Hungary, and between the United States and Rumania.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 2, 1942.

#### DECLARATION OF STATE OF WAR WITH BULGARIA

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, House Joint Resolution 319 having been referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, I am authorized by that committee to report the joint resolution back to the Senate with the recommendation that it do pass. I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the joint resolution, and, while making this request, I ask that unanimous consent be granted to cover the immediate consideration of all three joint resolutions.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Texas for unanimous consent with regard to the three joint resolutions? The Chair hears none.

The Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 319) declaring that a state of war exists between the Government of Bulgaria and the Government and the people of the United States, and making provisions to prosecute the same, which was read, as follows:

Whereas the Government of Bulgaria has formally declared war against the Government and the people of the United States of America: Therefore be it

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

The VICE PRESIDENT. If there be no amendment to be offered, the question is on the third reading of the joint resolution.

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

The VICE PRESIDENT. The joint resolution having been read three times, the question is, Shall it pass?

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

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

Mr. DOXEY (when Mr. BILBO's name was called). The senior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. BILBO] is unavoidably detained from the Senate. If he were present and voting he would vote "yea."

Mr. WHITE (when Mr. BREWSTER's name was called). My colleague the junior Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER] has been called from the city on official business of the Senate. I am authorized to say that if present he would vote "yea" on each of the three joint resolutions.

Mr. DAVIS (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CHANDLER]. I understand that if present he would vote as I intend to vote. Therefore I am free to vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. BANKHEAD (when Mr. HILL's name was called). My colleague the junior Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL] is necessarily absent on public business. If present he would vote "yea."

Mr. HOLMAN (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. STEWART], who is absent on public business. I am advised that if he were present he would vote as I am about to vote. I am, therefore, at liberty to vote, and vote "yea."

Mr. ELLENDER (when Mr. OVERTON's name was called). My colleague the senior Senator from Louisiana [Mr.

OVERTON] is absent because of illness. If present, he would vote "yea."

Mr. MCKELLAR (when Mr. STEWART's name was called). Mr. President, as stated by the Senator from Oregon [Mr. HOLMAN], my colleague [Mr. STEWART] is paired with him. My colleague is unavoidably absent on public business. If present he would vote "yea" on the pending joint resolution. As a matter of fact, he is on a train which should have arrived in Washington before this time, but the train is late. He is returning to Washington especially for this vote.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri (when Mr. TRUMAN's name was called). My colleague, the junior Senator from Missouri [Mr. TRUMAN], is unavoidably detained from the Senate by reason of his duties on the Senate committee of which he is chairman. If he were present, he would vote "yea."

Mr. WAGNER (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED]. I am advised that, if present and voting, he would vote as I propose to vote. Therefore, I am at liberty to vote, and vote "yea."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. VANDENBERG. The junior Senator from Michigan [Mr. BROWN] is necessarily absent from the city on official business. If present, he would vote "yea."

Mr. AUSTIN. The junior Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DANAHY] has been detained by reason of a death in his father's family. If present and voting, he would vote "yea."

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

The Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BALL], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], and the Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED] are necessarily absent.

All these Senators would vote "yea" if present.

Mr. GLASS. I have a general pair with the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE]. Being informed that if present he would vote as I intend to vote, I am free to vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. BARKLEY. I announce that my colleague [Mr. CHANDLER] is unavoidably absent from the city. If present, he would vote "yea."

Mr. TYDINGS. My colleague [Mr. RADCLIFFE] is necessarily absent from the Chamber. If present, he would vote "yea."

Mr. LUCAS. I am authorized to announce that the junior Senator from Washington [Mr. WALLGREN] is unavoidably absent on business of the Senate. If present, he would vote "yea."

Mr. KILGORE. I announce that the junior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. ROSIER] is unavoidably absent. If present, he would vote "yea."

Mr. BARKLEY. I announce that the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY] is necessarily absent from the Senate.

The Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY] is detained in his State on official business.

The Senator from North Carolina [Mr. REYNOLDS] is detained on important public business.

I am advised that if present and voting, all the Senators whose absences I have announced would vote "yea."

Mr. HERRING. My colleague the senior Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE] is detained temporarily at the Naval Hospital. If present and voting, he would vote "yea."

Mr. McFARLAND. I am informed that the junior Senator from Nevada [Mr. BUNKER] is absent on public business. I am advised that if present he would vote "yea" on the pending joint resolution.

The result was announced—yeas 73, nays 0, as follows:

## YEAS—73

Aiken	Hatch	O'Mahoney
Andrews	Hayden	Pepper
Austin	Herring	Russell
Bankhead	Holman	Schwartz
Barbour	Hughes	Shipstead
Barkley	Johnson, Calif.	Smathers
Bone	Johnson, Colo.	Smith
Brooks	Kilgore	Spencer
Burton	La Follette	Taft
Byrd	Langer	Thomas, Idaho
Capper	Lee	Thomas, Okla.
Caraway	Lucas	Thomas, Utah
Chavez	McCarran	Tobey
Clark, Idaho	McFarland	Tunnell
Clark, Mo.	McKellar	Tydings
Connally	McNary	Vandenberg
Davis	Maloney	Van Nuys
Doxey	Maybank	Wagner
Ellender	Mead	Walsh
George	Millikin	Wheeler
Gerry	Murdock	White
Glass	Murray	Wiley
Green	Norris	Willis
Guffey	Nye	
Gurney	O'Daniel	

## NAYS—0

## NOT VOTING—23

Bailey	Butler	Radcliffe
Ball	Chandler	Reed
Bilbo	Danaher	Reynolds
Brewster	Downey	Rosier
Bridges	Gillette	Stewart
Brown	Hill	Truman
Bulow	Lodge	Wallgren
Bunker	Overton	

So the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 319) was passed.

The preamble was agreed to.

## DECLARATION OF STATE OF WAR WITH HUNGARY

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, with reference to House Joint Resolution 320, declaring the fact that a state of war exists between the Government of Hungary and that of the United States, I am authorized by the Committee on Foreign Relations to report the resolution to the Senate with a recommendation that it pass. Consent has already been given for the immediate consideration of the joint resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Consent has been given for the immediate consideration of the joint resolution.

The Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 320) declaring that a state of war exists between the Government of Hungary and the Government and people of the United States and making provisions to prosecute the same, which was read, as follows:

Whereas the Government of Hungary has formally declared war against the Government and the people of the United States of America: Therefore be it

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

The VICE PRESIDENT. If there be no amendment to be offered, the question is on the third reading of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was ordered to a third reading, and was read the third time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The joint resolution having been read three times, the question is, Shall it pass?

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

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DOXEY (when Mr. BILBO's name was called). My colleague the senior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. BILBO] is unavoidably detained. If present, he would vote "yea."

Mr. VANDENBERG (when Mr. BROWN's name was called). I again announce the unavoidable absence from the city on official business of my colleague, the junior Senator from Michigan [Mr. BROWN]. If present, he would vote "yea."

Mr. BARKLEY (when Mr. CHANDLER's name was called). Making the same announcement regarding the unavoidable absence of my colleague as on the previous roll call, I wish to announce that if present he would vote "yea."

Mr. DAVIS (when his name was called.) I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CHANDLER]. The senior Senator from Kentucky has just announced that if present his colleague would vote as I intend to vote. I am therefore at liberty to vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. GLASS (when his name was called). Repeating the announcement of my pair with the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] as on the previous roll call, I vote "yea."

Mr. BANKHEAD (when Mr. HILL's name was called). Making the same announcement as to the absence of my colleague, Mr. HILL, as on the previous vote, I announce that if present he would vote "yea."

Mr. HOLMAN (when his name was called). I again announce my pair, as on the previous roll call, with the junior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. STEWART]. If present the Senator from Tennessee would vote "yea," as I intend to vote. Therefore I am at liberty to vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. ELLENDER (when Mr. OVERTON's name was called). I make the same announcement as on the previous roll call as to the absence of my colleague, Mr. OVERTON.

Mr. KILGORE (when Mr. ROSIER's name was called). My colleague the

junior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. ROSIER] is unavoidably absent. If he were present he would vote "yea."

Mr. TYDINGS (when Mr. RADCLIFFE's name was called). Making the same announcement as on the previous vote regarding my colleague the junior Senator from Maryland [Mr. RADCLIFFE], I wish to say that if present he would vote "yea."

Mr. CLARK of Missouri (when Mr. TRUMAN's name was called). Making the same announcement as to the absence of my colleague the junior Senator from Missouri [Mr. TRUMAN], I wish to announce that if present he would vote "yea."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. MCKELLAR. Mr. President, as stated by the Senator from Oregon [Mr. HOLMAN], my colleague the junior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. STEWART] is paired with him. My colleague is unavoidably absent on public business. If present he would vote "yea" on the pending joint resolution. As a matter of fact, he is on a train which should have been in Washington before this time, but the train has not yet arrived. He started back to Washington especially for this vote.

Mr. McFARLAND. I am informed that the junior Senator from Nevada [Mr. BUNKER] is absent on public business, and that if present he would vote "yea" on the pending joint resolution.

Mr. BARKLEY. I announce that the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY] is necessarily absent from the Senate.

The Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY] is detained in his State on official business.

The Senator from North Carolina [Mr. REYNOLDS] is detained on important public business.

I am advised that if present and voting, all the Senators whose absences I have announced, would vote "yea."

Mr. WHITE. I again announce the unavoidable absence of my colleague, the junior Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER]. If present, he would vote "yea."

Mr. WAGNER. I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED]. I understand that if present he would vote as I propose to vote. I am therefore free to vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. BONE. My colleague, the junior Senator from Washington [Mr. WALLGREN], is unavoidably detained on important public business. If present he would vote "yea."

Mr. HERRING. My colleague the senior Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE] is detained temporarily at the naval hospital. If present, he would vote "yea."

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

The Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BALL], the Senator from Nebraska, [Mr. BUTLER], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], and the Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED] are necessarily absent.

All these Senators would vote "yea" if present.

The junior Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DANAHER] has been detained by reason of a death in his father's family. If present and voting he would vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 73, nays 0, as follows:

## YEAS—73

Alken	Hatch	O'Mahoney
Andrews	Hayden	Pepper
Austin	Herring	Russell
Bankhead	Holman	Schwartz
Barbour	Hughes	Shipstead
Barkley	Johnson, Calif.	Smathers
Bone	Johnson, Colo.	Smith
Brooks	Kilgore	Spencer
Burton	La Follette	Taft
Byrd	Langer	Thomas, Idaho
Capper	Lee	Thomas, Okla.
Caraway	Lucas	Thomas, Utah
Chavez	McCarran	Tobey
Clark, Idaho	McFarland	Tunnell
Clark, Mo.	McKellar	Tydings
Connally	McNary	Vandenberg
Davis	Maloney	Van Nuys
Doxy	Maybank	Wagner
Ellender	Mead	Walsh
George	Millikin	Wheeler
Gerry	Murdock	White
Glass	Murray	Wiley
Green	Norris	Willis
Guffey	Nye	
Gurney	O'Daniel	

## NAYS—0

## NOT VOTING—23

Bailey	Butler	Radcliffe
Ball	Chandler	Reed
Bilbo	Danaher	Reynolds
Brewster	Downey	Rosier
Bridges	Gillette	Stewart
Brown	Hill	Truman
Bulow	Lodge	Wallgren
Bunker	Overton	

So the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 320) was passed.

The preamble was agreed to.

## DECLARATION OF A STATE OF WAR WITH RUMANIA

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, House Joint Resolution 321, acknowledging the existence of a state of war which had heretofore been declared on the United States by the Government of Rumania, having been referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, I am authorized by that committee to report the joint resolution back to the Senate with the recommendation that it do pass.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Unanimous consent was granted earlier for the consideration of the joint resolution.

The Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 321) declaring that a state of war exists between the Government of Rumania and the Government and the people of the United States and making provisions to prosecute the same, which was read, as follows:

Whereas the Government of Rumania has formally declared war against the Government and the people of the United States of America: Therefore be it

*Resolved by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.* That the state of war between the United States and the Government of Rumania which has thus been thrust upon the United States is hereby formally declared; and the President is hereby authorized and directed to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and the resources of the Government to carry on war against the Government of Rumania; and, to bring the conflict to a suc-

cessful termination, all of the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States.

The VICE PRESIDENT. If there be no amendment to be offered, the question is on the third reading of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was ordered to a third reading, and was read the third time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The joint resolution having been read three times, the question is, Shall it pass?

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

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

Mr. WHITE (when Mr. BREWSTER's name was called). I again announce the necessary absence of my colleague [Mr. BREWSTER]. If present, he would vote "yea" on the joint resolution.

Mr. DOXEY (when Mr. BILBO's name was called). My colleague the senior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. BILBO] is unavoidably detained. If present, he would vote "yea."

Mr. VANDENBERG (when Mr. BROWN's name was called). I again announce the unavoidable absence from the city on official business of my colleague the junior Senator from Michigan [Mr. BROWN]. If present, he would vote "yea."

Mr. MCFARLAND (when Mr. BUNKER's name was called). I am informed that the junior Senator from Nevada [Mr. BUNKER] is absent on public business. I am informed that if present he would vote "yea" on the pending joint resolution.

Mr. BARKLEY (when Mr. CHANDLER's name was called). Making the same announcement regarding the unavoidable absence of my colleague, Mr. CHANDLER, as on the previous roll call, I wish to announce that if present he would vote "yea."

Mr. DAVIS (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CHANDLER]. I am informed that if present he would vote as I intend to vote. I am therefore free to vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. GLASS (when his name was called). Repeating the announcement of my pair with the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] as on the previous vote, I vote "yea."

Mr. BANKHEAD (when Mr. HILL's name was called). Making the same announcement as to the absence of my colleague, Mr. HILL, as on the previous vote, I announce that if present he would vote "yea."

Mr. HOLMAN (when his name was called). I again announce my pair, as on a previous roll call, with the junior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. STEWART]. If present, the Senator from Tennessee would vote "yea," as I intend to vote. Therefore I am at liberty to vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. ELLENDER (when Mr. OVERTON's name was called). I make the same announcement as on the previous roll call as to the absence of my colleague, Mr. OVERTON.

Mr. KILGORE (when Mr. ROSIER's name was called). My colleague the junior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. ROSIER] is unavoidably absent. If he were present, he would vote "yea."

Mr. MCKELLAR (when Mr. STEWART's name was called). Mr. President, as stated by the Senator from Oregon [Mr. HOLMAN], my colleague, Mr. STEWART, is paired with him. My colleague is unavoidably absent on public business. If present, he would vote "yea" on the pending joint resolution. The train on which he should have arrived in Washington by now is still late. He is returning to Washington especially for this vote.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri (when Mr. TRUMAN's name was called). Making the same announcement as to the absence of my colleague the junior Senator from Missouri [Mr. TRUMAN], I wish to announce that if present he would vote "yea."

Mr. TYDINGS (when Mr. RADCLIFFE's name was called). Making the same announcement regarding my colleague the junior Senator from Maryland [Mr. RADCLIFFE], I wish to say that if present he would vote "yea."

Mr. BONE (when Mr. WALLGREN's name was called). I make the same announcement as I made previously respecting the necessary absence of my colleague, Mr. WALLGREN. If present, he would vote "yea."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. BARKLEY. I announce that the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY] is necessarily absent from the Senate.

The Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY] is detained in his State on official business.

The Senator from North Carolina [Mr. REYNOLDS] is detained on important public business.

I am advised that, if present and voting, all the Senators whose absences I have announced would vote "yea."

Mr. HERRING. My colleague the senior Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE] is detained temporarily at the Naval Hospital. I am advised that, if present and voting, he would vote "yea."

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

The Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BALL], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], and the Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED] are necessarily absent.

All of these Senators would vote "yea" if present.

Mr. AUSTIN. The junior Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DANAHER] has been detained by reason of a death in his father's family. If present and voting, he would vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 73, nays 0, as follows:

## YEAS—73

Alken	Brooks	Clark, Mo.
Andrews	Burton	Connally
Austin	Byrd	Davis
Bankhead	Capper	Doxy
Barbour	Caraway	Ellender
Barkley	Chavez	George
Bone	Clark, Idaho	Gerry

Glass	McKellar	Spencer
Green	McNary	Taft
Guffey	Maloney	Thomas, Idaho
Gurney	Maybank	Thomas, Okla.
Hatch	Mead	Thomas, Utah
Hayden	Millikin	Tobey
Herring	Murdock	Tunnell
Holman	Murray	Tydings
Hughes	Norris	Vandenberg
Johnson, Calif.	Nye	Van Nuys
Johnson, Colo.	O'Daniel	Wagner
Kilgore	O'Mahoney	Walsh
La Follette	Pepper	Wheeler
Langer	Russell	White
Lee	Schwartz	Wiley
Lucas	Shipstead	Willis
McCarran	Smathers	
McFarland	Smith	

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—23

Bailey	Butler	Radcliffe
Ball	Chandler	Reed
Billbo	Danaher	Reynolds
Brewster	Downey	Rosier
Bridges	Gillette	Stewart
Brown	Hill	Truman
Bulow	Lodge	Wallgren
Bunker	Overton	

So the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 321) was passed.

The preamble was agreed to.

VISIT TO THE SENATE OF THE HONORABLE MANUEL L. QUEZON, PRESIDENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, the Honorable Manuel Quezon, President of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, has been invited to be the guest of and to address the Senate at this hour. I ask unanimous consent that the Vice President appoint a committee of four Senators to escort President Quezon into the Senate Chamber, and that the Senate may stand in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered. The Chair appoints the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. McNARY], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS], and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. NYE], the committee to escort the President of the Commonwealth of the Philippines into the Senate Chamber.

Pursuant to the unanimous-consent agreement, the Senate will now stand in recess, subject to the call of the Chair.

The Senate being in recess, at 12 o'clock and 34 minutes p. m.

His Excellency, Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, escorted by the committee appointed by the Vice President, consisting of Mr. BARKLEY, Mr. McNARY, Mr. TYDINGS, and Mr. NYE, entered the Senate Chamber, accompanied by the Honorable Sergio Osmeña, Vice President of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, Joaquin M. Elizalde, Resident Commissioner, and Col. Manuel Nieto, aide to President Quezon.

The President of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, having been escorted to a place on the rostrum in front of the Vice President, and the distinguished visitors accompanying him having been escorted to places assigned to them,

The VICE PRESIDENT said: Members of the Senate, ladies, and gentlemen, it gives me the greatest pleasure at this time to introduce the most gallant leader of a most gallant people. He makes a marvelous speech in English, but I am

told that he makes an even finer speech in Spanish.

Senators, ladies, and gentlemen, the President of the Commonwealth of the Philippines.

ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES

President QUEZON. Mr. President and gentlemen of the Senate, it is a very high honor and a rare privilege that you have conferred upon me in inviting me to address the Senate of the United States, the greatest legislative body in the world. I appreciate it more than I can say, and I thank you from the bottom of my heart.

On August 19, 1941, 4 months before Japan attacked the Philippines, it was my privilege to address Vice President Wallace over the radio from Malacañan Palace in Manila, and, through him, the people of the United States.

On that occasion, I said:

In this grave national emergency, the stand of the Filipino people is clear and unmistakable. We owe loyalty to America and we are bound to her by bonds of everlasting gratitude. Should the United States enter the war, the Philippines would follow her and fight by her side, placing at her disposal all our manpower and all our material resources, however limited these might be. We stand with the United States in life and in death.

[Applause.]

Those words may have sounded then to some people in this country as more rhetorical than real. To the Filipinos, however, the sentiments that I expressed and the pledge that I made were known to be not only sincere but perfectly natural. What else could be expected of a people whom America has treated justly and fairly and to whom liberty and independence have already been assured through the Tydings-McDuffie Act?

Moreover, the tie which binds our two countries transcends all political and legal relationships. It depends not merely upon a written alliance, a declaration, or a treaty. It consists of spiritual kinship and relationship. Our aims, our hopes, our aspirations, are the same as your own. In the great moral causes the principles of righteousness, of liberty, of peace, the United States and the Philippines are in complete accord with one another; they are in absolute and hearty agreement.

There has been no question, therefore, as to the loyalty of the Filipinos to the United States, or the extent to which they would go in fighting for the American flag. I say "in fighting for the American flag" advisedly, for we fought in the Philippines by your side against overwhelming odds, not only to defend our country against the invader but also to defend your flag against the attack of Japan. [Applause.]

When you entered the first World War, although the Philippines was in no way involved therein, we offered to the Government of the United States one submarine and one destroyer, and also asked to be permitted to send one division to fight under your banner on the battlefields of Europe. That we did not have the privilege of actually taking part in that war by your side has always been

a source of regret to us. However, even then, individual Filipinos fought and died in your ranks. I remember at this time Tomas Claudio, whom we have immortalized by giving his name to the training camp of our national guard.

Gentlemen of the Senate, since I arrived in this country I have learned that there is a war slogan, "Remember Pearl Harbor." I approve and fully understand the slogan. The attack upon Pearl Harbor aroused every red-blooded and patriotic American to a point where he can never be satisfied with anything less than the definite and complete defeat of Japan. [Applause.]

How about the Philippines? Of course, so far as their political relations with the United States are concerned, there is a legal difference between the position of Hawaii and that of the Philippines. Hawaii is as much an integral part of the United States as is Washington, D. C., or California, while the Philippines has already been formally declared by the Congress to be a distinct and separate nation, to become fully independent of the United States on July 4, 1946.

But, when we were attacked by Japan, the American flag was still flying over the Philippines, and we were still under the protection of, and owed allegiance to, the United States. Although in domestic affairs we had almost complete autonomy, in foreign affairs all governmental powers and responsibilities rested exclusively in the hands of the United States. In other words, you were then, as you still are, the trustees for the Filipino people in their foreign affairs. No one will deny that the moral and legal responsibilities of a trustee in the care and protection of its trust are greater even than those of an owner in respect to his own property.

Gentlemen of the Senate, I am not in this country to persuade you to send forces at once to the Philippines to drive the invader out of my beloved fatherland. Nor will I try to convince you that the Pacific is more important than the European or the Atlantic theaters of war. Those decisions are to be made by you. You will always have in mind, I am sure, that only in the Philippines has your flag been hauled down and replaced by the flag of the Rising Sun.

In view of this tragic event, I do hope that the American people in this hour of their great responsibility to the world will always keep before them the memory of the devotion and sacrifices of the people of the Philippines. Let me ask then, in turn, that your people adopt still another war slogan—"Remember the Philippines."

[Prolonged applause; Senators and occupants of the galleries rising.]

Following his address, the President of the Commonwealth of the Philippines and the distinguished visitors accompanying him were escorted from the Chamber.

At 12 o'clock and 50 minutes p. m., the Senate reassembled; when it was called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mr. Lucas in the chair).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The presentation of petitions and memorials is in order.

## EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

## APPOINTMENTS TO THE WHITE HOUSE POLICE

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to permit appointment of White House police, in accordance with the Civil Service laws, from sources outside the Metropolitan and United States Park Police forces (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

## REPORT OF BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

A letter from the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Board of Governors covering operations for the year 1941 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

## AMENDMENT OF FIRST WAR POWERS ACT—CENSORSHIP OF CERTAIN COMMUNICATIONS

A letter from the Director of Censorship, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the First War Powers Act, 1941, by extending the authority to censor communications to include communications between the continental United States and any Territory or possession of the United States, or between any Territory or possession, and any other Territory or possession (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

## PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate, or presented, and referred as indicated:

## By the VICE PRESIDENT:

The petition of members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of Bothell, Wash., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the importation and sale of alcoholic beverages for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Petitions of sundry citizens of the States of New York and Washington, and the Territory of Alaska, 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. CAPPER:

A petition, numerous signed, of sundry citizens of Belleville, Kans., 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. HATCH:

A petition of sundry citizens of San Juan County, N. Mex., 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. MEAD:

A petition of sundry citizens of Williamsville, N. Y., praying 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. TYDINGS:

Petitions, numerous signed, of sundry citizens and religious organizations in the State of Maryland, 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—PETITIONS

Mr. BURTON. Mr. President, I present a group of 24 petitions signed by approximately 2,500 citizens, from 40 communities in 17 counties, all in the State of Ohio, praying for the enactment of Senate bill 860.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The petitions presented by the Senator from Ohio will lie on the table.

## REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

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

H. R. 6634. An act to facilitate the employment by defense contractors of certain former members of the land and naval forces, including the Coast Guard, of the United States; without amendment (Rept. No. 1438); and

H. R. 7066. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898, and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto; without amendment (Rept. No. 1439).

By Mr. TUNNELL, from the Committee on Claims:

H. R. 4923. An act for the relief of the estate of Orion Knox, deceased; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1440);

H. R. 5317. An act for the relief of Mrs. Jessie A. Beechwood; with amendments (Rept. No. 1441); and

H. R. 5854. An act for the relief of Madeleine Hammett, Olive Hammett, Walter Young, the estate of Laura O'Malley Young, deceased, and the legal guardian of Laura Elizabeth Young; with amendments (Rept. No. 1442).

## REPORTS ON DISPOSITION OF EXECUTIVE PAPERS

Mr. BARKLEY, from the Joint Select Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers, to which were referred, for examination and recommendation, 4 lists of records transmitted to the Senate by the Archivist of the United States, which appeared to have no permanent value or historical interest, submitted reports thereon pursuant to law.

## BILLS INTRODUCED

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

## By Mr. LUCAS:

S. 2563. A bill authorizing the filing of claims with the Employees' Compensation Commission on account of the deaths of Earl D. Milton and Bernard Shonk; to the Committee on Claims.

## By Mr. CLARK of Missouri:

S. 2564. A bill for the relief of the Edwin F. Guth Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

(Mr. WAGNER introduced Senate bill 2565, which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and appears under a separate heading.)

## By Mr. BARBOUR:

S. 2566. A bill to provide for reimbursing counties for losses in revenue sustained on account of the acquisition by the United States of certain lands for use by the military or naval forces; to the Committee on Finance.

## By Mr. CAPPER:

S. 2567. A bill to provide for the acquisition of the property known as Temple Heights to be used for the duration of the war as a recreation center for Government employees, or for offices, and thereafter as a site for a memorial building in commemoration of the sacrifices of the defenders of the Union during the Civil War; to the Committee on the Library.

## By Mr. WALSH:

S. 2568. A bill to establish additional commissioned warrant and warrant grades in the United States Navy, and for other purposes;

S. 2569. A bill authorizing the construction of certain auxiliary vessels for the United States Navy, and for other purposes;

S. 2570. A bill to provide for the sale by the Superintendent of Documents of copies of certain historical and naval documents printed by the Government Printing Office; and

S. 2571. A bill to amend section 2 of the act approved October 30, 1941 (Public Law 287, 77th Cong., 1st sess.), so as to authorize transportation for the dependents of reserve and retired personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps, upon release from active duty, from their last duty stations to their homes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

## By Mr. MCCARRAN:

S. 2572. A bill to permit defendants to waive prosecution by indictment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2573. A bill to provide for the adoption of a Housing Code regulating the use, occupancy, safety, and sanitary conditions of dwellings in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

## By Mr. McNARY:

S. 2574. A bill for the relief of Thomas Patrick Heaney; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

## By Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma:

S. 2576. A bill for the relief of Harold E. Dalton (with accompanying papers); and

S. 2577. A bill for the relief of Marcus O. Rowland and Faye D. Rowland, the parents of George L. Rowland, deceased (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Claims.

## By Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado:

S. 2578. A bill for the relief of G. H. Condon, M. E. Cannon, W. J. Esterle, C. C. Gasaway, James F. Retallack, and L. G. Yinger; to the Committee on Claims.

(Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado also introduced Senate bill 2575, which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and appears under a separate heading.)

## AMENDMENT OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE ACT

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, I introduce a bill to amend sections 12A and 19 of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, which I ask may be appropriately referred and printed in the RECORD. In connection with the bill, I request that an explanation of the proposed amendments to the Federal Reserve Act may be printed in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the statement referred to will be printed in the RECORD and the bill introduced by the Senator from New York will be referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency and also printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 2565) to amend sections 12A and 19 of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, was read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That subsection (a) of section 12A of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended (U. S. C., title 12, sec. 263), is amended by striking out the second and third sentences thereof and substituting the following:

"Such representatives shall be presidents or first vice presidents of Federal Reserve banks and, beginning with the election for the term commencing March 1, 1943, shall be elected annually as follows: One by the board of directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, one by the boards of directors of the Federal Reserve Banks of Boston, Philadelphia, and Richmond, one by the boards of directors of the Federal Reserve Banks of Cleveland and Chicago, one by the boards of directors of the Federal Reserve Banks of Atlanta, Dallas, and St. Louis, and one by the boards of directors of the Federal Reserve Banks of Minneapolis, Kansas City, and San Francisco. In such elections each board of directors shall have one vote; and the details of such elections may be governed by regulations prescribed by the Committee, which may be amended from time to time. An alternate to serve in the absence of each such representative shall likewise be a president or first vice president of a Federal Reserve bank and shall be elected annually in the same manner."

Sec. 2. The sixth paragraph of section 19 of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended (U. S. C., title 12, sec. 452b), is amended to read as follows:

"Notwithstanding the other provisions of this section, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, upon the affirmative vote of not less than four of its members, in order to prevent injurious credit expansion or contraction, may by regulation change the requirements as to reserves to be maintained against demand or time deposits or both (1) by member banks in central reserve cities, or (2) by member banks in reserve cities, or (3) by member banks not in reserve or central reserve cities, or (4) by all member banks; but the amount of the reserves required to be maintained by any such member bank as a result of any such change shall not be less than the amount of the reserves required by law to be maintained by such bank on the date of enactment of the Banking Act of 1935 nor more than twice such amount."

Sec. 3. The ninth paragraph of section 19 of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended (U. S. C., title 12, sec. 464), is amended by striking out the proviso thereof, so that the paragraph will read as follows:

"The required balance carried by a member bank with a Federal Reserve bank may, under the regulations and subject to such penalties as may be prescribed by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, be checked against and withdrawn by such member bank for the purpose of meeting existing liabilities."

The statement presented by Mr. WAGNER in connection with the bill is as follows:

#### EXPLANATION OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

##### SECTION 1. FEDERAL OPEN MARKET COMMITTEE

The Federal Open Market Committee consists of the 7 members of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and 5 representatives of the 12 Federal Reserve banks, and the proposed amendment would regroup the Federal Reserve banks for the purpose of electing their 5 representatives on the committee. The principal change which would be effected by the proposed regrouping is to provide that a representative of the

Federal Reserve Bank of New York be a member of the committee at all times. The regrouping would also provide for 1 representative to be selected by the Boston, Philadelphia, and Richmond Reserve Banks; 1 by the Cleveland and Chicago Reserve Banks; 1 by the Atlanta, Dallas, and St. Louis Reserve Banks; and 1 by the Minneapolis, Kansas City, and San Francisco Reserve Banks.

Under the present statute a representative is elected by the Boston and New York Reserve Banks. As this has worked out in practice, the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston has not had its president or other representative serve as a member of the committee but only as an alternate to the president of the New York bank, who has served continuously. This situation has been unsatisfactory, and the directors of the Boston and New York Reserve Banks have agreed that remedial legislation is necessary. As indicated below, it is desirable in the public interest that a representative of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York be on the committee at all times. At the same time, the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston should have the opportunity for its president to serve from time to time as a member of the committee, as do the presidents of the other Reserve banks.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York occupies a unique position with respect to the Federal Reserve System, the Treasury, and the banking system of the country. Its resources total approximately 40 percent of the aggregate of the 12 Federal Reserve banks. It is located at the money market and at the principal market for Government securities; its operations as fiscal agent of the United States and its transactions with foreign governments, foreign central banks and bankers, as well as its operations in foreign exchange, are in far greater volume than those of any other Federal Reserve bank. It is clearly in the public interest that the Federal Open Market Committee be given at all times the benefit of counsel of the Reserve bank possessed of this sort of experience and in current touch with such affairs.

It may be suggested that the advice of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York would be available even if it were not represented on the Federal Open Market Committee. Admittedly, regardless of the composition of the committee, the Treasury in discharging its responsibility respecting the Government securities market would still wish to confer with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Thus as a practical matter the New York bank would be inevitably drawn into discussions regarding Government financing as well as open-market operations. But advice obtained unofficially is a different matter from full-fledged participation in the committee's work. Sound policy dictates that participation by the New York bank be through its representatives on the Federal Open Market Committee rather than on a voluntary or unofficial basis.

Although it is clear from the hearings and debates that Congress intended the Reserve banks to be represented on the Federal Open Market Committee by their presidents, this was not specified in the act, and efforts have been made to elect officers of commercial banks. Hence it is proposed to specify in the law that the Reserve banks must be represented by their presidents or first vice presidents, and that the details of their election may be governed by regulations prescribed by the committee.

##### SECTION 2. RESERVE REQUIREMENTS

Section 2 of the bill would amend section 19 of the Federal Reserve Act so as to authorize the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System to change the reserve requirements of member banks in central reserve cities, within the limitations of the present law, without necessarily making a change in the reserve requirements of member banks in reserve cities.

Under the present law the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, upon the affirmative vote of not less than four of its members, in order to prevent injurious credit expansion or contraction, may change the requirements as to the maintenance of reserves against deposits by member banks in reserve and central reserve cities, or by member banks located elsewhere. It does not have authority to change the reserve requirements of member banks in central reserve cities without at the same time changing those of member banks in reserve cities. No change in reserve requirements may be made if the result is to decrease the requirements of a member bank below the amount specified in the statute or to increase them to more than twice that amount. At present reserve requirements of all member banks are at the maximum to which they can be raised under the law.

Because of the recent increases in the amounts of Federal taxes, it is probable that there will be a heavy withdrawal of deposits from banks throughout the country in order to meet tax liabilities at or around the quarterly dates on which Federal tax payments are due. In order to meet these withdrawals many banks will find it necessary to draw upon their balances with their correspondent banks, and these in turn upon their balances with banks in central reserve cities, particularly New York City. The excess reserves of member banks located in New York City have been ranging from \$630,000,000 to \$1,212,000,000 since January 1, 1942, and this amount may not be sufficient to meet the withdrawal of deposits from these banks which may be expected at tax-payment periods. If this situation should arise, the banks in New York City may find it necessary to sell United States obligations in considerable amounts. Such action might have a depressing effect upon the Government security market at a time when this would be contrary to the public interest.

In order to avoid such a contingency it may be desirable to reduce reserve requirements of member banks in central reserve cities. It may not be advisable at the same time, however, to reduce the requirements of member banks in reserve cities and, accordingly, in order to provide the necessary flexibility to meet the situation, it is felt that the Board of Governors should be empowered to change the reserve requirements of member banks in central reserve cities without at the same time changing the reserve requirements of other member banks.

##### SECTION 3. MAKING LOANS AND PAYING DIVIDENDS WHILE RESERVES ARE DEFICIENT

Section 3 of the bill would amend section 19 of the Federal Reserve Act by repealing the provision which prohibits member banks of the Federal Reserve System from making new loans or paying dividends while their reserves are deficient, remaining in the law, however, the power of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System to prescribe penalties for deficiencies in reserves.

One of the difficulties leading to the enactment of the Federal Reserve Act was the fact that bank reserves were unavailable in times of stress, and one of the reforms incorporated in the Federal Reserve Act was a provision permitting reserves to be checked against and withdrawn for the purpose of meeting existing liabilities, subject to regulations and penalties to be prescribed by the Reserve Board.

The addition of a proviso prohibiting the making of new loans and the payment of dividends while reserves are deficient is not consistent with this purpose of this provision. On the basis of this proviso, a recent decision of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York held a bank director personally liable for losses sustained on loans made by the bank while its reserves were deficient. Although this is in conflict with an earlier decision of a circuit court of

appeals in another circuit, it creates a fear of personal liability, which may prevent banks from availing themselves of the privilege of utilizing their reserves in times of need.

If the proviso were repealed, the Reserve Board would still retain the power to prescribe penalties for deficiencies in reserves, and this would be a sufficient deterrent for willful neglect of reserve requirements. The Board's present regulations prescribe a penalty in the form of an interest charge amounting to 2 percent more than the Federal Reserve bank discount rate, so that it is cheaper for a member bank to borrow from the Reserve bank in order to maintain its reserves than it is to become deficient in its reserves and pay the penalty.

Owing to the fact that large tax collections and the flotation of large amounts of Government securities during the present emergency may cause wide fluctuations in available reserves, especially in the money centers, it is particularly important during the emergency period to avoid any stringency in the money market resulting from the rigid and unnecessary prohibition upon making loans while reserves are deficient.

#### PREVENTION OF PERNICIOUS POLITICAL ACTIVITIES—AMENDMENT

Mr. HOLMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 2471) to amend the act entitled "An act to prevent pernicious political activities," approved August 2, 1939, as amended, with respect to its application to officers and employees of educational, religious, eleemosynary, philanthropic, and cultural institutions, establishments, and agencies, commonly known as the Hatch Act, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

#### NOTICE OF MOTION TO SUSPEND THE RULE—AMENDMENT

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. 7041) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely:

At the proper place in the bill to insert a new section reading as follows:

"Sec. 12. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 3678 of the Revised Statutes, in any case in which the Senate or the House of Representatives by resolution has authorized, or hereafter authorizes, any of its committees to make an investigation relating to the activities of any department or agency in the executive branch of the Government, or relating to matters within the jurisdiction of any such department or agency, and the resolution providing for such investigation, or a supplemental resolution, either authorizes such committee to request the use of personnel of any such department or agency, or contains a provision under which the head of any such department or agency is requested to detail or assign to the committee such personnel (including legal assistants, experts, and investigators) as the committee may deem necessary, the compensation of any person detailed or assigned to the committee pursuant to any such request shall be paid out of the appropriations available to the department or agency by which such person was employed at the time of such assignment or detail."

Mr. McCARRAN also submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 7041) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

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

#### USE OF DEPARTMENTAL SERVICES AND PERSONNEL BY THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND SURVEYS

Mr. McCARRAN submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 263), which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys:

*Resolved*, That, in addition to the authority heretofore conferred upon the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys by S. Res. 241, agreed to May 24, 1940, the committee is authorized to request the use of the services, information, facilities, and personnel of the departments and agencies in the executive branch of the Government.

#### FLAG DAY, 1942—PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a proclamation issued by the President relative to the celebration of Flag Day, 1942. The proclamation was issued on May 12.

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

#### PROCLAMATION 2556—FLAG DAY, 1942 BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, A PROCLAMATION

For many years it has been our American custom to set aside June 14 in honor of the flag, the emblem of our freedom, our strength, and our unity as an independent nation under God. Now we are fighting in the greatest cause the world has known. We are fighting to free the people of this earth from the most powerful, the most ruthless, the most savage enemy the world has ever seen. We are dedicating all that we have and all that we are to the combat. We will not stop this side of victory.

We as a nation are not fighting alone. In this planetary war we are a part of a great whole; we are fighting shoulder to shoulder with the valiant peoples of the United Nations, the massed, angered forces of common humanity. Unless all triumph, all will fail.

For these reasons it is fitting that on our traditional Flag Day we honor not only our own colors but also the flags of those who have, with us, signed the declaration by United Nations, paying homage to those nations awaiting liberation from the tyranny we all oppose, to those whose lands have escaped the scars of battle, to those who have long been heroically fighting in the blaze and havoc of war.

It is also fitting in this time of stress that we express our devotion to our courageous mothers, many of whom are sending out their sons to do battle with the enemy and all of whom are so loyally contributing to the waging of the war on the home front.

Now, therefore, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, do hereby ask that on Flag Day, June 14, 1942, the people of our Nation honor the peoples of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, China, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the

Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Poland, the Union of South Africa, Yugoslavia—knowing that only in the strength and valor of our unswerving unity shall we find the force to bring freedom and peace to mankind.

I direct the officials of the Federal Government, and I request the officials of the State and local governments, to have our colors displayed on all Government buildings on Flag Day, and I urge the people of the United States to fly the American flag from their homes in honor of the Nation's mothers and their valiant sons in the service, and to arrange, where feasible, for joint displays of the emblems of the freedom-loving nations on that day.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 9th day of May, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and forty-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-sixth.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

#### RATIONING OF GASOLINE

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to place in the RECORD a statement presented yesterday, signed by the entire Kansas delegation in Congress, to Chairman Donald Nelson, of the War Production Board, and to Administrator Leon Henderson, of the Office of Price Administration.

As I have said many times in the past, the proposed rationing of gasoline in the interior of the country is a very great mistake from our standpoint. I do not want to be misunderstood; I do not want the attitude of the people of Kansas and the midcontinent to be misunderstood. Whatever sacrifice may be necessary, that sacrifice we will make, and will make wholeheartedly and cheerfully, and should make; but we cannot see the sense in rationing gasoline in sections where there is excess refining capacity, and huge surpluses of gasoline itself. So far, no adequate explanation of the necessity for such rationing has been made. As fast as one agency presents reasons for gasoline rationing in the midst of the oil fields, some high Government official assures us there will be plenty of rubber when the time comes.

We want to know the facts. Until we do, we protest most vigorously against gasoline rationing in sections of the country where gasoline is not only plentiful, but is present in surplus quantities.

In this connection, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD, as a part of my remarks, a copy of a telegram on the same subject from the Honorable Payne H. Ratner, Governor of Kansas.

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

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 3, 1942.  
HON. DONALD M. NELSON,  
Chairman, War Production Board,  
Washington, D. C.

HON. LEON HENDERSON,  
Administrator, Office Price Administration,  
Washington, D. C.:

We desire to file a formal and most vigorous protest against rationing gasoline in Kansas and other points in the Nation where:

1. There is no shortage or anticipated shortage of refining capacity or of gasoline; where in fact there exists surplus refining facilities and surplus gasoline supplies.

2. Where there is no apparent shortage of transportation facilities that will cause any shortage of gasoline in the near or even more distant future.

Unless it is shown beyond reasonable doubt that:

1. Such rationing is necessary and unavoidable to conserve needed rubber supplies, and

2. Such rationing will not cripple agriculture, industry, transportation, and commerce to such an extent that it will not also seriously impede the war program, and in addition tend to destroy the tax-raising ability of these sections of the Nation.

If such rationing is shown to be necessary to conserve rubber and if it will not cripple the war program, the domestic economy of these sections and the tax-raising ability of these sections of the Nation then, of course, our people will cheerfully sacrifice the use of gasoline, the use of motor equipment, and whatever else is necessary.

But it is our positive belief and contention that the need for this has not been shown, and is not at present demonstrable.

Distances are great in the midcontinent and Southwest. Our entire economy production for our Army, production for the Nation, production for our Allies, production for domestic consumption, and for war needs has been developed on motor transportation to a far greater extent than we believe it is possible for the governmental agencies dealing with the war program in Washington to realize.

It is reported (and there has been so far as we know no accurate surveys to indicate otherwise) that there is more than 500,000 tons, perhaps close to 1,000,000 tons of scrap rubber that could be collected and reclaimed and used for recapping tires, with the additions of some 2 ounces of raw rubber per tire.

Without going into detail as to the reasons why, it seems apparent that various conflicting interests have prevented, to date, any real effort to develop synthetic rubber, either from petroleum or from grains, by using industrial alcohol.

We have been given to understand that it is possible, by using comparatively little of critical materials, to enlarge existing industrial alcohol facilities to the point where there can be produced many hundred thousand tons of rubber from grains. By establishing additional plants in the Grain Belt, many more hundred thousand tons we believe could be manufactured in 1943.

In addition, two or three hundred thousand tons of reclaimed rubber should be available. In addition, also, synthetic rubber from petroleum is not only possible but is actually under way.

The Brookings Institution advises that some 20,000,000 or more of our 30,000,000 automobiles must be kept operating—admittedly under reduced mileages and speeds—to keep war industries and essential peace industries in operation. Unless these industries operate at full steam ahead the war effort will bog down.

Therefore we respectfully, but very firmly, urge that efforts of all governmental agencies concerned be turned to (1) making more complete use of rubber supplies available, (2) providing for greatly expanded production of synthetic rubber, and (3) increasing use of transportation facilities for transporting gasoline and other petroleum products to points where these are needed, before this drastic and, it seems to us, entirely unnecessary and senseless gasoline rationing is imposed on sections where there are surplus refinery facilities and huge surplus supplies of gasoline available.

This is not a question of sacrificing joy riding and pleasure driving. It is a question of seriously crippling, and in many sections and lines of business destroying the essential production and distribution systems that are absolutely necessary to successful prosecution of the war, as well as to maintain enough of our essential civilian economy going to provide the foodstuffs, goods, and financing of the war effort.

We protest most earnestly and sincerely against this Nation-wide gasoline rationing until every effort to utilize existing rubber supplies and to increase synthetic rubber production has been effected and has plainly failed.

Very respectfully,

ARTHUR CAPPER, C. M. REED, W. P. LAMBERTSON, U. S. GUYER, EDWARD H. REES, FRANK CARLSON, CLIFFORD R. HOPE, JOHN M. HOUSTON, TOM D. WINTER.

TOPEKA, KANS., June 3, 1942.

KANSAS CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION,  
Care of Senator ARTHUR CAPPER,

Washington, D. C.

Dispatches from Washington in morning newspapers here indicate final decision will be made by the President on Friday as to gasoline rationing on a Nation-wide basis. You will recall that on May 25 I wired Donald Nelson, Secretary Ickes, Leon Henderson, and Joseph Eastman, sending members of the Kansas congressional delegation copies, setting forth the feeling of our people here in Kansas and the Midwest. In those telegrams I asked questions relative to the matter and suggested the severe and far-reaching disastrous effect which would result in this section where our citizens must frequently travel long distances. It was also pointed out that we have a superabundance of oil and gasoline here and that rationing appears to be an unnecessary sacrifice which would impede rather than help our war effort. I did this in cooperation with other Governors of the Mid-Continent oil States.

I urged in my telegrams of May 25 that the Governors of the affected States in the midcontinental oil territory or other representatives of the people be given the opportunity for a conference with Federal officials before any drastic rationing step is taken. I have not yet heard from any of those in the executive branch of Government to whom the telegrams were addressed. I realize, of course, that you and the other members of the delegation have already taken the same position that I have taken. In view of the apparent imminence of the final decision, I am wondering if you think it would be wise and helpful to confer with the congressional delegations from other States in this territory and go to the President as a group to present the case directly to him. I am also wondering if you believe it would help the situation if our midcontinent congressional delegations would inform the President that all of the governors of the affected States in this region have wired their objections to rationing. As you know, all the governors in these Midcontinent States are willing to cooperate in any way necessary and are eager for an opportunity to have a conference with the proper officials before rationing is put into effect.

We are, of course, anxious to have the President know our attitudes and what we have done so that if the President deems it proper he can see to it that our request is granted. We all believe that the successful prosecution of the war is paramount. If the final decision is to ration, the people of Kansas will, of course, cooperate wholeheartedly, just as we have cooperated in every other phase of the war effort. In all patriotism, however, and because we feel that needless rationing would impede rather than advance the war

effort, we must object to sacrifices that would impose severe hardships upon all our people and upon our entire economy. Should those in authority decide the advantages of the war effort would outweigh the obvious disadvantages which would be such a severe shock to our people and to our economy, it seems to me that it would be wise to give our people a clear and reasonable explanation of the necessity.

PAYNE RATNER,  
Governor.

#### PRODUCTION OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

Mr. HOLMAN. Mr. President, I am in receipt of a copy of a radio address delivered on May 16 last, by Mr. Albert S. Goss, master, the National Grange. The address is so in harmony with my own views on the urgency of stimulating at this time the production of all agricultural commodities as a fundamental or basic war effort, that I request that it be printed in the body of the RECORD as a part of my remarks.

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

#### THE BATTLE OF PRODUCTION

Friends of the National Grange farm and home hour, today I want to talk to you about one of the biggest battles of the war, the battle of production. Battles are won by adequate preparation. Waging war is not as simple as it was in Civil War days when a popular general gave the formula for victory as "getting there fustest with the mostest men." Today he would say, "getting there fustest with the bestest and mostest equipment."

It is said that for every man at the front seven or eight men are required at home, in the mines, in factories, in transportation, in offices of engineers and accountants, and in every phase of our modern, complex industrial structure. But the foundation beneath this whole complicated organization is the production of food and clothing, and much of the basic raw material on our farms. If this breaks down, everything else will collapse.

Man's struggle from the dawn of history has been a battle against hunger and cold. The widespread suffering and tragedy of the war today does not lie alone among the millions of men on the field of battle, but also among the hundreds of millions at home facing starvation, while the lack of clothing has contributed horribly to sickness and suffering. The farm production of a large part of the world has been neglected or destroyed in a frantic effort to win on the field of battle.

This destruction cannot be repaired hastily. No army of men and no edict of dictators or courts can restore the livestock of Europe, and no magic of industry can hasten the seasons or bring forth harvests at will. Agriculture alone can produce the essentials of life. If agriculture is destroyed, life itself is destroyed. If agriculture is crippled, hunger, disease, and want are the sure and inexorable consequences. Without ample food, our war efforts are weakened and may fail. Lack of food is the greatest problem today for the great masses of European people.

Do not be mistaken; this can happen here. In fact, it probably will happen here, to a greater or less degree, unless we turn sharply from the short-sighted policies we have been following and adopt a sound policy toward agriculture. For years we have pursued and fostered an unsound economy of scarcity as a means of forcing up farm prices and creating farm wealth, instead of working out a system

of fair prices for ample production based on a two-price system to meet the problems of our protected economy.

Our sugar shortage is the result of this mistaken policy. We can raise most of the sugar we need, but farmers have not been permitted to do so. Now, when shortage occurs, we suddenly wake up to find that there is little we can do except to go without.

Through thoroughly unsound methods of price control, we are blundering into a far worse situation, and farmers and Congressmen who are bold enough to point out where the trouble lies, are called obstructionists, profiteers, and inflationists. In spite of the misrepresentation and abuse, we intend to continue to point out the blundering course we are following, for we have a war to win, and the most vital battle of the war is the battle of production.

The President has rightly said that food will win the war, but we can't raise hogs by waving the flag and by abusing farmers, or by raising false charges of profiteering. We must stick to sound economic law if we are to get the results we seek.

But first let me answer the false charges of profiteering that have been so carelessly made. Farmers are not profiteers. As soon as they were advised of the need for greater production, and the penalties for surplus production were removed, farmers went to work with a will, and last year raised the biggest crop in history, with yet more on the way if labor is available. This was done in spite of the fact that practically every farmer in America knows that surplus production ruined his market following the last war, and will do so again if some way is not devised to prevent it. These record crops were raised without any price guaranty, overtime-payment guaranties, or any guaranties whatever. Farmers willingly increased their hours of labor to an average of approximately 80 hours per week, while many are working over 100 hours per week without complaint. That is not the work of profiteers.

Or, if figures are needed, the per capita net income of farmers is today approximately one-fourth that of nonfarmers, even after including rent and the produce from his own farm in the farmer's income. Let me emphasize that. Today the per capita net income of farmers is approximately one-fourth that of nonfarmers. If there is any profiteering in foodstuffs, it is after the crops have left the farm. Those who try to raise prejudice against the farmers by charging them with being profiteers, either do not know the facts or are deliberately misrepresenting the situation.

But I must return to the battle of production, for I want to point out how thoroughly unsound our price-control policies are, and how they affect this battle. First, I want to point out again, as I have done on previous programs, that no system of price control can be more than temporarily effective unless all groups engaged in production and distribution are brought under control. Labor is one of the largest elements entering into costs of everything we buy, and with labor left out, it is ridiculous to assume that prices can be controlled.

Second, I want to point out that we have begun at the wrong end. European nations, which have successfully struggled with the problem of price control at different times, have found that they must start with the raw materials and control the various steps through to the point of marketing, including a rigid control of profits.

To illustrate how impossible is our present program, let us take the case of canned foodstuffs. As you know, Price Administrator Henderson froze the ceiling prices of canned foodstuffs, along with other items, at the levels which prevailed last March. Let us take as an example a canner of tomatoes or corn. The tomatoes and corn which were

sold in March were bought from the farmer in 1941. It is very obvious that the canner cannot pay the farmer in 1942 any more than he did in 1941, if he cannot sell his product for more. In fact, he cannot pay as much, because his freight has gone up 6 percent, his labor has gone up even more, his cans and cases have gone up, as has practically every item going into the cost of canning. If he is going to stay in business, in the face of all these increased costs, he must buy his raw materials at something less than in 1941. When he approaches the farmers to get a contract to raise tomatoes or corn at less than the 1941 price, he finds that the farmer's costs have gone up too, and that the tomatoes or corn can't be produced at the only figure the canner can pay. The net result is that the crops will not be raised, and in our battle of production we will receive a serious setback. This does not apply to tomatoes and corn alone. The same situation prevails throughout agriculture as well as in other lines of industry. It is inherent in any program of freezing prices at the top, with no protection against increased costs at the bottom. Somebody must take the loss, so it is passed on down to the producer who is forced out of production.

I am not talking a mere theory. I am discussing hard and disturbing facts. The canning industry has been in Washington seeking relief. But no relief is in sight, and at present it looks as though no relief will be granted until it becomes apparent that many of the canning crops will not be planted, and it is too late to plant for the 1942 season. This sounds so simple, yet so ridiculous that one wonders if it can be true, but the sad part is that it is all too true, and precious production is being jeopardized because of it. Mr. Roy Hendrickson, director of the Agricultural Marketing Administration, said just last Wednesday, "We are faced with a squeeze on our food supply. While from the standpoint of our total food supply no one should go hungry, we are almost certain to be up against some serious shortages of individual food items. And the sooner that is realized the better."

It all gets back to the principle that control must be all-inclusive and that it must be built from the ground up and not from the top down. Failure to include labor will doom any plan that can be devised.

I might add asparagus to my illustrations of tomatoes and corn to point out what is happening. News dispatches the first of this week told of large areas where the farmers' first crop of the season—asparagus—was going uncut because labor was not available at figures which would pay the cost of harvesting. Thus these asparagus growers get nothing for their full year's work.

The reasons for our farm labor shortage are not far to seek, nor is it difficult to prescribe the remedy. Under existing conditions, industrial workers have a 40-hour week, and they are paid on the basis of time and one-half for overtime. As a rule, the wages paid in our war industries are two or three times as high as a farmer can afford to pay on the basis of the prices he receives for his products. Since this is the case, who can blame the average farm worker when he deserts his job in the fields to join the growing hosts of industrial workers? The farm labor problem is very acute. Attempts are being made to alleviate the shortage by recruiting farmerettes, and unskilled labor from our cities. This may bring some relief, but our costs will increase enormously, and when ceilings are placed which do not recognize these increased costs, volume will surely suffer and the battle of production will receive a setback from which it will take at least one crop season to recover, and probably longer.

From the outset the Grange has pointed out that it will be impossible to control

prices unless all groups are controlled alike; that if partial control is adopted our whole economy will be thrown out of kilter, resulting in serious loss of production; and that we must build a program from the ground up instead of from the top down. At its seventy-fifth session last November the National Grange formulated a sound program for price control, but the basic principles laid down in this program have been ignored, and we are rapidly heading for plenty of trouble. Later, when the price-control bill was under consideration by the Congress, we pointed out as vigorously as we could the need for some sort of protection against just such situations as are now arising. We asked that a just level of farm prices be established which would enable farmers to meet their rising costs and continue to produce.

We asked that this level be measured by a practical rule for determining parity and pointed out that our present formula, based on conditions that existed 30 years ago, was obsolete and unworkable. We were unable to get any modification in the formula and had to resort to arbitrary levels of price control which are satisfactory to nobody but constitute the only protection we have against prices which will destroy production. Even as we speak today efforts are being made to abolish these safeguards and reduce farm prices to this unjust and unworkable parity formula 30 years out of date. Unless the formula can be revised on a just basis, any such program would bankrupt the producers of the very crops which are most needed by our armed forces, and by our Allies, and the battle of production will bog down.

The most serious phase of the whole problem lies in the fact that when these blunders are made they cannot be corrected for many months, and sometimes for years. It is high time that we put an end to such dangerous social experimentation and establish our whole price-control structure on a sound basis.

Such a basis would provide a fair and just price for farmers under which they could continue to produce. Such prices should be fair to farmers and consumers alike. Any unnecessary labor and undue profits between the farmer and the consumer should be eliminated. This would assure fair prices to the consumer. Such a course would remove the necessity of parity payments or any other form of subsidy. It is high time somebody began to think about our National Treasury. Farmers don't want subsidies. All they ask is an honest price, fair to farmers, fair to labor, and fair to industry.

TAXATION—LETTER FROM CHARLES T. TREADWAY

Mr. MALONEY. Mr. President, I have received a most interesting letter, dealing with our tax problem and the pending revenue bill, from Mr. Charles T. Treadway, Chairman of the Board, Bristol Bank & Trust Co., Bristol, Conn. It is so interesting, from my viewpoint, that I ask unanimous consent that it may be printed at this point in the RECORD.

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

BRISTOL BANK & TRUST CO.,  
Bristol, Conn., May 20, 1942.

HON. FRANCIS MALONEY,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: Now that the revenue bill seems to be taking form I feel that I should write you once more and explain in as little detail as possible my principal objections to some of the proposals which are apparently coming from Washington.

I always feel that I should preface any objections that I make by a statement of a more or less fundamental viewpoint. None of the men with whom I come in contact during my daily tour of duty are unaware of the terrific responsibility which the framing of an adequate fiscal policy, particularly as regards taxes, imposes upon Representatives in the Congress. I think, in a few words, it is a sound and firm opinion that we all, who are engaged in industrial banking or even in public finance, are wondering at just what point the impact of taxes may become dangerous to our whole economy. Most of us are thinking along the line of how little we should be allowed to retain for addition to working capital and for dividends, and how little we can get along with, and are quite willing that the balance of profits beyond that amount should go to the war effort.

We wish to keep our own fiscal financial economy sound, so that when the war is over we may return to a sufficiently active and prosperous operation to enable us to absorb all the manpower relieved from the Army and from the war effort which will be available and which must be employed. We are, I believe, also firmly of the opinion, as you must be, that the only kind of an economy where the greatest social gains are made is under the capitalistic system. Certainly I doubt that any Member of the Congress or the administrative officers of our Federal Government have any desire to turn our economy over to any totalitarian form. However, to avoid this would be a Herculean task if we were unable to employ somewhere near 100 percent of the manpower of the country in peacetime pursuits. Consequently, all of us in industry, as well as in banking, must keep our house in order, strengthen our reserves and our resources, and otherwise prepare for the time when this war shall cease. This, I think, somewhat inadequately expresses the opinion of the thoughtful businessman of this country.

Now I want to bore you for a few moments in particularizing regarding the proposals that have come out of Washington. First, it seems to me that no adequate plan has yet been advanced for tapping the tremendous surplus of earnings above living costs which has been piling up during the past year or more. This surplus is estimated to be, I understand, somewhere near \$20,000,000,000. In my opinion, if all corporate earnings and all the income of all the people receiving more than \$5,000 a year were to be siphoned into the Federal Treasury, we would not have accomplished anything but a disastrous result.

As stated above, I believe that in this emergency excess profits should be assessed to the war effort, but let it be an honest statement of excess profits with due regard for the normal tax on profits, and not as now provided for in all proposals that have so far come from Washington. I refer, of course, to the change in the method of computing excess-profits taxes between the 1940 and the 1941 revenue measures. The 1941 revenue measure does not present an honest appraisement of excess profits and, therefore, is dangerous to an extent which I do not like to contemplate.

I believe that none of the measures taken by the Federal Government so far will prove to have halted the inflation which all of us fear so terribly. At the present time there are plenty of consumer goods for this excess of income over living expense to buy. In 6 months' time it is likely that these goods will have disappeared in large part from the market, and then is the time when the black markets will doubtless appear and other rackets tending to upsetting our economy.

Again, it seems to me, and to others to whom I have talked, that it is entirely im-

probable that the war effort can be properly carried on and financed without at least two new measures being introduced. In the first place, the Treasury has been entirely too soft and perhaps too idealistic in this matter of the purchase of war bonds by the general public. The present campaign, I think, is entirely unsatisfactory and will not be successful. A group of experts, qualified to set up selling campaigns, should be employed to put over this sale. It is no job for amateurs and it can't be done, in my opinion, by the present methods. In the second place, we must be realistic, and realism will tell us that, based on figures that I have before me and which I believe to be correct, if we took all the income over \$100,000 of individuals and corporations we could only carry on the war for something less than a week; and, carrying this a step further, if we took all the income over \$5,000 we could not carry on the war effort much more than 2 months. This indicates to me that it is necessary that we tap the source income up to \$5,000 and siphon it somehow or other into the Federal Treasury. I am far from being a tax expert or an economist, but it seems as plain as the nose on my face that unless we are willing to be realistic and get every income unit into this picture in a large way we shall have inflation, which in the end will cost each and every one of us many times over what the apparent sacrifice of the moment may be. It seems to me that this getting down to the grass roots of the whole problem will provide a compulsory insurance against inflation, which otherwise is bound to come and probably very disastrously.

I realize that this is an election year. I realize very fully that members of the Congress are under pressure from groups in their constituency, and I also believe them to be honorable American citizens who want to do the best for their country. If, however, political expediency proves disastrous to us in the mere matter of inflation alone, the expedient will seem to have failed as a long-range benefit to the proponents. There is so much history in the matter of inflation abroad which we may use as a basis for our considerations, that it seems to me that the Congress can hardly fail to realize that present proposals do not go to the heart of the question. Every measure which has come out of Washington of late by way of the Federal Reserve Board and otherwise has cut heavily into the profitable organizations of our banks, and yet if we are to have a sound economy our banks must be kept on a profitable basis, and they alone cannot possibly, or at least safely, finance the war effort.

There is the further question, of course, of returns to our philanthropic institutions by way of dividends, interest, donations, and devices by will or otherwise. If we are to destroy the sources of this income we are certainly leading up to the point where our hospitals, schools, colleges, and all our charitable institutions must either be closed or financed by the Federal Government. This, to me, is unthinkable, but when one realizes that nearly half of the income from dividends flows to the group of individuals having an income of \$5,000 or less, the matter, it seems to me, is important and very, very serious.

I don't suppose that in this letter I have said anything that you do not already know. I have, however, a feeling that in these times any citizen like myself, who is thoroughly imbued with the benefits of the American way of life and with the idea that through a properly controlled capitalistic system, and through that only, we shall have gains in our social life, is under moral obligation to speak up, so, once in a while I have to pour out to someone in whom I have confidence, and who I believe will have influence in legislation, the view which I hold. While we may disagree

in the trivial things in the details of the program, I feel that our goal is the same and inasmuch as I have had much experience in public affairs and in corporation financing, as well as in banking, in a small city of your home State, I feel qualified to speak with some authority on these subjects.

In your considerations also please don't forget those corporations which are still obligated to banks and which have, as a result of the depression, been carrying on with considerable banking obligations. If no provision is made for these corporations to lay aside something from their profits during this period, they will not even be able to pay the taxes when they accrue but, moreover, will not be able to pay their bank debts and will gradually disintegrate and fade out of the picture. This in itself is a large subject for discussion and for analysis, which I will not attempt to go into here, but it deserves your very careful consideration, and I hope that in your conversations on this subject with your fellow Senators you will not fail to impress them with the importance of this point.

Our whole tax system is on a deferred basis, which is exceedingly dangerous to individual as well as corporation taxpayers alike. No one knows at this moment how much of the income already received during the 5 months of 1942 belongs to the receiver, and yet it is flowing into the receivers in a constant stream, and I doubt that many are realizing that a large portion which they are receiving does not belong to them. This will seem to you, and it is, more or less of a plea for consideration of a tax system which will come from the source and not be deferred into the 12 months following the date of receipt of the income.

I have already written too long and will bring this letter to an abrupt close in hopes that you will have time to read it, and also with the thought that you do not need to acknowledge at all unless it occurs to you that you would like to do so. I know you are too busy to be eternally answering letters such as this.

With very kindest regards, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

CHARLES T. TREADWAY.

#### ADDRESS BY SENATOR MEAD AT CONVENTION OF NEW YORK POST OFFICE SUPERVISORS AND POSTMASTERS

[Mr. MEAD asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by him before the convention of the New York Post Office Supervisors and Postmasters at Rochester, N. Y., on May 23, 1942, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### THE CRADLE OF FREEDOM—ADDRESS BY SENATOR WILEY

[Mr. WILEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by him at Red Bank, N. J., on May 31, 1942, on the subject The Cradle of Freedom, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### MEMORIAL DAY ADDRESS BY SENATOR WILEY AT GETTYSBURG, PA.

[Mr. DAVIS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by Senator WILEY on May 30, 1942, at Gettysburg, Pa., which appears in the Appendix.]

#### COMMENCEMENT DAY ADDRESS BY LEO T. CROWLEY AT THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA

[Mr. MALONEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by Leo T. Crowley at the Catholic University of America on the occasion of the commencement day exercises, which appears in the Appendix.]

**NORRIS OF NEBRASKA—ADDRESS AT COLGATE UNIVERSITY CLASS-DAY EXERCISES**

[Mr. MEAD asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address by William G. Searle, delivered at the Colgate University class-day exercises held on May 9, 1942, which appears in the Appendix.]

**COMMENCEMENT ORATION BY NORMAN PHILIP ROSS AT BROWN UNIVERSITY**

[Mr. GREEN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD the commencement oration entitled "Another Lost Generation?" delivered by Norman Philip Ross, of the class of 1942, at the commencement exercises of Brown University, on May 18, 1942, which appears in the Appendix.]

**MEMORIAL DAY ADDRESS BY JOHN TOWLE AT TOPEKA, KANS.**

[Mr. CAPPER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a radio address delivered at Topeka, Kans., on Memorial Day by John Towle, which appears in the Appendix.]

**SUMMARY OF STATEMENT BY E. W. SHEETS ON TRADE AGREEMENT WITH MEXICO**

[Mr. McCARRAN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a summary of the statement made on May 20, 1942, by E. W. Sheets, secretary of the United States Livestock Association, with reference to the trade agreement negotiations with Mexico, which appears in the Appendix.]

**THE ROAD AWAY FROM REVOLUTION—ARTICLE BY WOODROW WILSON**

[Mr. GUFFEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article from the Atlantic Monthly of August 1923, by Woodrow Wilson, entitled "The Road Away from Revolution," which appears in the Appendix.]

**CRITICISM OF GOVERNMENT—COMMENTATION OF BERNARD M. BARUCH**

[Mr. GUFFEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial from the Daily Mirror of June 1, 1942, entitled "Criticism Can Cut—or Construct," which appears in the Appendix.]

**MIRRORS OF MOTORDOM—ARTICLE FROM STEEL**

[Mr. LA FOLLETTE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article from the May 25 issue of Steel, entitled "Mirrors of Motordom," which appears in the Appendix.]

**ARMY PAY AND ADJUSTMENT BILL—MOTION TO DISCHARGE SENATE CONFEREES**

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, when the Senate last met I made a motion to discharge the Senate conferees on the bill (S. 2025) to adjust the pay and allowances of personnel of the armed forces of the United States. I have been advised that there are absent today several Senators who did not understand that I intended to bring up the motion today. I do not desire under any circumstances to take any advantage of any misunderstanding. In order that there shall be no misunderstanding in the future, I wish to state now that it is my intention to let the motion come up for consideration under the rule on Monday next.

Mr. President, it is my firm belief that an overwhelming majority of the Members of the Senate are in favor of the House provision for \$50 base pay for the

enlisted personnel of the armed services. Under the Senate rules, the only way to present the issue to the Senate now, if the conferees themselves do not bring it back to the Senate, is to make the motion which I have made.

Ordinarily, Mr. President, I think that conferees would bring back to the Senate an issue of this importance, and ask for the sentiment of the Senate on it, especially after the House had reaffirmed its position by an overwhelming ye-and-nay vote. Of course, I assume that I do not need to say that in taking up the motion on Monday next I shall not be in anywise critical or intending to cast any personal reflection upon the conferees representing the Senate in the conference; but I believe that the Senate should have a chance to vote on the question, and, as I view the matter, this is the only way under the circumstances that the Senate can vote upon it. I wish to say now that if my motion should prevail it then would be in order to appoint new conferees; and at that juncture it would be my purpose to instruct them to recede, and to accept the House amendment for \$50 a month base pay.

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

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield to the Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. BARKLEY. I wish to make an observation in regard to the matter. Of course, the motion of the Senator from Wisconsin, coming at the time when it did, was rather unusual, in that the conferees had met only once since the House rejected the conference report and re-committed the report to the conferees. Of course, it was the duty of the Senate conferees at that meeting—at least they considered it to be their duty—to stand by the Senate provision. It is not always possible for conferees in the case of such a controversy, or in the case of many controversies, to agree the first day they meet on an item which is in disagreement. The Senator from North Carolina [Mr. REYNOLDS], chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs and one of the conferees, was absent because he felt it his duty to go to North Carolina in order to take part in an election. The Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL] likewise considered it his duty to return to his State in order to take part in an election there. The junior Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY] was called from the city because of an illness in his family. So the conferees have had an opportunity to meet only once.

I am satisfied that the conferees will make every possible effort to reach an agreement and to return the issue to the Senate. Whether they can do so on Monday I do not know. The proposed law could not possibly take effect until July 1, no matter how soon we might act on it. Today is the 4th of June. I think it would be beyond the realm of possibility that the conferees would delay action on this matter until July 1. So, whatever is done regarding this matter, the law will take effect on July 1.

For that reason, I regret that the Senator from Wisconsin serves notice that he will make his motion on Monday. I

think no time can be lost ultimately as to the final result of the legislation by giving the conferees time to go over it. The Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL] has not yet returned. I think he will be back by Monday. I am informed that the Senator from North Carolina will also return by that date, and the Senator from South Dakota has already returned. I think they should be given reasonable opportunity to adjust this matter, without our seeking to hasten them unduly by a motion of this sort.

I want to appeal to the Senator from Wisconsin not to be too hasty because we have practically a month before the legislation could take effect anyway, and I am satisfied that the Senate will be permitted to pass upon it long before July 1.

The Senator from Colorado, who, I believe, is chairman of the conferees on the part of the Senate, and chairman of the subcommittee, is here and can speak for himself and for the conferees.

I think no time will be lost here if the Senator will forego his privilege to offer his motion on Monday; because we shall be in session at least every 3 days during the remainder of this month, so far as I can determine and foresee. I hope the Senator will consider my suggestions in determining his action on Monday.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, of course, I am always glad to give consideration to any suggestion made by the able and genial minority leader, but this matter has been hanging fire for months; the enlisted men have already lost several months' increase in pay because of the delay.

The question involved is not complicated; it merely has to do with whether we want to increase the pay of the enlisted personnel to \$50 a month, which is the amount provided by the House, or whether we want to adhere to the lesser amount provided by the Senate bill. It is not a complicated question which makes it necessary to call in experts. It took the House, according to the RECORD, only a short space of time to vote in the ratio of about 10 to 1 in favor of the higher amount, and it is my opinion that is what the Senate will do if it gets an opportunity to act.

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

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I shall yield in a moment. I am willing to consider what the Senator from Kentucky has said, but I am not making any commitments at this time, and I should like my colleagues to proceed upon the assumption, so far as their own attendance is concerned, that I intend to bring this up on Monday, because I think that the men who are serving in the armed forces, risking their lives for this country, are entitled to this increase in pay. As a matter of fact, I think that the Senator from Colorado at least—and he will correct me if I am wrong—does not take any umbrage at this motion; indeed, I believe he would welcome an expression of the Senate on this point, but, of course, he can speak for himself in that regard.

Mr. BARKLEY. If the Senator will yield—

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield to the Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. BARKLEY. I merely wanted to observe that the delay to which the Senator has referred was not caused by the Senate or by a Senate committee or by the conferees. The Senate passed this bill nearly 2 months ago, and it went to the House. That body passed it 2 or 3 weeks ago. It then went to conference; the conference committee promptly agreed upon their report, and the report was submitted to the House, but was rejected. That action was taken only a few days ago. The conferees have had one meeting, but, due to the circumstances I related a moment ago, it was not possible for them to hold another meeting.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. With all due respect to what the Senator from Kentucky has said, I desire only to say that it does not make very much difference to the men in the armed services of the United States who are on the seven seas and on all the continents, who has caused the delay; so far as they are concerned, this bill is hung up; months go by, and they still continue to be paid according to what I believe to be an obsolete pay schedule. I do not care to discuss the merits of the measure at this time, but I believe all my colleagues realize that Australia, where, I think I am at liberty to say, we have a considerable body of men, pays her soldiers more than our own soldiers are being paid.

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

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Let me call the Senator's attention to the fact that at the present time the average enlisted man in the Army is not getting as much pay for overseas service as he did in the World War 25 years ago. It seems to me that that situation certainly should be corrected.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, there is no one here who opposes an increase in soldiers' pay.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I understand that.

Mr. BARKLEY. The only question is whether, in view of the circumstances, the Senate should take this matter away from the conferees when they have, it seems to me, pursued no course that indicates any deliberate intention on their part to delay.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, if the Senator from Wisconsin will permit me further, let me say that I am not accusing anyone of delaying the matter; but I agree entirely with what the Senator from Wisconsin has said, that the sooner this question is determined and the sooner the increased pay scale is put into operation, the fairer it will be to the men who are already in the service. It seems to me that there ought to be some sort of a limitation on the debate of the conferees, and that the Senator from Wisconsin is perfectly within his rights. I do not know about Monday, but if the matter is not reported to

the Senate and an opportunity given to take a test of the sentiment of this body as to whether it agrees with the overwhelming sentiment of the other House, it is perfectly justifiable for the Senator from Wisconsin or some other Senator to make a motion to concur in the House provision.

I heard over the radio this morning if the Senator from Wisconsin will permit me a moment further, that the Senator from Kentucky himself was proposing a compromise in the way of some deferred payment of the increase, with which I might be disposed to agree, but at the present time, so far as I am concerned, I will say frankly that I am in favor of the House provision. I can readily see, however, that some deferred payment might be of some advantage to the soldiers themselves, and I am sure the Senate will be glad to hear such a plan discussed, but it is a subject which the Senate itself ultimately is entitled to pass on, and, in my judgment, unless there can be a complete agreement on the part of the House and Senate conferees, agreeable to both contentions, the Senate really ought to have an opportunity to vote on the question whether they are willing to agree to the provision which was adopted by such an overwhelming vote in the House of Representatives.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Wisconsin permit me to reply to the suggestion of the Senator from Missouri in regard to a radio statement?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. The Senator from Missouri mentioned me in regard to a radio report which I did not hear and have not heard of until now. I do not know what was said about it, but I am sure the Senator from Colorado will bear out my statement—I have made no suggestion or proposal of any sort. I was asked, in view of the fact that the House bill provided a maximum of \$50 and the Senate bill a maximum of \$42, whether the conferees legally and from a parliamentary standpoint could agree on, say, \$42 in cash and \$8 in bonds. I simply expressed the opinion they could do that if they saw fit to do it.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I agree with the Senator on that point.

Mr. BARKLEY. That is all I said about it, and it was not my suggestion at all.

I wish to say, while I am on my feet, that if I had any proof or if there was any indication that the conferees were unduly delaying a report on this matter I should certainly be one to join in in undertaking to take it away from them, but I do not believe that such a situation has arisen.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, the one point I wish to make is that the only object there can possibly be for holding this bill in conference is to chisel a few dollars out of the enlisted pay of the men in the service of the United States. I am against that. I am not reflecting on the conferees in any way when I say that we are the body which they are representing, and if there is an overwhelming sentiment here to give the enlisted

men of the armed forces \$50 a month the Senate ought to have a chance to pass on that question.

Let me say a word in connection with the suggestion that as to forcing the enlisted personnel to put their money into savings bonds and savings stamps, require that of the civilians of this country first; require it of the officer personnel first, but do not require it of the enlisted men who are already having allotments and allowances taken out of their pay. There will soon be before the Senate a bill which will take part of their monthly pay check for allotments for dependents.

So, Mr. President, I repeat, this is not a complicated question; it is a question on which men who want to agree can agree at any time. This is one of the rare occasions in my legislative experience when one body had not voted on a proposition and the other body had voted on it, and then went back and reiterated its position by a record ye-and-nay vote, that the conferees representing the body where the matter had not been under consideration did not either yield or at least go back and get instructions from the body they were representing.

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

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I am glad to yield to the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. The Senator from Wisconsin has repeated over and over again that he does not reflect on anyone, and yet he accuses the Senate conferees of being chiselers. I wonder if he thinks that calling a man a chiseler is really a compliment?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. So far as the Senator from Colorado and the other conferees are concerned, I reiterate that there is nothing personal in the motion I have made, but I do say that the only reason for keeping this matter in conference and not yielding to the House is to try to devise some kind of a scheme whereby the men in the armed services, the enlisted personnel, will get less money on their check at the end of each month. Perhaps I was unfortunate in using the word "chisel," and I withdraw it, but the effect is just the same. [Manifestations of applause in the galleries.]

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The occupants of the galleries are here as the guests of the Senate. Under the rules of the Senate, no expressions of approval or disapproval are permissible.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, in all sincerity, I apologize if I used any improper language or made any improper statement, for I have the utmost respect for every member of the conference committee personally; I have the utmost respect for the Senator from Colorado in particular, and I withdraw any remarks I made about chiseling.

Let me say again, however, that this is the only way under the Senate rules of which I know whereby, if the conferees themselves will not come back for instructions, the Senate can vote on this matter. And I do not think it is such a complicated question that we cannot settle it here in a very short space of time.

I yield to the Senator from Colorado, if he desires to have me do so.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I am glad to have the Senator yield to me for a very brief statement.

This is the first time in my recollection that a conference committee of the Senate has been taken to task for upholding the position of the Senate. We conceived it to be our duty to fight for the bill passed by the Senate.

Therefore I do not think the Senator has been quite fair to the Senate conferees. We have been working on a military pay bill for more than 8 months. A resolution was offered by the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL] calling upon the various branches of the military service to get together and decide what they would recommend in the way of pay increases for the armed forces, and after a long time they finally did reach an agreement. That was the first time in the history of this Nation when all the branches of the military service sat down around one board and worked out what they recommended as a pay schedule.

Military pay is a very complicated matter, as will be discovered by anyone who undertakes to study it. At least we found it quite complicated. It is a subject which has to be approached with a great deal of study, or maladjustments will result which will do great harm to the service.

As I have stated, for many months we have been working on a pay bill. A subcommittee of the Committee on Military Affairs worked on it for months, and finally we brought a bill before the full committee, and it was passed on favorably by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. The bill came to the floor of the Senate, and was passed by a unanimous vote—not a viva voce vote, but a recorded vote. Every Member of the Senate on the floor at the time supported the bill.

Mr. President, the bill passed by the Senate made substantial increases in the pay of the armed forces, and in it were worked out adjustments between the different branches of the service. The Senate approved our work, as I have said, by a unanimous affirmative vote.

The bill then went to the House of Representatives, and was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs of that body in the form in which it left the Senate, and was brought to the floor of the House in almost the same form. At the last moment someone had a happy thought, and, moved by the generous impulse we all feel toward the men in military service, jumped to his feet and offered an amendment providing for more generous payment in the last two pay bases under the bill. A vote was had in the House, and the amendment was agreed to by a very large majority.

The conferees on the part of the two Houses then met, and worked out all the differences between the two Houses, accepted the Senate version of the pay schedules, and accepted the House versions of many other parts of the bill, as conference committees do. The bill went back to the House, and the House

accepted all the amendments except that covering the pay schedule, and by another vote the bill was sent back to conference.

We again met in conference and went over the bill very carefully once more, but the conferees were unable to agree, and recessed—we did not adjourn—largely because the House conferees could not make any compromises whatever. They could not split the differences between the House and the Senate regarding the figures which had been agreed to. In short, we could not work out a compromise.

As I have said, the Senate bill carried sizable increases for the armed forces, in fact, it doubled the pay of a private. Yet the Senator from Wisconsin accuses the Senate of trying to "chisel" some pay from the soldiers. We voted to give them an increase in pay. Of course, the House wanted to be a little more generous.

We took a great many things into consideration in working out the pay bill which I know received no consideration on the floor of the House when the pay amendment crept in, and I know that they have not been considered by the Senator from Wisconsin to the present hour. I suppose the Senator from Wisconsin does not know that there is war-risk insurance available to every member of our armed forces.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I must interrupt the Senator at that point, because I do know that. I am a member of the Committee on Finance.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I wish, then, to tell the other Senators about it, for I am sure they do not know it; and I wish to tell the Senator something about it which perhaps he has not yet discovered.

The \$10,000 war-risk insurance is available to every member of the armed forces, at an average cost to the soldier of 67 cents a thousand a month. It is generally thought that that takes care of the premium costs of the war-risk insurance, but it does not. We are told by the Veterans' Administration that, in addition to the 67 cents a thousand a month, amounting to \$6.70 for the \$10,000, the United States Government has to pay an additional premium, based on the experience in the last World War, of from \$3.50 to \$4, five times the amount the soldier pays. So, the soldier is getting a war-insurance policy with a token payment by himself, and the Treasury is carrying more than 80 percent of the load. That is one thing.

In the Senate bill there was provided for a new system of longevity pay, an advantage the soldiers have never had before. When anyone in the military forces serves 3 years, he gets an increase in his pay of 5 percent for every 3-year enlistment. In 30 years the increase would amount to 50 percent, and that is the limit; that is as much as they can get. When soldiers retire, if they do retire they get 75 percent of their base pay.

I am not arguing that the soldiers are overpaid, because I know they are not; our military forces are not overpaid, and they will not be overpaid, indeed, they

will not be adequately paid, in my opinion, even if the House amendment shall be agreed to. I do not think they can be paid enough to compensate them for combat service. But they have a retirement privilege which the ordinary employee does not have, at 75 percent of their base pay. They have compensation which is far more liberal than any workmen's compensation existent in the United States at the present time.

If a soldier has a disability amounting to as much as 10 percent, he receives a monthly pension of \$10, and it increases with the severity of the disability until one can draw as much as \$235 a month for the rest of his life as military compensation.

Of course, we cannot compare military compensation with workmen's compensation, yet I say again that the compensation we have provided is far more liberal than that provided by any State in the way of workmen's compensation for employees in the State.

Parachute troops, as we all know, receive \$50 a month above the regular pay. Certain riflemen receive from \$1 to \$5 a month extra.

The pay schedule worked out in the bill, as I have stated, has the approval of all the branches of the military service. Each rank is balanced against the other, so that a private receives so much, a private first class receives somewhat more, then comes the corporal, next come four grades of sergeant. Each rank bears a relationship to the others, which is thrown completely out of kilter by the amendment that was adopted on the floor of the House at the last minute, without consideration by any committee of either the House or the Senate.

Mr. TYDINGS and Mr. O'DANIEL addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield, and if so, to whom?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield first to the Senator from Maryland.

Mr. TYDINGS. I did not wish to interrupt the Senator, except that I have a conference report to present.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I cannot yield for that purpose.

Mr. TYDINGS. I shall wait until the Senator concludes.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield to the Senator from Texas.

Mr. O'DANIEL. I do not wish to cast any reflection on the Senate members of the conference committee which has the servicemen's pay increase bill under consideration. I do wish to compliment the committee which have handled the proposed legislation, because I think the bill they have presented is a good measure, except that I thought and still believe the increases in pay should have been larger.

In my opinion it is extremely unfortunate that the situation which now confronts us does exist, because, regardless of parliamentary procedure, or the technicalities involved, it is the general opinion of many citizens, especially the citizens of my State, that the Senate is responsible for holding up the increase in

salaries which is due the soldiers, as it has been provided in the amendment adopted by the House of Representatives. I think every move possible should be made to permit the Senate to pass on the proposal of further increases as proposed by the House. I am in favor of these additional increases and I believe the majority of the Members of this Senate will vote for the increase, if permitted to vote.

I think I am entitled to make this observation, because these suggestions come to me from the citizens of Texas, and while I know that every State in the Union is making a great contribution to the war effort, I wish at this time, in connection with the pay-increase bill now under consideration, to give briefly a history of what the State of Texas is doing which justifies their right to ask for this consideration.

Mr. President, the proud history of Texas has for more than a century been written by deeds of brave men on the field of battle.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Is it the intention of the Senator to make a speech?

Mr. O'DANIEL. I wish to put into the RECORD the names of some of the heroes of this present World War who have come from Texas.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Would not the Senator be willing to defer doing so, because I wish to refer to something the Senator from Colorado said? I should be glad to have the Senator proceed with his statement at the conclusion of my remarks.

Mr. O'DANIEL. I should like to have the statement in the RECORD at this time, because it pertains to the subject now being discussed.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I have no objection if the Senator wishes to have the statement printed, but I should like to have some little of my time.

Mr. O'DANIEL. I ask unanimous consent that the names of these Texas heroes and my remarks concerning them be printed in the RECORD at this point.

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

Mr. President, the proud history of Texas has for more than a century been written by deeds of brave men on the field of battle. A brief statement of those deeds of our heroes of the past and present outshines any flowery eulogy that might be written by the pens of our greatest poets or writers.

May I have the honor, sir, to record here, on behalf of our six and one-half million Texas citizens the names of some of our brave Texas men who have by their heroic deeds and sacrifices written their names indelibly in the history of the world to live on forever, and who have been honorably decorated by our Commander in Chief and the War and Navy Departments.

The following 13 Texas heroes flew with General Doolittle over Tokyo to return in kind our first installment of the debt we owe them for their sneak attack on our peaceful shores of Pearl Harbor December 7, 1941:

Capt. David M. Jones, Winters.  
Lt. Thadd H. Blanton, Gainesville.  
Lt. William N. Fitzhugh, Galveston.  
Lt. Robert M. Gray, Killeen.  
Lt. Dean E. Hallmark, Dallas.  
Lt. Nolan A. Herndon, Sulphur Springs.  
Lt. Robert L. Hite, Earth.  
Lt. E. E. McElroy, Longview.

Lt. James M. Parker, Jr., Livingston.  
Lt. Kenneth E. Reddy, Bowie.  
Lt. Rodney R. Wilder, Taylor.  
Lt. Lucian N. Youngblood, Waco.  
Staff Sgt. Douglas V. Radney, Mineola.  
The following 14 Texas marines were decorated by our Navy Department for heroism at Corrigedor in the Battle of the Philippines:

Silver Star with oak-leaf cluster, Corp. William N. McCormack, Aransas Pass.

Silver Star:  
Capt. Paul A. Brown, Galveston.  
Sgt. Houston L. Davis, Big Spring.  
Sgt. Joe B. Chastain, Waco.  
Sgt. Carl E. Downing, Hillsboro.  
Sgt. Uri L. Huckabay, Jr., Lubbock.  
Corp. Melvin D. Bailey, Mineola.  
Pvt. Lloyd T. Durbin, Tyler.

Letters of Commendation:  
Corp. Isaac Clarence Williams, Jr., Belton.  
Pvt. Loren Henry Brantley, Daingerfield.  
Pvt. Roy W. Miller, Beaumont.

Purple Heart:  
Corp. Billy W. Allen, Van Alstyne.  
Pvt. Thornton E. Hamby, Seymour.  
Pvt. Richard James Watson, San Angelo.

The following 19 daring Texas heroes have been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross for "extraordinary achievement" in various daring airplane flights:

First Lt. Henry Dittman, Goose Creek.  
Maj. Alva L. Harvey, Cleburne.  
Second Lt. Eddie W. Hayman, Huntsville.  
Second Lt. Robert F. Wasson, Odessa.  
Staff Sgt. James L. Cannon, Schertz (posthumous).

Technical Sgt. George A. Heard, Longview.  
Technical Sgt. Thomas E. Keahey, Sabinal, Uvalde.

Master Sgt. Joseph C. Laza, Ennis.  
Technical Sgt. Roger W. Stephens, Waco.  
Technical Sgt. Perry W. Whitley, Santo.  
Maj. Cecil E. Combs, Dallas.  
Capt. James J. Connally, Waco.  
Capt. Alvin J. Mueller, Seguin.  
Capt. Hewitt T. Wheless, Menard.  
First Lt. Richard T. Knight, Lubbock.  
Capt. James W. Chapman, Jr., Austin.  
First Lt. Elbert D. Reynolds, Beaumont.  
First Lt. William F. Vickers, Jr., Beaumont.  
Sgt. Edward Schrempf, Kingsville, Kleberg.  
The following nine Texas heroes have been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for heroism in this World War:

Col. Adlai C. Young, Houston.  
Lt. Col. Irvin Alexander, San Antonio.  
Lt. Col. Ross B. Smith, Waco.  
Capt. William E. Dyess, Albany.  
First Lt. Samuel H. Maret, New Braunfels, (posthumous).

Lt. John D. Bulkley (U. S. N.), San Antonio.  
Staff Sgt. William H. Stewart, Van Alstyne.  
Sgt. Charles H. Hollingsworth, Claude.  
Pvt. Raymond U. Jones, Sunset.

The Soldier's Medal for Heroism has been conferred on the following enlisted Texas men:

Pvt. L. C. Netherly, Choice (posthumous).  
Pvt. Emmett L. Coppock, Alvarado.

The Brazilian Government has conferred the Order of the Southern Cross on Capt. J. W. Chapman of Austin, Tex., pilot in the Army's air ferrying command, for services rendered the Brazilian Government.

Lt. Comdr. Stanley P. Moseley of Ft. Worth received the Navy Cross for sinking Japanese ships with his submarine in Japanese waters and the following Texas heroes have been decorated, promoted, or commended for valorous action, by the Navy Department:

Jack Frank Cavender, chief electrician's mate, Sanderson.

Dee Arthur Donner, chief machinist's mate, Denison (posthumous).

Albert Emil Jurca, aviation machinist's mate, Needville.

Raymond Gano Easterling, storekeeper, Groesbeck.

Glenn William Phinney, Jr., aviation machinist's mate, Freer.

Hubert Sherwood Whittington, painter, Franklin.

President Roosevelt also bestowed the Navy Cross on Doris Miller, 23-year-old Negro Navy mess attendant from Route 1, Waco, Tex., for heroism at Pearl Harbor during the Japanese attack.

Other Texas heroes will be given honorable mention in this CONGRESSIONAL RECORD as their names are revealed.

Mr. President, ever since that little band of immortal Texas heroes at the Alamo in 1836 defended liberty, freedom, and democracy to the death of the last man, the cry "Remember the Alamo" has been ringing in the ears of all Texans, spurring them on to deeds of heroic action. Here today is recorded the names of those brave Texas heroes whose battle cry is "Remember the Alamo"—"Remember Pearl Harbor."

The brave Texas heroes who followed our Gen. Sam Houston into the jaws of death at San Jacinto went in shouting "Remember the Alamo," and came out with one of the world's most decisive victories. That proud name, Houston, was engraved on that powerful battle cruiser which recently went down off Java shores in a blaze of fighting glory. On the lips of those brave men who went down with her you will find engraved these indelible words, "Remember the Alamo—Remember Pearl Harbor." Born of that watery grave a new "Sam Houston" battleship will arise to ride the waves to victory. From the broad plains of Texas there arose last Saturday more than 1,000 brave stalwart Texas boys who marched to the city of Houston, with the battle cry ringing in their ears, "Remember the Alamo—Remember Pearl Harbor"—"remember the brave crew of the battle cruiser *Houston*." There on the streets of Houston, almost within the shadow of that impressive San Jacinto Monument, those 1,000 brave Texas heroes, known as the Houston volunteers, took their oath and were inducted into the naval service in one body. They then left in 5 special trains for naval bases to train for their avowed task of avenging the cruiser *Houston*. The world will hear from those brave Texas boys—those 1,000 Houston volunteers. As long as 1 Texan lives and breathes, freedom, liberty, and democracy will live. Remember the Alamo!

Mr. President, such patriotism and devotion to our country and our cause should be recognized. Therefore, on behalf of these Texas heroes and the thousands of other brave Texas men in the service, I insist that this Senate find a way to agree to the pay increases which have been adopted by the House. This is no time to quibble about the matter or to be chinch with the amount of salaries to be paid to the men who are doing the actual fighting to save our Nation.

Mr. MEAD. Mr. President, will the Senator from Wisconsin yield?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield.

Mr. MEAD. I have in mind the objection made against the motion of the Senator from Wisconsin, by the distinguished majority leader, the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY], and I was wondering whether on Monday, or today, we could not present a resolution calling for an expression of the sentiment of the Senate which would not do violence to the present conference committee set-up, and which would give the Senate at the same time an opportunity to make a decision on this very important matter. A resolution submitted today would go over until Monday. It would then be in order, as I understand, to render a decision, so far as the collective Senate is concerned, on this very vital matter.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I gave consideration to that suggestion, but

the difficulty is that a resolution submitted and lying over under the rule, if it comes up after an adjournment and if there is any unfinished business, is displaced at 2 o'clock. This motion is in order. It can be taken up, and it is a parliamentary motion. I do not think that any member of the conference committee should take umbrage at it.

Mr. President, I now want to say a few words in reply to what the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON] has stated.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me to make an additional statement, which I overlooked a moment ago, in regard to the schedule of pay the soldiers receive?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Yes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I overlooked mentioning the Clark amendment, which is being incorporated in this bill, providing for a 20 percent increase for all service away from continental United States, including Alaska, Hawaii, the Canal Zone, on the high seas, and in all the rest of the world. For service away from the continental United States the soldier receives a 20 percent increase in pay, which would raise his pay from \$42 to \$50, and, of course, if the Rankin amendment is adopted, the soldier's pay will be raised to \$60 a month under the provision of the Clark amendment.

I should like to ask one other question, if the Senator from Wisconsin will be so kind as to permit me to do so at this point. Was the Senator from Wisconsin present when the bill providing for an increase in pay to \$42 a month passed the Senate?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I was.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Did the Senator from Wisconsin offer any amendment to increase the pay to \$50 a month?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I did not. Of course I did not, or there would have been a record vote on it. But, Mr. President, that does not embarrass me in the slightest.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. It embarrasses me.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. It may embarrass the Senator, but if the Senator from Colorado thinks he embarrasses me by asking me that question I will say that by doing so he simply gives me a springboard from which to take off.

Mr. President, I did not intend to debate the merits of the proposition today, but since the question has come up, I will not let the record stand in this one-sided fashion.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me before he finishes his remarks, with respect to what seems to me to be some misapprehension of the general parliamentary situation?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Let me say that, in my opinion, there is nothing in the proposed motion of the Senator from Wisconsin which in any degree whatever reflects on either the House conferees or the Senate conferees with respect to the bill. What happened was that, as the Senator from Colorado has truly said, a bill was passed on a yea-and-nay vote

in this body, with a practically unanimous vote; indeed, as I recall, it was unanimous.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. It was unanimous.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. It was unanimous. Whereupon the bill went over to the House, and the House, acting in full accordance with its constitutional function, proceeded to raise the pay increase of enlisted men in certain ranks to \$50. The House did that by a very large vote. Then the bill went to conference. The Senate conferees were entirely within their rights in disagreeing to the House provision and in adopting a so-called compromise. The compromise in effect was the Senate provision. Then the bill went back to the House, and the House again, in full accordance with its function as a full coordinate body of the Congress, proceeded to defeat that compromise by a vote of some 10 to 1, or by even a larger vote than that, I believe.

Mr. President, it seems to me that at that point the normal parliamentary practice, at least in my observation, which has been a good many years here, would have been for the Senate conferees to come back to the Senate and ask for instructions, ask the Senate whether it wanted to proceed further in conference, or whether in view of the overwhelming vote expressed in the House, the Senate wanted to recede from its original provision, and accept the House provision, or some modification between them, and ask for a new conference, at which time it would have been in order, after the further conference had been asked for, and before the conferees were appointed, for the Senate to instruct its conferees on anything it pleased.

That procedure, however, has not been followed. In other words, the conferees have taken it on themselves to act, and as I said, I speak in no terms of reflection on them whatever, because the Senate conferees have been expressing the unanimous vote of the Senate, but a unanimous vote of the Senate before this question of controversy arose. It seems to me the proper thing would be either for the conferees themselves to come back and ask for instructions, or for the Senate itself, if this matter is unduly delayed, to terminate the conference, ask for a new conference, at which time there will be an opportunity—after the conference has been asked for and before the conferees have been appointed—for the Senate to instruct its conferees. That is the only way by which the sentiment of the Senate itself, rather than the sentiment of the Senate conferees, can be taken.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I agree a thousand percent with the analysis of the parliamentary situation made by the Senator from Missouri, who is one of the ablest parliamentarians in this or any other legislative body. As I said a moment ago, I had not intended to debate the merits of this issue, but the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON] has put some statements into the Record which he inferred no one else in the Senate knew anything about. He

talks about insurance. If a man wants \$10,000 of insurance, that takes \$6.70 out of his pay check every month. The Senator from Colorado talks about longevity pay. For those in the regular service in peacetime longevity pay would be of interest. But if a man survives in Australia for 3 years, the Senator from Colorado and his colleagues are ready to raise his pay 5 percent, and if he could stay out there 30 years they would raise it 50 percent. Five percent, Mr. President, after 3 years of overseas combat service would entitle a man to \$2 increase per month.

The Senator from Colorado talks about retirement pay. Unfortunately, Mr. President, many of these men who are now fighting the battles of our country will not live to take advantage of the retirement pay of 75 percent of \$40.

Mr. President, I have never contended that we could adequately pay men who offer their lives for their country. I admit that. But I say that the Nation, which is the richest nation on earth, can afford to be as generous with its men in combat service as can any other nation, and I have already pointed out that men fighting side by side with the Anzacs in Australia are drawing less money from the United States Government than the soldiers of Australia are drawing from their commonwealth.

The Senator from Colorado talks about disability pay. We are all in favor of that. There is no argument about that. The Senate went on record 100 percent for disability pay.

The Senator from Colorado talks about the rifleman getting extra compensation if he qualifies. Everyone is in favor of that. But, Mr. President, I contend that if the Senate were given a chance to vote on this issue it would be overwhelmingly in favor of accepting the House proposition for a base pay of \$50 a month. Then, if we have to make some adjustments in the other grades to equalize it, let us go ahead and do so.

Mr. President, I wish to call attention, however, to the startling contrast in the way in which we deal with legislation involving the pay of the men who are in the field ready to make the supreme sacrifice—and many of them already have given their lives for this country in this war—and the way we treat appropriations for matériel. We will quickly pass a large appropriation bill in the Senate—I think the last one of \$35,000,000,000 was passed in an hour and 35 minutes, if my memory serves me correctly. But it has taken 6 months to get even to this stage of doing away with an outmoded, an indefensible and niggardly base pay, for service in time of war. Twenty-percent increase for overseas service! Surely we are all for that; but is there anyone in the Senate who is not willing to give 20-percent increase over a \$50 base as distinguished from a \$40 base? If there is, I want to see his name on a yea-and-nay vote. Let him come out in the open and let us see where he stands.

Mr. President, I know it has been whispered around here that the men in the armed forces cannot be trusted with all this money. That kind of an

argument makes my blood boil. We are willing to trust them with the future and the fate of this Nation under arms, baring their breasts to the bullets of the enemy and to the bombs from enemy planes, but it has been stated and whispered around that these men are not to be trusted with an extra \$10 a month to spend.

Mr. President, I understand, also, there is some opposition from some of the services, some of the higher-ups in the armed services of the United States. If so, this is one time when I think the civilian arm of the Government ought to overrule the "brass hat." We can decide whether we are willing these men should have \$50 a month as base pay just as well as those who are on the general staff or who are speaking for the War or the Navy Departments. That is a field in which I think we should exercise our prerogative and privilege of determining policy.

To reiterate, Mr. President, I have offered this motion only so that the Senate may have an opportunity to vote on this issue. I do not think Senators should require any great length of time to come to a conclusion one way or the other as to whether they are willing to grant a base pay of \$50 a month to our men in the armed forces.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado rose.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Does the Senator wish me to yield to him?

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

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I am sure the Senator knows that no one would be happier than I should be to have an expression by the Senate on this very issue.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. The Senator could have obtained such an expression last Tuesday if the conferees had reported a disagreement and asked for instructions. That could have been done without my making this motion. The Senator can accomplish that end on Monday. I shall not press the motion if the conferees will bring in a report of disagreement and let the Senate vote on the issue without having to accept a compromise proposal. If that is done I shall not press the motion. All I am asking is that the democratic process function in this body.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Naturally I should be glad to have an expression from the Senate on that very point. I have no objection to the Senate voting on the question.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. The Senator and his colleagues can bring in the conference report on Monday and accomplish that purpose.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. We are not in agreement. The Senator from Wisconsin wishes to discharge a conference committee which has been very faithful to its duty.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. If the Senator does not wish to have the motion voted on, all he has to do is to have the conferees report a disagreement. The Senate will find a parliamentary means of expressing itself without my motion being pressed.

It is perfectly evident that the conferees on the part of the Senate do not want that; some others do not want it; they do not want the Senate to vote on this naked issue. They want some kind of a compromise or scheme whereby additional pay will be granted in the form of savings stamps or bonds, which the soldiers cannot spend until the war is over. I think that before we force that kind of a proposal on the men in the armed forces of the United States we should impose it upon ourselves, upon Members of Congress, upon other civilian employees of the Government at all levels, and upon the civilian population. Let us not jam it down the throats of the men who are ready to die for every citizen of this country.

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

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield.

Mr. AUSTIN. The conferees on the part of the Senate are the servants of the Senate. There is a rule with respect to the duty of the conferees which the conferees followed in this case. There was nothing about this conference to cause any such uproar as this. The charges just now made about the attitude of the conferees on the part of the Senate are not true.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I will not yield for the Senator to make any such statement in my time. The Senator can bide his time. I have the floor. I decline to yield further to the Senator from Vermont.

Mr. AUSTIN. If the Senator cares to be fair, he will permit me to continue for just a moment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield to the Senator from Vermont?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I resent the Senator's statement that what I have just said is untrue.

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. President, the conferees had not reached the point of disagreement when they took their recess. They were not hopeless; and nobody has any right to assume that they were. The conferees merely took a recess. That is the position of the conference at this time.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, if I am correctly informed, the facts are that certain of the Senate conferees were ready to yield on this issue, but were prevented from doing so by a majority of the Senate conferees.

The Senator from Kentucky has already stated that one difficulty was that because of the overwhelming vote the House was not in a position to compromise. I wish to be entirely frank about this matter. I am opposed to a compromise on this issue. I believe that if the Senate is given an opportunity to vote on this question, an overwhelming majority of the Senate will be found opposed to a compromise. It is apparent from what has been stated by others—not by the Senator from Wisconsin—that what the Senate conferees are seeking to do is to find some way to avoid accepting the House amendment giving the men \$50 a month. I want to give them \$50 a month,

and I believe a majority of the Senate would be found in favor of doing so if the Senate had an opportunity to vote on the question.

Therefore, Mr. President, so far as I am concerned, if the conferees will report a disagreement, I shall not press my motion. If they will not, I shall press my motion.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, will the Senator yield before he takes his seat?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. In the present parliamentary situation, if the conferees should come in with a so-called compromise or agreement which is less than the House provision, on which the House has twice expressed itself, the proposal might be very much less favorable to the enlisted men of the Army than the position which has already been twice taken by the House, and much less favorable than the position which would be taken by an overwhelming majority of this body if the Senate had an opportunity to vote; and yet no such proposal would be presented by the conference report. In such an event, while an overwhelming majority of the Senate might be glad to have an opportunity to concur in the House provision, even though the conference proposal might be much less favorable than the House provision, or much less favorable than the Senate itself would be willing to grant, if the Senate should vote against the conference report it would be in the position of sending the matter back to conference and further prolonging the interminable delay in the matter. It seems to me that there should be an opportunity somewhere along the line for the Senate to express its opinion in the changed parliamentary situation since the House took the position which it has taken.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. All I want is an opportunity for the Senate to vote on the question. If I am wrong in assuming that a majority of my colleagues are willing to give the enlisted personnel of our armed forces a base pay of \$50 a month in time of war, I shall be happy to acquiesce in the decision of the Senate, as I have always done.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I agree with the Senator.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I have never taken umbrage at what a majority of this body has done, and I never shall. However, I say that inherently we have the right to vote on this question. I am not embarrassed by the remarks of the Senator from Colorado to the effect that I did not offer a proposal providing for \$50 a month. I admit that I was derelict. I admit that I was asleep at the switch. At last I have awakened; and with the help of the House we are in such a position that if the majority of my colleagues will join with me on Monday, we can give the enlisted personnel of the armed forces of this rich Nation \$50 a month. I think that is what the Senate would do.

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

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield.

Mr. BROOKS. I wish to commend the Senator from Wisconsin for the attitude he has taken. I hope he will press his motion. I hope the conferees may find it possible to make a report without the necessity of the motion being pressed.

The question of increased pay for the armed forces of the United States has been under consideration for 8 months. There have been great increases in the wages of those engaged in the production of munitions. It is next to impossible to hire a man to work on a farm for \$50 a month. Wages have gone up all over the country. The soldier is the only man with respect to whom the Government reaches out with the arm of the law and says, "You are in the Army." Then he is told where he must go. He has no choice. He does not object. He cannot strike. It is no great credit to this country that we do not overcharge him for insurance when we send him into swamps and other disease-infested areas all over the world. When we were considering the limitation of profits on war contracts, price control, and the fixing of wages, we were asked by the heads of the departments which have control over our armed forces to keep our hands off. We were told that the departments would solve the problem. Our soldiers and sailors are the only ones who are required by the Government to face death, and yet we have required 8 months to determine what their base pay shall be.

We have had a concrete expression by the House of Representatives, representing the will of the people, not once but twice. Even though the Senate thought that \$42 a month was adequate pay, I think it is time for us to join in the expression of the representatives of the people, and I am anxious for an opportunity to do so.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I appreciate the Senator's statement. I shall not further prolong the debate, but shall defer any further remarks until Monday.

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

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield to the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I am glad that the matter has been brought before the Senate at this time for the reason that I shall not be able to be present in the Senate on Monday. I am glad that we have had this discussion.

In reply to the statements which have been made by the Senator from Illinois and the Senator from Wisconsin in regard to \$42 a month being adequate, I do not think any Senator believes that \$42 a month is adequate.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. The Senator will search my remarks in vain—unless I mis-spoke myself—to find any statement by me that \$42 or \$50 is adequate. At the outset I stated that I have no idea, and never have had, that we can compensate with money for the services rendered by men who join the armed forces of the Nation in time of war. That is not intended. It cannot be accomplished. There are two ways of dealing with the question. We can either try to treat them gener-

ously, or try to treat them in a niggardly fashion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The routine morning business is closed.

#### APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH—CONFERENCE REPORT

During the delivery of Mr. LA FOLLETTE'S speech,

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield? I do not wish to take the Senator off the floor.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I cannot yield for the purpose of permitting the Senator to have a conference report considered.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I shall not make any move which will take the Senator off the floor. I should like to submit a conference report on House bill 6802, the legislative appropriation measure, with the understanding that it will be laid before the Senate immediately upon the conclusion of what the Senator from Wisconsin has to say. I am not going to ask for the regular order. I am trying to be courteous to the Senator with respect to the matter.

Mr. McNARY. Action on the conference report will require agreement. We have not yet completed the routine morning business. What is now being discussed is under unanimous consent. I do not wish to object to what is now being done, but I shall object to any agreement with respect to a conference report.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I submit the conference report on House bill 6802.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HATCH in the chair). Does the Senator yield for that purpose?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield for that purpose.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be received.

Mr. McNARY. Action cannot be taken upon it until we shall have completed the morning business.

The report submitted by Mr. TYDINGS is as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6802) making appropriations for the legislative branch of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 26, 30, and 36.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 35, 37, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, and 46; and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 17: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert "\$2,280 and \$120 additional"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 38: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 38, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said

amendment amended to read as follows: "Provided further, That notwithstanding the provisions of section 73 of the act of January 12, 1895 (44 U. S. C. 241), no part of the foregoing sum of \$3,985,000 shall be used for printing and binding part 2 of the annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture (known as the Yearbook of Agriculture)"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendment numbered 34.

M. E. TYDINGS,  
HARRY S. TRUMAN,  
JOHN H. OVERTON,  
THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN,  
WALLACE H. WHITE, Jr.,  
C. WAYLAND BROOKS,

*Managers on the part of the Senate.*

EMMET O'NEAL,  
CHAS. H. LEAVY,  
BUTLER B. HARE,  
KARL STEFAN,

*Managers on the part of the House.*

After the conclusion of Mr. LA FOLLETTE'S speech,

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the conference report on the legislative appropriation bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

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

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. President, I do not intend to make any special objections to the conference report, because I do not desire to hold up the legislative appropriation bill to which the Senator from Rhode Island offered an amendment providing for the construction of a roof over the Senate wing of the Capitol Building. I understand that in the conference the House conferees objected to the Senate's providing for the building of a roof over the Senate wing, and provision for that purpose is now stricken out in the report just filed by the chairman of the Joint Conference Committee.

I was appointed chairman of a committee, under Senate Resolution 150, to make investigation, to take testimony, and to report back to the Senate our recommendations. Two years ago an appropriation was made for the reconstruction of the roof over all the Senate wing. It has not been used. Our committee decided that while we are reconstructing the roof over the Senate wing, we should also undertake to repair the interior of the Senate Chamber so that it will not be dangerous and so that such repairs will not have to be repeated for years to come.

A few days ago—Tuesday, as I recall—we had a test air-raid alarm, and we were instructed to assemble, and did assemble, in the air-raid shelters in the basement of the Senate Office Building. I do not know of anything more dangerous than what is now hanging over our heads. If Senators have not been up between the glass ceiling of this Chamber and the skylights, they should go. The ceiling weighs 90 tons. It is made of cast iron and is hung to stringers weighing 80 tons, made of wrought iron. During the past 83 years of heat and cold they have pulled apart. That is the reason why it was necessary last year to put up the steel braces weighing 76 tons, which now keep the

180 tons of iron and glass from falling in, as they are likely to do, even without any air raid.

In 1858, when the original roof and ceiling of the Senate Chamber were constructed, steel was not used in the construction of buildings of this kind, or perhaps in the construction of any buildings. I have been told by persons who should know that there will very likely be a token bombing of Washington. If there should be a token bombing, one building which our enemies would want to hit is this Capitol. I have also been told that a thousand-pound bomb dropped within three blocks of this building would not leave a single piece of glass either in the ceiling or in the roof of the Senate. All of it would come down. Our enemies may choose their time to make such a bombing experiment.

It seems to me that the Senate and the House have overslept their rights in not undertaking to protect the Chambers which they occupy, and which will continue to be highly dangerous if left as they are now.

In the amendment which we offered to the legislative appropriation bill which went to conference we recommended that \$103,000 be added to the appropriation already made for the Senate in order to provide a modern auditorium in which to transact the Senate's business. In doing that we recommended that an acoustic ceiling be installed, either partially or in whole, so that we might be enabled to hear one another when we debate important questions. All Members of the Senate know that on the Republican side of the aisle there are certain points from which we cannot hear anything that is said from some points on the other side of the aisle. Every time any Member of the Senate is speaking on an important question we observe the Senators whose seats are on the other side of the aisle coming over here and sitting in seats on this side in order to hear at all. The corresponding thing occurs when the Senator speaking is standing on the other side of the aisle. Certainly it is not common sense for us to have to sit here day after day and often not know what is going on. On many occasions when I have heard the distinguished senior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. NORRIS], and other Senators speak from their desks on the other side of the aisle, and when I should have liked to know what they were saying, by the time I could reach a point near them, from which I could hear what they were saying, they had completed their remarks. That is only one of the reasons why something should be done relative to the reconstruction of the roof and interior of the Senate Chamber.

Again, let me say that 90 tons of cast iron are hanging in the ceiling over us, which I understand could easily drop if the 80 tons of wrought-iron stringers above it should give way. That makes 180 tons of iron and glass which right now hang over this Chamber, in addition to 76 tons of temporary steel braces now in place.

Also, I am wondering if we are not hoarding when we continue to keep all this metal from use. How many ships

could be built with it? How many guns would it provide? Yet we sit here and allow such a situation to continue.

Not only that, but the work could be done during the coming summer. If we postpone having the work done until after a bombing occurs, it may be too late. In any event, we shall have to vacate this Chamber, regardless of whether we are here at the time when the bombing occurs. We can easily meet in the old Senate Chamber, as we did last year. There is no gallery there, but it is not necessary to have a gallery. We can transact business faster if we do not have a gallery, and Senators know the reason.

There are other important features which must be considered in connection with this matter. We recommend that the present ceiling and beams be entirely removed, and that a modern, plaster-over ceiling—for which we have drawings—be placed above the Chamber, with coves for indirect lighting. Such a lighting system would relieve us from the situation in which we so often find ourselves. For example, whenever the sun comes out from behind a cloud we are in a glare; but 10 minutes afterward a cloud passes between us and the sun, and then it is difficult to see. Then someone runs to turn on the lighting switch; but by the time that is done the sun is out again from behind the cloud. The present lighting system is so bad that the galleries are more or less like dungeons.

Why cannot we go ahead and have this Chamber, including the galleries, repaired and put in modern condition with adequate provisions for safety? We have provided fine, modern auditoriums in most of the department buildings.

Some will say that we should not proceed with the work on the Senate Chamber during the war emergency, but should devote all our time and effort to matters relative to the successful prosecution of the war. Let me point out that we plan to meet only every third day for perhaps the next 3 months after July 1. It would take only 6 months to make these improvements if the crews worked 8 hours a day. That is the estimate, and not merely my guess. Probably the work could be completed in 3 months if the crews were to work on 16- or 24-hour shifts. There is no reason why it could not be done.

In the amendment we also included a provision that the necessary materials would receive a priority rating. That should be done not only for the materials required for the indirect lighting system but also for the materials required for the acoustic ceiling.

Perhaps some Senators do not know that the cool air for air conditioning is generated in the basement of this building, and is carried up between the skylight and the glass ceiling, where the ordinary summertime temperature is approximately 120 degrees. The cooled air enters the Chamber between the beams up there, then settles, and passes through the step risers at our feet at the rate of so many cubic feet of air a minute. That system will have to be changed but little, because the proposed new ceiling would also have vents to carry the conditioned

air, which would settle and be carried away just as it is now.

A permanent roof of concrete and steel, with insulation treatment, would not store up heat. It would save a great amount of the energy now required to develop the cooled air which enters this chamber at 72 degrees.

I could mention a number of other reasons why the work of modernizing the roof, ceiling, and interior of this Chamber should be undertaken now. Since, as we all know, it must eventually be done, let us not keep over us 76 tons of steel, 90 tons of wrought iron, and 80 tons of cast iron, all of which should be devoted to more important uses in these days of scarcity of those valuable metals. In other words, if we keep it here we will be hoarding just that much steel and iron which otherwise could be used for the construction of implements needed by our armed forces. If it is not common sense to do so, I do not know what is.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

#### RATIONING OF GASOLINE

Mr. GUFFEY. Mr. President, it may be well to pour some oil on the troubled waters this morning, so I shall discuss the question of gasoline rationing. I, possibly, have had as much experience in the oil business as any other Member of this body or as any Member of the body on the other side of the Capitol.

During the last war I was not only on Mr. Baruch's War Industry Board but was also a member of the Petroleum War Service Committee, and I know how well that committee functioned during that period. When the war was over a number of decorations were bestowed on Mr. A. C. Bedford, chairman of the Petroleum War Service Committee, by the foreign governments for the able manner in which he had handled the petroleum question. The ranking admiral of the British Navy, on presenting a decoration to Mr. Bedford, stated that the Allies floated to victory on the sea of oil furnished by the United States.

At that time the Petroleum War Service Committee had complete charge of the oil problem. Jurisdiction was not divided as it is today, for now the Coordinator has charge of the production, the transportation, the manufacturing, and the marketing of petroleum and its products, while the Office of the Price Administrator has charge of fixing the prices of and rationing the respective products of petroleum.

Mr. Ickes, the Coordinator, has the best and most experienced brains in the oil business associated with him on his committee. I am sorry I cannot say as much for Mr. Henderson and his staff in the Office of Price Administration. In my judgment, we will continue to have trouble until all matters affecting oil are placed under one management.

In the Washington Star of Tuesday evening, this week, an account was given of a radio broadcast between the Senator from Michigan [Mr. BROWN], the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN], and Mr.

Leon Henderson. Mr. Henderson stated as follows in answer to a question from Senator BROWN:

Practical men—from every field where good brains and horse sense have made their marks. Dollar-a-year men, professors on leave, experts on commodities, millionaires, heads of businesses, research men, and several drafted from other Government departments, and no political tests, either. But everyone of them understands what we are doing and trying to do.

There are no fuzzy-headed theorists or crack-brained experimenters playing ducks and drakes with the daily lives and family budget of 35,000,000 families. The men who work under me are hard-headed and intelligent. I'd like to lay that one right on the line.

The reference to hard-headed men reminds me of an incident which occurred in the Executive Office at the White House during the Wilson administration.

I was there one day when two Senators came from an interview with President Wilson. They had been insisting on the appointment of a man from their State, and admitted, in the course of the conversation, that possibly the man was a little slow and it was sometimes hard to get an idea into his head. President Wilson said, "Well, Senators, I know one thing harder than that." He was asked: "What is it?", and the President said, "To get an idea out of his head." That, I think, applies to some of the hard-headed businessmen in the office of the Price Administrator.

For 7 months I had up with the office of the Price Administrator the subject of aviation lubricants, and I think I know whereof I speak. The day after the hearing, one of the few competent men I met on the Price Administrator's staff, a Mr. Shaughnessy, who is now in India, I understand, remarked that it was the best price hearing they had had in all their many hearings and that an early decision could be expected.

I may say that the Pennsylvania grade of crude oil yields a greater percentage of aviation lubricants than does any other oil produced in the world. Twenty-four percent of the Pennsylvania oil can be used for aviation lubricants, which is the highest percentage of lubricating oil found in any other grade, the average for lubricating oil in this country being slightly below 3 percent.

After the hearing to which I have referred, the whole question of the price of Pennsylvania oil was referred to a "coat and pants" contractor from New York and the president and proprietor of a large department store in my native State of Pennsylvania, who is a very competent and well qualified merchant, but, unfortunately, knows little about the oil business. From them it was referred to a lawyer who had been formerly a United States district attorney, but who had never had any experience, either for himself or his clients, in the oil industry. Finally, after 7 months, from August 23, 1941, to March 25, 1942, they reached the conclusion that the 25-cent cut, which had been made on August 23, 1941, should be canceled and the former price restored.

Had this been done promptly the producers would have received three and a

half million dollars in income, which they had already agreed to expend in drilling additional wells and in increasing their production. As the refiners had agreed not to raise the price, the result of this hair-trigger decision of Mr. Henderson, without knowing any of the facts, gave this three and a half million dollars to the refiners at the expense of the producers. In other words, Mr. Henderson uses a hair trigger in making his decisions without study, and slow-burning black powder in reaching his conclusions.

I repeat what I said earlier, that we will never have a satisfactory oil administration until it is all in one centralized authority, and I am sure the brains of the oil industry know more about rationing the quantity of gasoline available and its transportation than does the Office of the Price Administrator.

I am confident that the people themselves would have more faith if this problem was handled by the men who know the oil business and not by rattle-brained economists, fuzzy-headed theorists, and crack-brained experimenters.

Several years ago I had appointed to a position in Washington one of the fuzzy-headed theorists and crack-pot economists. Recently a trade paper printed an article on this expert after he had spent two and a half days testifying on the stand at a hearing. From the article I quote the following:

The lawyers questioning Mr. Economist may have thought they were putting him on the spot, but he certainly reversed the play—he put them on the spot with his answers because nobody knew what his answer was the answer to, if any. When the hearing was over, Mr. Economist was saved by the graciousness and intelligence of his own counsel, who moved that the remarks and all testimony of Mr. Economist be expunged from the record.

I merely recite this incident to show how rattle-brained some of our so-called economists are.

When Mr. Leon Henderson was with the Carnegie Institute of Technology in Pittsburgh, he taught political economy. Whether he was a fuzzy-headed theorist or crack-brained experimenter, I do not know, but he was very highly regarded by his fellow professors in the school. Of course, that was before he had the tremendous power he now possesses.

I finally found it necessary to write a letter to Mr. Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, in which I stated that the aviation program, so far as lubrication is concerned, is in a "Hell of a mess." Had it not been for that letter, I doubt that we would have gotten a decision at all.

LT. WILLIAM STEWART WALKER

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HATCH in the chair) laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 2048) for the relief of Lt. William Stewart Walker, which was, in line 9, after the numerals "1941", to insert a colon and the following proviso: "Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered

in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

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

The motion was agreed to.

ADDITIONAL CLERK, COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, I report back favorably Senate Resolution 251, and ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 251) submitted by Mr. WALSH (for Mr. THOMAS of Utah) on May 18, 1942, was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Education and Labor is hereby authorized to employ, during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1942, an additional clerk at the rate of \$1,800 per annum from the contingent fund of the Senate.

UTILIZATION OF EXISTING STOCKS OF RUBBER TIRES

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, on June 1, on behalf of myself and the other members of the Senate Small Business Committee, the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], its chairman; the Senator from New York [Mr. MEAD], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CAPPER], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. MALONEY], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT], and the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. STEWART], I reported to the Senate a bill (S. 2560) designed to provide tires for 20,000,000 civilian automobiles and thereby alleviate the fears of the great mass of users of motor transportation in the United States that they would be obliged to virtually store their cars for the duration.

This bill and our committee report are printed in full in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and a copy of the report will be in the hands of every member of the Senate within the next day or so.

The Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER], chairman of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, has announced that hearings on the bill will start before his committee next Tuesday, June 9, at 10:30 a. m. I invite Members of the Senate to be present and offer such suggestions as they might have so as to perfect legislation that will accomplish our purpose.

I rise, Mr. President, to contribute what I can in a few brief moments to clear the air regarding the rubber tire situation as it pertains to our motor transportation system. The atmosphere has been clouded by a great number of conflicting statements made by important officials of the Government, executives of tire manufacturing companies, and others, regarding whether or not we are going to be able to maintain a

substantial percentage of our motor transportation system in operation through the war emergency because of the recognized crude rubber shortage.

I believe it is incumbent upon every owner of a passenger car in America today to use that car as a public trust and to conserve the vehicle and the tires so that their life and usefulness can be extended for the duration of the emergency period. But public cooperation in a conservation program can only be had if the motorists understand what is expected of them and if their Government gives them a clear picture of the shortages that exist in critical materials.

Unfortunately, I believe that untold damage has been done to the cause of conservation by a welter of conflicting statements emanating from Government officials as to actual shortage conditions pertaining to rubber and gasoline. The country is today in an utter state of confusion as to shortages, rationing objectives, and rationing inequities. It is imperative that the Government give the people a consistent story as to the facts.

As concerns the rationing of gasoline, certainly no shortage prevails in this commodity as far as the country as a whole is concerned. Our efforts as a Nation over the past several years to regulate and prevent the overproduction of gasoline and petroleum products is well known. We know and the country knows there is no shortage of gasoline for our motor transportation system or for all other needs of our war program. There may be some justification for the rationing of gasoline at the present moment along the eastern seaboard. There may be some substantial basis for the allegations being made that rationing of gasoline in that area is necessary due to transportation shortages. Frankly, however, I am not sure that there is real basis for this claim notwithstanding the fact that we know that many of our tankers have been loaned to the British Government and many others have been sunk along our Atlantic seaboard due to the failure of our Government to furnish effective protection against the enemy submarine campaign.

No claim has been voiced that gasoline should be rationed in any other section of the country either by reason of shortage of gasoline itself or lack of transportation facilities.

Nevertheless, the country is now being told that gasoline must be rationed nationally in order to conserve rubber for our motor transportation system. We should deliberate well and long before such a course is inaugurated.

Our whole war and essential civilian economy has been developed and is today in a large measure absolutely dependent upon our motor transportation system represented by trucks and busses and some 30,000,000 passenger cars.

As a result of its studies our Committee on Small Business arrived at the conclusion that if our necessary civilian and war program was not to be seriously injured we must find a way to keep at least 20,000,000 passenger cars in operation. It is noteworthy that the Brookings Institution has conducted a similar study wholly

independent of our committee activities and wholly without our knowledge and this institution finds likewise that the maintenance of 20,000,000 passenger cars is essential to the functioning of our country throughout this emergency.

We all recognize that the solution to our motor-transportation problem rests upon a systematic and well-thought-through program of conservation of tires and the most effective use of our crude- and scrap-rubber stock pile.

During the course of our committee hearings and studies many statements were issued by high Government officials that there would be no crude rubber available for civilian use during this war emergency. The names and statements of those high Government officials are well known to Members of the Senate and to the public. I will not name them, for I have no desire here to dwell on personalities.

Yet, while these statements were being made and while the effect of them was to strike consternation and to create utter confusion in the minds of the American people, our Government officials and offices represented by these Government spokesmen were actually releasing a fairly constant and fairly substantial flow of crude rubber into civilian use each month since Pearl Harbor.

As evidence of this, I give you these statistics submitted to our committee by the War Production Board. In April of this year the War Production Board authorized the allocation of 97,250 pounds of crude rubber to be used in the manufacture of passenger-car camelback for retreading purposes. In May 127,700 pounds of crude rubber was allocated for this purpose.

In April 921.9 long tons of crude rubber was allocated for the manufacture of truck and bus camelback. The tonnage for this purpose for the month of May was 798.6 long tons.

For the months of January, February, and March there was respectively allocated 2,400.8 long tons, 1,441.8 long tons, and 493.8 long tons. The report to our committee said only that this was allocated for the manufacture of camelback for passenger-car, truck, and bus tires. The report does not say how much was allocated for each purpose.

Our committee bill, S. 2560, provides for the allocation on an annual basis of only 3,500 long tons of crude rubber as necessary for a recap and retread program for 30,000,000 passenger-car tires annually.

Mr. President, as I have stated, I only desire to speak these few minutes at this time. I do not wish now to go into the whole tire program outlined in the bill. It is only my purpose to bring out first the need to clear the air of the tremendous state of confusion that has been created in the minds of the American people with regard to the true facts concerning our rubber-tire situation in its relationship to the maintenance of our motor-transportation system.

In addition, I wish to point out that the program provided in this bill for the maintenance of 20,000,000 passenger cars will not injure the war program

and will require only a fraction of 1 percent of our crude rubber stock pile. On the other hand, if I may quote a statement of a War Department official thoroughly conversant with the rubber needs for our war program, I quote:

This 3,500 tons is certainly not going to mean the difference between the winning or the losing of the war. It is only a drop in the bucket compared to the vital necessity of keeping our motor transportation system in operation in order to keep our war-production program going at its maximum capacity.

Of course, the owners of passenger cars are going to have to be very careful of the use of their cars. The type of retread and recap which our bill, S. 2560, calls for is made out of nearly 100 percent reclaimed rubber. It will contain an average of 6½ pounds of reclaimed rubber and an average of 2 ounces of crude rubber per tire. Manufacturers and retreaders inform us that this type of tire maintenance is capable of providing from five to eight thousand miles of service at speeds not to exceed 40 miles per hour. However, every Member of this body can recall not so long ago when the very best rubber tire available did not give more than eight to ten thousand miles of wear at a time when we considered 40 miles per hour driving the exception rather than the rule.

In addition, I should like to mention another available rubber-tire supply for a large number of essential users of motor cars. The bill calls for the releasing, under broader rationing conditions than now prevail, of odd-sized tires and sub-standard grades.

We do not know the total amount of these type tires that will be made available. Experts in the tire manufacturing and distribution field estimate the possibility of releasing 3,000,000 or more tires in this class out of a possible total of 11,000,000 passenger and truck tires in the hands of manufacturers, dealers, and automobile owners which comprises our national stock pile of unused but usable rubber tires.

Mr. President, reverting to the Nation-wide gasoline-rationing proposal, I think I express the views of millions of American citizens when I say that such a step is uncalled for, unwise, and will lead to much unrest and disunity. Why deprive patriotic citizens of a commodity that is within their reach and in abundance? Why unduly decrease the revenues of many communities whose institutions depend for their maintenance largely upon the revenues collected from gasoline sales? Such unnecessary regulations are bound to lead to chaos and despair and, I may say, to a possible retardation of our war effort. The American people are extremely patriotic and will take any necessary steps to win this war, but let us not impose on them useless and unnecessary restrictions.

I predict that in order to enforce Nation-wide rationing of gasoline it will require a large army of enforcement officers, and bootlegging will thrive. The cost of enforcement will be enormous and the loss of revenues from gasoline taxation will be immense due to bootlegging that is bound to flourish, as I have just indicated.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me at that point?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I agree wholeheartedly with nearly everything the Senator from Louisiana has said about the gasoline-rationing situation. I simply wish to point out that in the particular section of the country in which I live the Petroleum Industry Committee has publicly announced that in order to refine the fuel oil which they are now refining and shipping eastward to the seaboard to supply factories for the war effort, they must also produce gasoline. If they cannot sell the gasoline through the usual outlets, the gasoline will be wasted. I simply wanted to emphasize and support the Senator's statement that we cannot expect people to accept in good grace a rationing order when they know that the article which is being rationed is being dumped into the sewers, or burned, or otherwise destroyed.

Mr. ELLENDER. I thank the Senator from Wisconsin for his contribution to this debate and I may say that a similar situation prevails in my own State. The Standard Oil Co. of Louisiana is now engaged in establishing plants in order to produce synthetic rubber, and crude oil will be used for that purpose. One of the ingredients that must be extracted from oil used in producing synthetic rubber is gasoline, and unless we are permitted to utilize that gasoline something else will have to be done with it. If we cannot use it for motor transportation, it will either have to be dumped or burned, or some other method will have to be employed so as to dispose of it. The storage facilities for gasoline are now used almost to capacity, and I doubt if any more can be constructed. My guess is that within 30 days after a national rationing regulation becomes effective one of two things will occur at the Standard Oil Co. of Louisiana and many other oil refineries of the Nation; that they will either have to drastically curtail production, maybe close down entirely, or if they continue production, destroy large amounts of gasoline.

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

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. MURRAY. I wish to say that I am in full accord with the views expressed by the distinguished Senator from Louisiana. I have just returned from Montana, where we have developed a very considerable oil industry. Already as a result of the rationing of automobiles and tires as well as the voluntary action of our people in the conservation of rubber the use of automobiles has been greatly reduced. If gas rationing is now put in operation in our State it will mean the closing down of a number of oil refineries. As the distinguished Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE] has just stated, they have to manufacture gasoline in connection with the general operation of the oil industry, and if they are shut off from the sale of gasoline it means that the industry deprived of its market will close down, and it will create serious unemployment. It will also create a feeling of resentment on the part of the people of those States where

they have an abundance of oil and are to be deprived of its use in a State where it is so essential. I think it is utterly absurd for the Government to put into operation an unnecessary rationing system in a situation of that kind.

Montana is a State with vast distances and widely scattered cities and towns, totally lacking in adequate transportation facilities in the absence of automobiles. We not only do not need rationing but it seriously disrupts our economy.

Mr. ELLENDER. I thank the Senator from Montana for his recommendations.

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

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. MEAD. I believe the discussion to which we have been privileged to listen and which has been led by my distinguished colleague the Senator from Louisiana, points out the value of the contribution made in this particular field by the Small Business Committee, headed by our distinguished colleague the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY]. We have a number of agencies of government concerned with the vital problem which the Senator from Louisiana is now discussing—the rationing of gasoline. The committee referred to provides the medium whereby these conflicting or separate and distinct agencies of government will have an opportunity to come together. The questioning on the part of the members of this committee provides direction to the solution of the problem. For instance, the Petroleum Coordinator, the Office of Emergency Transportation, the Office of Price Administration, and the various divisions having to do with this problem are brought together as a result of the efforts of the Small Business Committee. An exchange of views and of viewpoints results in the development of solutions such as that contained in the report we are now receiving. I believe that before Nation-wide rationing restrictions are made effective an inventory should be made of all the facilities involved, transportation facilities, facilities for the refinement of petroleum products, availability of petroleum, and the effect of the Nation-wide rationing upon the country's morale, upon unemployment, upon the destruction of small independent business, and the effect upon taxes which are so very necessary in order that we may carry the war load.

Mr. President, I believe we ought to ration to a reasonable degree, to a degree sufficient properly and effectively to carry on the war effort, but to go beyond that, to become unreasonable and restrictive, will result in an indictment of the agencies who formulate and issue the orders and instructions, and in a measure will be, in my judgment, an indictment of the administration of the Government at this time.

We ought to see to it that the distribution of gasoline and petroleum shall be adequately, and as fully as possible, carried on, and that there shall be no casualties if they can be avoided. I believe that if we exploit the various channels which are open to us, if we bring these agencies together for a discussion of this problem before rationing takes place, we

will lighten the blow, and I think effect a more satisfactory solution of the problem.

The problem is to get the agencies of Government together, to bring those who are in the industry together, and to effect gasoline rationing which will be justifiable and which we will be able to defend and vindicate.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I wish to thank the Senator from New York [Mr. MEAD] for his splendid presentation of his views in respect to the question at issue. I wish to say that the Senator is a valuable Member of the Senate Small Business Committee and I appreciate his untiring efforts in its work.

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

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. KILGORE. Has the Senator from Louisiana ever heard of any reason for Nation-wide rationing other than the conservation of rubber?

Mr. ELLENDER. I have not.

Mr. KILGORE. In other words, that is the general theory?

Mr. ELLENDER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. KILGORE. Did the Senator read a release to the press yesterday which described the proposed rationing system?

Mr. ELLENDER. I read it hastily.

Mr. KILGORE. Under the theory of conservation of rubber, the purpose behind the rationing is to eliminate unnecessary and nonessential uses of motor vehicles. Yet yesterday's proposed plan would give to every vehicle 4 gallons of gasoline a week for nonessential uses, which means that every automobile will use 4 gallons of gasoline a week, and the tires be worn down to that extent. If this is a move to save rubber, why issue gasoline for nonessential uses at all? That is the point I wish to make.

Mr. ELLENDER. I appreciate the Senator's demonstration of the folly of it all.

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

Mr. ELLENDER. Gladly.

Mr. MURRAY. I merely wish to express my accord with the statement made by the distinguished Senator from New York [Mr. MEAD]. It seems to me it is absolutely important that there be some medium by which the various departments of the Government which have to do with rationing problems can confer with the elected representatives of the people and give an explanation of what they are trying to do. As the result of the conferences we have already held under the auspices of the Special Senate Small Business Committee, when we brought the representatives of the Price Administration and other Government officials before us, many misconceptions were cleared up and the situation was made plain to them. Following those conferences they immediately modified many of the very stringent regulations which they were attempting to put into operation.

Mr. ELLENDER. I may say to the Senator from Montana that I have suggested the holding of a conference in this brief statement of mine. The Senators from the oil-producing States met

last week and urged that a hearing be held to discuss the matter fully in all its ramifications before any rationing order is issued.

Mr. MURRAY. It seems absurd to me that we should be capable of providing an enormous supply of oil and gasoline in the State of Montana, and at the same time be prohibited from using it within or sending it outside our State by unwise regulations from departments of the Government not fully familiar with all the circumstances and conditions.

We could ship tremendous quantities of oil and gasoline to the coast if we were given the opportunity to do so; but, instead of that, we find that this absurd rationing system is to be put into operation, which will close down the oil industry of Montana. I think it is the most unreasonable effort at regulation I ever heard of. I cannot understand why a Government agency should undertake to take such a step without having a full understanding of what it is doing.

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

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield for a question.

Mr. BARKLEY. I think we are all interested in the problem of gasoline rationing, whether we come from oil-producing States or not. At first it was suggested that gasoline rationing be inaugurated throughout the country in order that everybody might be put on the same basis so far as gasoline is concerned, and in order that one section might not enjoy a privilege which was not enjoyed by other sections.

Frankly I did not see very much basis for such a proposal, because we all know that there is plenty of gasoline in the country. The only reason why there is any rationing in the East is because of the sinking of tankers and the lack of sufficient transportation to bring oil and petroleum products to the East.

That reasoning has been abandoned, if it was ever seriously considered. I think there is no merit in capriciously putting in a rationing system because we want to put everybody in the United States on the same basis, regardless of the need.

The question seems to have come down to this: The only basis upon which it is proposed that gasoline shall be rationed throughout the country is for the purpose of conserving rubber. I think the American people are willing to undergo any sacrifice or hardship in this war provided they are reasonably convinced that it is necessary. I have recently been in my State, and I found there a wonderful state of public opinion.

Mr. ELLENDER. I have no doubt of it.

Mr. BARKLEY. The people are ahead of us. They have been ahead of us on the whole war program. They are willing to do whatever is necessary. I think that is the general sentiment of the country. Naturally they want to know whether a given proposal is necessary.

We cannot always rely upon what we hear or see; but over the radio and in the newspapers I have heard and read that in the United States there are vast stock piles of scrap rubber which are not in use, and that there has been no real

effort to make use of such scrap rubber for the purpose of increasing the supply. Has the Senator any information on that subject?

Mr. ELLENDER. Yes. Let me say to the Senator that at present there seems to be no incentive to pick up the scrap rubber. We have evidence showing that there is as much as 10,000,000 tons of rubber available throughout the country. Factories which are now engaged in reclaiming rubber cannot run to full capacity because of their inability to obtain scrap rubber. In order to meet that situation, in the bill which I introduced last Monday it is provided that before any automobile owner who desires tires may obtain them he must bring to his dealer an old tire for each new tire purchased. The facts show that from an old tire enough rubber can be reclaimed to recap two tires; and that from three old tires two brand-new tires can be made from reclaimed rubber.

Mr. BARKLEY. That is a provision in the Senator's bill, which is not the law.

Mr. ELLENDER. Let me say to the Senator that we had the facts to justify us in putting that provision in the bill.

Mr. BARKLEY. I have not talked with Mr. Nelson about the rubber situation as it relates to the rationing of gasoline. I have great confidence in the disinterested sincerity and singlemindedness of Mr. Nelson's purpose in connection with the war effort. I am inclined to give him credit prima facie for being right; and I am sure that he and his associates have given consideration to all the avenues, approaches, and angles of gasoline rationing.

However, it occurs to me superficially that if there is a vast quantity of unused rubber in the country which can be used—even dismissing for the moment the expense of its recapture and reconditioning—before we ration the entire country on gasoline and thereby close down the refineries of the country, and in turn automatically close down the oil fields, which may run into salt water before they are reopened, thereby involving a tremendous economic loss to the country, every consideration should be given to the possibility of recapturing this rubber, whatever the amount may be, and in some way closing down on the use of rubber and automobiles for other than necessary purposes. This should be done before a Nation-wide rationing scheme is put into effect regardless of the need or the supply of oil or gasoline in any part of the country.

That is my superficial reaction. I have given some thought to the matter, and have discussed it on a number of occasions with men high in authority who are dealing with the subject.

Mr. ELLENDER. That is really what the committee had in mind in proposing that at least 20,000,000 passenger cars be kept in operation.

From the evidence which was produced before us there is no question that with the production of 30,000,000 retreaded and recapped tires we could maintain 20,000,000 cars. To repeat, that can be done by utilizing only 3,500 tons of crude

rubber and about 90,000 tons of reclaimed rubber, or 9,000 tons of reclaimed rubber a month. That is only a drop in the bucket. Every effort ought to be made to put this proposal into operation.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for one further observation?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. As I stated a moment ago, the American people are willing to do whatever it is necessary for them to do, and they will do it without complaining. It may be a great inconvenience, but they are willing to do it.

One of the troubles about rubber is that there does not seem to be any unanimity of opinion about the rubber situation. The head of one agency makes the statement that there is such a shortage of rubber that there will be no rubber for private use before 1944 or 1945. Somebody else makes the statement that rubber is not so scarce, and that very shortly there will be a great amount of synthetic rubber. The public does not know what are the facts. It seems to me that the various agencies dealing with the rubber situation ought to coordinate among themselves, get together on the facts, and let the people know the facts. Whatever the facts are, and however unfavorable they may be, I think the American people can be relied upon to do whatever is necessary in order that the war effort may be speeded up and facilitated to the greatest possible extent.

Mr. ELLENDER. I thank the Senator.

Mr. BARKLEY. There ought to be a clarification of the rubber situation from sources which cannot be disputed, and which are in touch with it day by day.

Mr. ELLENDER. I entirely agree with the Senator.

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

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield to the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. NORRIS. It is obvious to an on-looker who listens to the statements of grave and reverend Senators that not only is unanimity necessary, but it is obtained in the Senate. The Senate knows how to handle the rubber situation; and the coordinators, or whatever they may be called, who are in charge of the rubber situation, are all wrong.

It is quite evident from the discussion which has been going on for the past hour and a half, and the statements of Senators who know more about the rubber business than do any of the coordinators, that there ought to be no regulation of gasoline which would affect the use of rubber or interfere with it in any way.

We can handle the situation. That has been demonstrated in the past hour and a half. It was further demonstrated by the great speech made this afternoon by the Senator from Florida [Mr. Andrews], who called attention to the steel and iron in sight in the Senate Chamber. He called attention to 80 tons of iron, 85 or 90 tons of steel, and the great quantity of other metals. He called attention to something which made chills run up and down my spine, when he said that if the facts should become generally

known we might all be arrested for hoarding steel right here in the Senate.

That demonstrates that we know how to regulate rubber and gasoline and that we ought to do it. It has been demonstrated that 96 Senators can do a much better job than can 1 person who wants to be a tyrant, dictator, or something else, and set the pace for the whole country. It seems to me that we have had a demonstration of how to settle the whole thing; and I do not see why we should not proceed to settle it.

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

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield to the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. MCKELLAR. Like the Senator from Kentucky, I have just returned from my own State. I found a very unusual situation there. I try to keep up with my State, and I believe I do so fairly well.

Tennessee has pipe lines running all the way from the Mississippi River to Chattanooga and Nashville. Tennessee has an ample supply of gasoline and an ample supply of transportation. Petroleum products can be shipped from Louisiana and other States into Tennessee by the Mississippi, the Tennessee, and the Cumberland Rivers. I cannot understand why we should be penalized because there is a dearth of transportation on the east coast.

It is said that we should not have anything to say about it in the Senate. The senior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. NORRIS] says we should not bother about it, that we should let the managers look after it. I do not agree with him. I think we have been employed to do that work. We have been elected by the people of our respective States to do such work, and I think we should not only have something to do about it but we should look into it and see what we should do, and then do it. We should do our duty.

Why should all the rest of the country be penalized by a gasoline restriction because of a lack of transportation to the east coast? I simply cannot understand that. I say to the Members of the Senate that what the situation means in my State—I do not know what it means in other States—is that the gasoline business will drop off to nothing; those who are engaged in the gasoline business, those who are engaged in the automobile business, those who are engaged in the tire business will lose their businesses, and consequently the Government will lose an immense amount of taxes. Where are we going in this matter? I do not see the necessity of enacting a general rationing law simply because on the east coast there is a dearth of transportation for gasoline. I think the President was entirely correct the other day when he suggested that there should be provided pipe-line transportation from the oil fields to the east coast; and I should be delighted to vote for a bill providing for such a pipe line, so as to give the people of the east coast ample supplies of gasoline. We all know that there is practically an unlimited supply in the West and in Louisiana,

Texas, Oklahoma, and other States. There is no reason in the world why gasoline should be rationed in this country, except alone the lack of transportation to the east coast, and, in my judgment, the rationing should be confined to the east coast.

I wish to say here and now that if I have an opportunity to vote along that line, I shall do so. Even though we have already delegated to some gentleman the right to vote for us, we still have a right to vote here; and if such an opportunity arises, I shall vote as I have indicated.

I desire to say to the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] that I think his treatment of the subject is very proper and very timely. We should look into it now, before something is done, rather than be sending up committees to see if we cannot get it undone.

I think that some of the very unusual orders which have been issued are injuring business in this country to an immense extent. I do not think this is the time to injure business. I think we should help business wherever we can, so as to have more money with which to win the war. That is the main purpose. It should be the main purpose of every man, woman, and child in America—to win this war. Why do we want to destroy business by foolish general orders which mean nothing except a good deal of newspaper publicity for the man who is issuing the order?

For these reasons I say that if the matter comes to a vote, and if I can be of any service in voting to prevent the issuance of a general order of the kind referred to, I certainly shall do so.

We are told that we should conserve rubber; and we know that, so far as rubber is concerned, the situation is bad. However, we should remember that rubber deteriorates almost as rapidly when it is not used as when it is used. Everyone knows that; I do not think there is any difference of opinion about it. I have no doubt that if a measure somewhat like the Senator's bill were passed—I do not mean his bill, for I have not examined it with sufficient care; I simply know in a general way what it provides—and if an organization were effected for the purpose of conserving and remanufacturing what rubber we have, there would need be very little cessation or interruption of business at all. That would be very much better for the entire country, because this is no time to stop production. When we stop production anywhere along the line, we stop taxes. We might as well make up our minds that when we abolish automobiles, when we abolish gasoline, when we abolish the eating of sugar, and when we abolish the various other things we are about to abolish, there will not be the business, and there will not be the resultant taxes which come from business.

For reasons I have stated I wish to say that the Senator has my very great sympathy.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I desire to thank the distinguished Senator from Tennessee. We have in our records ample evidence to show, as he has just stated, that a tire which is used

daily at a speed of between 30 and 40 miles an hour will deteriorate less than one which is not used, but which is stored in a garage.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. DOXEY in the chair). Does the Senator from Louisiana yield to the Senator from South Carolina?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. Let me say that I feel, just as the Senator from Tennessee does, that every effort should be made to make certain that nothing is done which will cause any loss of time in war production or cause any dissatisfaction among any groups of people. I have just returned from South Carolina, and I know that the Senator's statement is correct. In South Carolina we are rationed. In Tennessee there is no rationing. That situation is extremely hard on the people in the northwestern section of South Carolina, who are a very short distance from Tennessee; they find it very difficult to understand why they cannot use gasoline which is hauled through South Carolina and into Tennessee, where it is used. They are perfectly willing to give up all their gasoline and to do without any gasoline if they understand the situation.

The same thing is true with reference to the pipe line. The pipe line runs through the upper part of South Carolina, and goes into North Carolina, and from there gasoline is transshipped. Recently I rode on the highways of South Carolina, going to a college commencement. There was no traffic; there was no movement or life. The asphalt had come up between the concrete blocks because the automobiles had not been moving over it so as to keep it down. The tax collections have fallen off terrifically. I may say that the people of South Carolina, for whose benefit no gasoline-tax collections will be made if the present situation continues, feel that if the matter had been carefully thought out and carefully and equitably worked out the necessary sacrifice would be borne by all.

My only thought about the matter is in keeping with the Senator's resolution that the Senate let the people know what is necessary to be done. They cannot understand the situation in connection with a pipe line which passes through their State, whereby gasoline is taken to areas to the north, after passing through the central part of our State; and they cannot understand why they are rationed, and receive A cards, whereas persons living north of them have all the gasoline they need.

So I hope that before anything further is done the Senate at least will make it possible for the people of the rationed States to understand the situation. They will give everything they have. It makes no difference what happens to the bonds and the finances of South Carolina, when war is concerned and when it is our desire to do everything possible to be done in order to win the war; but it does make a difference when the indexes come out and the highway reimbursements and the school districts and all other agencies

of the State and local governments are affected by the lack of revenue from gasoline taxes, when the pipe line runs through the State, and when the people do not understand the necessity for restricting them.

So I want to commend any resolution which will result in bringing out the facts so the people will know them and so that some sensible solution may be found to help win the war. If it takes all we have, that is all right; but let us find out what is necessary, and let the people know. Then they will gladly and joyfully sacrifice everything they have.

I thank the Senator.

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

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. RUSSELL. I regret that I was called from the floor and was deprived of the opportunity of hearing all the discussion on the subject of rationing, a matter which has been more or less disturbing to the people of every section of the Nation.

I am confident that the people whom I have the honor to represent in part in this body are as willing to sacrifice for the ultimate victory as are the people of any other section. They have proven that through every step of the program which has brought us down to this hour. They have proven it in the enlistments in the Army in that section, and by their support of proposed legislation.

Practically every poll that has been taken has shown that they have almost unanimously approved every one of the legislative proposals designed to prepare this country for war, and they are willing today, as they have ever been in the past, to make any sacrifice which may be necessary to assure victory at the earliest possible date.

However, they are at a loss to understand some of the things which are happening today. For example, gasoline is being rationed in Georgia at the present time. Word went out from Washington not so many months ago that it would be necessary to have means for the transportation of gasoline, and since that time two pipe lines have been built entirely across the State of Georgia. One of them enters the State on the Florida line, and ends within a mile or two of the Tennessee line, on the north. Another enters the State on the Alabama line, and traverses the State entirely from east to west, running into South Carolina. There are two pipe lines with an enormous capacity of gasoline and oil which now traverse the State, both north and south and east and west. I have been informed by those who should know that those pipe lines are not being operated to full capacity at the present time. I have further been told that there are large supplies of gasoline available within the State of Georgia today, and that with very few exceptions all the storage facilities of the State are full to overflowing with gasoline.

If it were necessary to ration gasoline in this country, and if rationing were imposed on a national basis, I do not believe there would be any complaint from the people of my State; but it is difficult for them to understand how, with all the

transportation facilities which are available, gasoline should be carried entirely across the State of Georgia, almost 300 miles, by pipe line to the Tennessee line, and there placed in trucks and carried into Tennessee and sold absolutely without restriction. It is difficult for them to understand why gasoline should be taken out of pipe lines in Georgia and carried into the State of Alabama, and there sold without any restriction or limitation whatever.

Cutting off the use of gasoline is not merely a question of personal convenience; it is not a question of pleasure or joyriding; it affects the business of a State, and it certainly has a tremendous impact upon the revenues of a State.

In my own State about \$4,800,000 of gas taxes annually is allocated to the support of the common schools in the rural areas. That fund is the State school equalization fund, and without it the common schools in the rural areas cannot operate, because that is the fund to which all the people of the State contribute to enable them to bolster up and support the schools in the poorer counties. In practically every State, I assume, the highway system is kept in condition through the use of revenues derived from the sale of gasoline and motor fuel.

In my State, in addition to the highways and the schools, from time to time the gasoline taxes have been diverted to general State purposes, and have supplied deficiencies in other funds and enabled the State to operate. It may be that is a bad practice, but it has been a practice which has obtained in the past. To have the State now put on a ration basis as far as gasoline is concerned, when it is said there is an adequate supply of gasoline available, certainly places an unusual burden on the State treasury, which is not in any too good shape to start with.

Mr. President, it is my own view that any form of regional rationing is undemocratic, that the transportation facilities of this Nation should be pooled, and that any sacrifice entailed by virtue of rationing transportation facilities should be borne equally by every State and by the people of every section. It would be just as reasonable to say that we are to ration cotton shirts in every State of the Union except in those which have textile mills as it would be to put gasoline rationing on a purely regional basis.

I cannot conceive of any reason why Georgia has been placed in the ration area unless it is because we happen to touch upon the Atlantic seaboard. The States upon the Atlantic seaboard should not be compelled to stand alone in bearing this burden, and if the present system shall continue, in my judgment, those States will be amply justified in coming to the National Congress and asking that the revenues which have been lost to the State treasuries by virtue of the States having been included in any narrow region for the purpose of rationing should be made good out of the National Treasury. Certainly the States which have not suffered any impairment or loss of revenue whatever should be willing,

when they have had the advantage of having all the gasoline they desired, to contribute to the States which have suffered a loss in revenue.

I do not know whether or not this gasoline rationing is necessary. I assume it is. Those in charge of it say it is. But certainly it should have been operated upon a better basis, and it has been very unfortunate—and I am sure the Senator from Louisiana has touched upon this matter—that we should have had the people alarmed when there was no shortage of gasoline, and should have so many conflicting statements coming from every bureau or agency having anything to do with this question, one agency saying there is no shortage, another saying that the shortage is so great that we are likely to have to close down industries which operate with fuel oil; and probably each of them changing its views from day to day.

Someone in authority should take charge of this situation and deal with it fairly and justly and impartially as between the people of all sections of the Nation. If that is done, no one will have just cause for complaint.

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

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. I do not wish to delay the Senate unduly. I know how anxious the Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON] is to have a bill taken up for consideration. However, in view of the facetious remarks made by the senior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. NORRIS] a while ago about Congress knowing more concerning this matter than any one else, I do not wish my remarks to be so interpreted. I do not think Congress can determine where and when rationing must take place. That authority must be centered in some one. The object of my observations a while ago was to bring to the attention of those charged with this responsibility some considerations which I think ought to be taken into account, and which perhaps have been taken into account, in regard to the gasoline situation. There has been no order issued rationing gasoline throughout the country. There may not be any such order issued. I do not know whether there will be. But in reaching a conclusion about it, certainly all the facts with respect to gasoline and its production, and rubber and its production and use, ought to be taken into consideration, and I have no right to assume that they have not been or will not be. I should not want anyone to understand me as thinking that every time we reach the point where we ought to ration something Congress should pass on the question. I do not think we should do that.

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

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. GUFFEY. If the Senator from Kentucky will read the speech I made on the floor of the Senate earlier today on the subject of gasoline rationing, I think he will find that I have placed my finger on the weak spot in the whole program, which is divided authority at the present time. I hope the Senator from Kentucky

will read my speech, and I believe he will then agree with me.

Mr. BARKLEY. I have always read the Senator's speeches with great interest, and I shall wait impatiently until I get the printed RECORD tomorrow.

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

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. MCKELLAR. I wish to make an observation in connection with what the distinguished Senator from Kentucky has just said. Of course, Congress will not attempt to ration gasoline or anything else. It is our duty, however, to fix the rules under which rationing may be done, and if we do not do so we will not be living up to what the people of the country expect from us. We ought to fix the rules under which these things are done, so that orders may be issued in fairness and justice to every section of the country, and equity be established. That is the position I take with respect to the matter. We do not wish to do any State or any community an injustice; but we should discuss the whole situation of rubber and of gasoline together, and then fix the rules under which the administrators can carry out the directions of the Congress.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I may state to the distinguished Senator from Tennessee that I understand the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON] proposes to introduce a bill affecting gasoline rationing this afternoon.

When I was interrupted about an hour and a half ago I was discussing with the Senate the effect of a national rationing program. I will repeat what I stated a while ago, that I predict that in order to enforce Nation-wide rationing of gasoline it will require a large army of enforcement officers, and that bootlegging will thrive. The cost of enforcement will be enormous and the loss of revenue from gasoline taxation will be immense, due to bootlegging which is bound to flourish, as I have just indicated.

Such a regulation is bound to affect the morale of our people in no uncertain degree. Liberty-loving people are not prone to abide by useless restrictions of their rights without much unrest and dissatisfaction. True, it may be necessary to conserve gasoline and rubber to win the war, but, Mr. President, let us not overlook the vital necessity of conserving public morale, without which victory cannot be achieved.

Mr. President, as most Members of this body are aware, a meeting of many Senators from oil-producing States was called a few days ago so as to arrange for a conference with officials of the War Production Board in order to provide for a full discussion of this problem before any further restrictions are imposed, and, as far as I know, little progress has been made.

Yesterday I sent the following telegram to the President:

WASHINGTON, June 3, 1942.

HON. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT,  
President of the United States,

Washington, D. C.:

The press states that you contemplate the rationing of gasoline throughout the Nation. I hope that is not true. I am confident that the American people will cheerfully submit to rational rationing and in fact will make

any sacrifices necessary to win the war. Their morale should not be lowered by needless governmental restrictions. In most States ample supplies of gasoline can be made available without in any manner affecting our war effort, and why the people in such States should be placed in the same category as the people in less fortunate States where gasoline is unavailable is beyond me. One of the reasons advanced for such a step is for the preservation of rubber. Experience has shown that rubber tires will deteriorate from nonusage at a rate equal to or even greater than the wear on tires that are driven at a moderate rate of speed, are inspected periodically, and properly maintained. It strikes me that rather than ration gasoline we should provide rules and regulations for the proper maintenance and operation of automobiles and tires. Aside from all of this, Mr. President, gasoline rationing will cripple the finances of many States, some of which depend entirely on revenues from gasoline in order to retire their bonds and other obligations. Many depend on such revenues for the maintenance and upkeep of their schools and other institutions. I urge you to suggest to Mr. Nelson that a conference be held so that this problem can be thoroughly discussed and ventilated before any steps toward Nation-wide gasoline rationing are taken. Kindest regards.

ALLEN J. ELLENDER,  
United States Senator.

Today I received a timely resolution that was unanimously adopted by the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana which is now in session, and I ask unanimous consent that it may be printed in the RECORD following my remarks.

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

#### House Resolution 9

Whereas the United States of America is now at war, and the people of this great Nation are, once again, fighting for the cause of freedom;

Whereas, in order to win this war, among other things, it has become necessary for our people to buy War Bonds, pay more taxes, and ration many articles.

Whereas, in order to be able to buy a sufficient amount of War Bonds, and pay a sufficient amount of taxes, it is necessary for our people to have a sufficient income, and in order for them to have a sufficient income, it is necessary to keep the wheels of commerce and industry turning;

Whereas, in order to keep the wheels of commerce and industry turning, it is necessary to keep the wheels of our automobiles and trucks turning;

Whereas, in order to keep the wheels of our automobiles and trucks turning as long as possible, and thereby keep the wheels of commerce and industry turning, it was found necessary to conserve tires by rationing same, and by reducing the speed limit to 40 miles per hour;

Whereas, considering the rationing of tires, the reduction in speed, the large amount of new tires on hand, and the large amount of used tires on the thousands of used cars now standing idle on the used-car lots throughout this Nation, it appears certain that the wheels of our automobiles and trucks can be kept turning in many sections of our country for many months and possibly until we have fought our way to victory;

Whereas gasoline is now about to be rationed throughout the Nation, for the avowed purpose of further conserving tires, by making it impossible to use automobiles and trucks in other than a very restricted manner in all sections of our country, regardless

of the amount of gasoline on hand or available;

Whereas this will stop the wheels of our automobiles and trucks now, just as surely and effectively as if most of our tires were to be rendered useless overnight, thereby causing a stagnation of business now, with the resultant lowering of incomes, that could and should be postponed until our tires are actually worn out, 2 or 3 years from now; Therefore be it

*Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana*, That a protest be and is hereby entered against the rationing of gasoline at this time, in all sections of our country where there is an abundance of gasoline on hand or available, providing there is no danger of a shortage of gasoline for our war needs; and be it further

*Resolved*, That copies of this resolution be mailed to the President, Price Administrator, War Rationing Board, and Congress of the United States of America.

#### MOBILIZATION OF SMALL BUSINESS FOR WAR PRODUCTION—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. HUGHES. Mr. President, I present the conference report on Senate bill 2250, the bill to mobilize the facilities of small business in the interest of the successful prosecution of the war. I ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read.

The report was read, as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 2250) to mobilize the productive facilities of small business in the interests of successful prosecution of the war, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House and agree to the same with amendments as follows:

On the first page of the House engrossed amendment, in the last line on such page, strike out the words "the production of" and in lieu thereof insert the words "production by."

On page 5 of the House engrossed amendment, line 14, strike out "\$200,000,000" and in lieu thereof insert "\$150,000,000"; and on the same page, in line 18, strike out "\$200,000,000" and in lieu thereof insert "\$150,000,000."

On page 12 of the House engrossed amendment, line 24, before the period at the end of section 8 insert a colon and the following: "Provided, That such guaranties, agreements, or commitments are unconditional and must be performed by payment of cash or its equivalent within 60 days after demand. The Comptroller of the Currency is hereby authorized to define the terms herein used if and when he may deem it necessary."

On pages 15 and 16 of the House engrossed amendment, strike out all of section 12 of such amendment and in lieu thereof insert the following:

"Sec. 12. Whenever the Chairman of the War Production Board shall, after consultation with the Attorney General, find, and so certify to the Attorney General in writing, that the doing of any act or thing, or the omission to do any act or thing, by one or more persons during the period that this section is in effect, in compliance with any request or approval made by the Chairman in writing, is requisite to the prosecution of the war, such act, thing, or omission shall be deemed in the public interest and no prosecution or civil action shall be commenced

with reference thereto under the antitrust laws of the United States or the Federal Trade Commission Act. Such finding and certificate may in his discretion be withdrawn at any time by the Chairman by giving notice of such withdrawal to the Attorney General, whereupon the provisions of this section shall not apply to any subsequent act or omission by reason of such finding or certificate.

"The Attorney General from time to time, but not less frequently than once every 120 days, shall transmit to the Congress a report of operations under this section. Reports provided for under this section shall be transmitted to the Secretary of the Senate or the Clerk of the House of Representatives, as the case may be, if the Senate or the House of Representatives, as the case may be, is not in session.

"The Attorney General shall order published in the Federal Register every such certificate and, when he deems it in the public interest, the details of any plan, program, or other arrangement promulgated under, or which is the basis of, any such certificate.

"This section shall remain in force until 6 months after the termination of the present war or until such earlier time as the Congress by concurrent resolution or the President may designate, but no prosecution or civil action shall be commenced thereafter with reference to any act or omission occurring prior thereto if such prosecution or civil action would be barred by this section if it remained in force."

And the House agree to the same.

JAMES H. HUGHES,  
ROBERT F. WAGNER,  
FRANCIS MALONEY,  
CHAS. W. TOBEY,  
ROBERT A. TAFT,

*Managers on the part of the Senate.*

HENRY B. STEAGALL,  
CLYDE WILLIAMS,  
BRENT SPENCE,  
JESSE P. WOLCOTT,  
FRED L. CRAWFORD,

*Managers on the part of the House.*

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

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

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I should like to inquire of the Senator from Delaware the effect of the so-called antitrust amendment which was added to the small-business bill by the other House, and which has been modified to some extent by the conference committee.

As I understand, the House adopted to the bill an amendment which gave the Chairman of the War Production Board almost, if not completely, exclusive authority in undertaking to suspend the antitrust laws with respect to agreements and procedures necessary to the war effort, and that in conference that was modified so as to require the Chairman of the War Production Board to consult the Attorney General. That is substantially the only difference between the two provisions.

Mr. HUGHES. That is practically the only difference.

Mr. BARKLEY. So, if I understand the Senator's interpretation—and I desire to get his interpretation—while this proposed new law under the conference report requires the Chairman of the War Production Board to consult the Attorney General, he does not have to abide by the Attorney General's opinion. He consults

with him and then, after consultation, he still has complete authority to deal with the problem and to issue orders in effect suspending the antitrust laws with respect to agreements or procedures deemed by the Government to be necessary in the winning of the war. I understand that this authority will extend during the existence of the emergency, and that the Chairman of the War Production Board will thereafter, at his own discretion and in his own judgment, withdraw the orders so as to reestablish the effectiveness of the antitrust laws, in which case he is to notify the Attorney General. Is that substantially correct?

Mr. HUGHES. The Senator from Kentucky is quite correct. I will say, in addition, that the conference committee considered the matter very carefully, consulting with the different authorities, the Attorney General, Mr. Arnold, and others, and the bill in its present form is entirely satisfactory to them.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Delaware yield to the Senator from Vermont?

Mr. HUGHES. I yield to the Senator from Vermont.

Mr. AUSTIN. In the last consideration of this bill by the Judiciary Committee, my recollection is that there were added to the amendment words requiring the assent of the Attorney General. Were those words stricken out in conference?

Mr. HUGHES. Of course, the bill to which the Senator refers is not the bill now before the Senate. The Senator has in mind, I think, a bill known as the Van Nuys bill which deals entirely with the one subject of the antitrust laws. That bill was considered by the subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee of which the Senator from Wyoming is chairman. This is the small business bill, to which, in the House, there was added an amendment known as section 12. The conference was largely about that section. The bill now before the Senate does not have anything to do with the bill which is before the Judiciary Committee except in the way it deals with the same subject.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator from Delaware yield to me?

Mr. HUGHES. I yield to the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. TAFT. I should like to answer the Senator from Vermont, if I may. The conference committee took the Van Nuys bill and substituted it for the House provision of the small business bill, with one exception. Where the Van Nuys bill, approved by the Judiciary Committee, provided that the Chairman of the War Production Board shall act after approval by the Attorney General, the conference report provides "after consultation with the Attorney General." In other respects we adopted all the provisions of the Van Nuys bill. That was the only question on which we finally could not get the House to agree to the provisions of the Van Nuys bill. The House provision had nothing about the Attorney General at all. We finally compromised with the House by agreeing on a provision for consultation with the Attorney General,

which was satisfactory to Mr. Nelson and the Attorney General both, and so the conferees substituted "consultation" for "approval."

Mr. AUSTIN. I thank the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. HUGHES. The Senator from Ohio is entirely correct.

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

Mr. HUGHES. I yield.

Mr. NORRIS. I wanted to ask a question of the Senator from Ohio. As I understand, the Van Nuys bill, which is pending in the Judiciary Committee, was not before the conference committee, although members of the conference committee may have also been members of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. HUGHES. I will say to the Senator that while, of course, the Van Nuys bill was not before the conference committee, we did consider the fact that in the Senate there was such a bill which was before the Judiciary Committee, and we did consider the provision in the Van Nuys bill in connection with section 12 of the bill which is now before the Senate. We tried to reconcile the difference that existed as to whether we should use the word in the original House bill or the word in the Van Nuys bill.

Mr. NORRIS. While the Van Nuys bill is a different bill, entirely independent of the one which was in conference, it became important before the conference committee, as I understand, because the House—

Mr. HUGHES. The Van Nuys bill was not before the conference committee at all.

Mr. NORRIS. Because the House had adopted a provision similar to that in the Van Nuys bill as an amendment to the Senate bill relating to small business. Therefore, it became important for that reason only that the conference committee should consider the Van Nuys bill. They changed it, I think, materially, as compared to the House amendment to the small business bill. As it was finally agreed to in conference, I have grave doubt whether they have improved it, because the chairman of the War Production Board will not be required by law to pay any attention to what the Attorney General may think. The only thing that is required of the Chairman of the War Production Board is that he shall consult with the Attorney General. The Attorney General has no voice to decide what shall be done. If the Attorney General were prosecuting, for instance, under the antitrust laws, the War Production Board Chairman could stop the prosecution, could he not? He would have to talk to the Attorney General about it, but he could stop the prosecution.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator from Delaware yield?

Mr. HUGHES. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. The Attorney General himself testified that he did not want that power, that he felt he should be consulted so that he could point out what might be the result of setting aside the antitrust laws in a particular case, but that if, having pointed that out, the Chairman of the War Production Board

still felt that what was proposed was essential to the national effort, he, as Attorney General, said, "I have nothing to do with that; I think Mr. Nelson should have that responsibility, and I do not see how I can share in it, for I do not have the facts as to what is necessary for war production."

The Attorney General said, "I am entirely satisfied if I am given the opportunity to point out to Mr. Nelson what the result of a setting aside may be, and, if after he has considered my views, he wishes to go ahead, I think the responsibility ought to be entirely with him."

So I think that the compromise—and it is a compromise, for under the House bill he did not even have to consult the Attorney General and while in the Van Nuys bill he had to get his approval—I think the compromise reached is a fair one; and it is satisfactory to all officials of the Government concerned. I myself think it is a sound solution of the difficulty. We did not like to depart from the recommendation of the Judiciary Committee; we attempted to get the House to agree to that provision; but they absolutely said that they would not, under any circumstances, agree to it. Consequently, I think that the proposal here, both on its merits and because it has made it possible to reach an agreement, is very reasonable and just.

Mr. HUGHES. Mr. President, I may say that the House conferees declined to accept the provision which was considered by the Judiciary Committee and that had to do with the approval of the Attorney General of the United States. We tried to find some other solution, but the compromise arrived at providing that there should be consultation with the Attorney General was entirely satisfactory to the Attorney General, and the Senate conferees accepted it.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, I have no disposition to oppose and I am not opposing the conference report. I have no fault to find, either, with the Senate conferees. They probably had to make this concession, or we would not have had any conference report. Nevertheless, it does not seem to be fundamentally right that the Department of Justice, one of the great departments of Government, when there is involved a certain law which the Department is trying to enforce, must cease and desist at the demand of the Chairman of the War Production Board. They may never have a dispute which will not be settled in a way satisfactory to both of them; but as a matter of law, and as a matter of right, the Attorney General is entitled to consult with the others. There will be nothing in the law which will really give the Attorney General, the head of the Department of Justice, the right to veto any provision which in effect may nullify a law enacted by Congress which he is attempting to enforce.

I hope there may never be a disagreement which will be serious, that the parties may always agree, but when they do not agree the Department of Justice will have to give in, and a temporary official, appointed in the present emergency, will have a right to nullify the law. I have no reference to Mr. Nelson or to the present Attorney General. I am

thinking of the law, without reference to the men, either the head of the War Production Board, or the head of the Department of Justice. I fear that a serious dispute will arise regarding enforcement of some law enacted by Congress.

Mr. HUGHES. The Senator will recall that when we discussed the matter before the Committee on the Judiciary I was entirely in accord with the view he expressed; but we could not get the conferees to agree.

Mr. NORRIS. I understand that, and I am not finding fault.

Mr. WAGNER. Was there not also a provision which has not been discussed, which I think is important, namely, that the Attorney General is required to make a report to Congress every 120 days as to the policy? I think that is very important.

Mr. HUGHES. Yes; and that was one of the changes which was made in the Van Nuys bill in the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. WAGNER. Yes.

Mr. HUGHES. And that part of it the conferees accepted very readily. It does provide for a report.

Mr. President, I ask that a statement which I have here in relation to section 8 of the conference report be made a part of the RECORD.

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

STATEMENT RE PROVISIO TO SECTION 8 OF SENATE BILL 2250

Section 8 of this bill exempts certain loans made by national banks on the security of governmental guarantees from the provision of the National Bank Act (sec. 5200 of the Revised Statutes) which limits loans to any one person to 10 percent of the lending bank's capital and surplus. This section will only embody in specific statutory form the position which has already been adopted by the Comptroller of the Currency, who is charged with supervision and regulation of the national banking system, in his interpretation of existing statutes.

The proviso to section 8 specifies two requirements which must be complied with in order to bring an obligation within the purview of the new exception. The first of these requirements is that the governmental guarantee or commitment be unconditional, and the second is that the guarantee or commitment must be performed by payment of cash within 60 days after demand.

In order to meet the varying circumstances surrounding the making of guarantees or commitments by numerous agencies of the Federal Government, it is essential that a certain measure of flexibility exist in connection with the two requirements stated. For this purpose the Comptroller of the Currency is authorized to define the terms used in the new exception if and when he may deem it necessary. This power will enable the Comptroller to carry out the purpose of the new exception by authoritatively defining terms so as to relieve national banks of uncertainty whether a particular guarantee, commitment, or agreement is within the exception and therefore not subject to any limitation upon amount.

For example, the term "unconditional," as used in the proviso, is intended to require the guarantee or commitment to be substantially unconditional, so that the lending institution can be assured that the obligation can be liquidated by Government take-over at any time. No guarantee or commitment is unconditional in an absolute sense. There

are certain inherent conditions of good faith which must not be violated, and there are certain procedural conditions, such as making demand within a specified period, giving notice to the guarantor, protecting collateral, turning over of the obligation and collateral to the guarantor upon performance of the guarantee, and the like, which are almost invariably present. The presence of conditions of this type, of course, would not prevent guarantees or commitments from being unconditional for the purpose of the new exception, and the Comptroller of the Currency, if it were necessary, could define this term so as to make this entirely clear. In this way, it is believed that the purpose of the section can be carried out with flexibility and efficiency, so that unlimited loans of the nature contemplated thereby may be made by national banks, provided they do not contain features or conditions which might jeopardize the liquidity of any national bank or the safety of the national banking system. It is not intended to interfere in any way with this program in operation under the President's Executive order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report presented by the Senator from Delaware.

The report was agreed to.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6845) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

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

The motion was agreed to, and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, Mr. BANKHEAD, Mr. O'MAHONEY, Mr. NYE, and Mr. HOLMAN conferees on the part of the Senate.

RATIONING OF GASOLINE

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, I rose for the purpose of moving that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate bill 2467, but I have on my desk a bill which I have prepared, dealing with the question of gasoline rationing, and out of order I desire to introduce that bill at this time, and ask that it be printed in full as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the bill (S. 2575) to provide for public hearings in connection with the rationing of gasoline was read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 is amended by adding at the end of title I thereof the following new section:

"Sec. 6. (a) The Administrator is authorized and directed to make promptly a study and investigation with respect to (1) the extent to which scrap rubber is being reclaimed and made available for use, (2) the

amount of scrap rubber in the United States and the facilities for reclaiming it, (3) the extent to which the reclamation of scrap rubber and the utilization of reclaimed rubber can be increased, and (4) the amount of reclaimed rubber which can be made available for civilian use by an effective program for the collection and reclamation of scrap rubber. In the course of such investigation the Administrator shall hold public hearings, of which general public notice shall be given and at which interested persons shall be given an opportunity to be heard with respect to the subject matter of the investigation. The Administrator shall from time to time, but not less frequently than once each 30 days, make a report to the Congress with respect to the progress of such investigation until a final report is made.

"(b) Whenever in the opinion of the Administrator it is necessary or is likely to be necessary to make the rationing of gasoline effective in any State in which such rationing was not in effect on June 1, 1942, the Administrator is authorized to hold public hearings in such State, of which general public notice shall be given and at which interested persons shall be given an opportunity to be heard with respect to (1) the availability of supplies of gasoline in such State, (2) the facilities for the transportation of gasoline to points within such State, (3) the necessity for conserving motor-vehicle tires within such State, (4) the extent to which scrap rubber within such State is being collected and reclaimed, and (5) the necessity for and the effect of the proposed gasoline rationing.

"(c) After the date of enactment of this section, no regulation, order, or requirement under this or any other act of Congress shall require the rationing of gasoline in any State in which such rationing was not in effect on June 1, 1942, unless (1) a hearing has been held as required by subsection (a) of this section, (2) a hearing has been held in such State as provided in subsection (b) of this section, and (3) the Administrator after such hearings has made a finding that the rationing of gasoline in such State is essential for the conservation of rubber which cannot be replaced by the reclamation and use of scrap rubber or that such rationing is necessary by reason of a shortage in the supplies of gasoline for such State."

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, the bill which I have just introduced amends the Price Control Act of 1942 by requiring the Administrator to undertake a study and investigation with respect to: First, the extent to which scrap rubber is being reclaimed and made available for use; second, the amount of scrap rubber in the United States and the facilities for reclaiming it; third, the extent to which the reclamation of scrap rubber and the utilization of reclaimed rubber can be increased; and, fourth, the amount of reclaimed rubber which can be made available for civilian use by an effective program for the collection and reclamation of scrap rubber. The Administrator of Price Control is directed to hold public hearings in the United States as a whole following general public notice. Interested persons are to be given an opportunity to be heard with respect to the above four points.

It may come as a complete surprise, but it is a fact nevertheless, that no one in the United States, official or otherwise, can venture even a good estimate of the private and public supplies of scrap rubber in the United States. Some well-

informed sources guess the amount to be 10,000,000 tons, some official sources guess 500,000 tons, but I repeat, no one, official or otherwise, knows. The amount of scrap rubber that can be salvaged is likely to be as much as 4,000,000 tons, an amount sufficient to keep every one of our 33,000,000 passenger cars, every one of our 5,000,000 trucks, and all of our half million busses operating at maximum use on rubber for at least 10 years. It is vital that we know the extent of the supply of scrap rubber. Scrap rubber is the key to the whole situation.

However, it is presumed that our military needs will require much of this scrap rubber. Certainly whatever they need in addition to our stored supplies of new rubber, and our current synthetic production, must be given them. Military needs come first, but Mr. John L. Collyer, president of B. F. Goodrich Co., of Akron, Ohio, says there are now in the possession of American automobile and truck owners 173,000,000 unworn rubber tires and tubes, or 1,200,000 tons of unworn rubber already manufactured and distributed. That is a 2-years' supply of tires for all the cars and trucks and busses now in use.

The supply of scrap rubber moving into reclaiming plants is drying up for one reason and one reason only. A ceiling has been placed on scrap rubber of \$18 a ton (less than a cent a pound), and that price is too low to bring out the leaky hot water bottles, old rubber boots, and ruined tires and tubes. One manufacturer points out that if the price of scrap rubber were raised to \$100 per ton, a price that would move every ounce of scrap rubber from its hiding place, the additional cost of an automobile tire would be 40 cents. In the extreme shortage of rubber it is nothing short of criminal to place so low a ceiling on scrap rubber; so low in fact that hundreds of thousands of pounds of it are being destroyed under the misapprehension that it is practically worthless. Someone needs to build a hot fire under the bureaucrats who are mishandling scrap rubber, and a good public hearing will do just that.

There is not a man or woman in America worthy the name of an American who would not give the shirt off his or her back to help the United Nations win the war. But faithful, loyal Americans who feel that way about the war are entitled to know the facts of war. No one in Washington and no one in the country knows how much scrap rubber there is. Further study, further investigation, and public hearings are absolutely vital.

The indirect approach to rubber conservation through gasoline rationing will not do the job in the most equitable and advantageous manner. If rubber must be conserved, and it must, the Administrator of Price Control should move directly into its conservation. I repeat, gasoline rationing will not do it equitably and advantageously. There are millions of cars on sale lots equipped with tires deteriorating with idleness. There are millions of people in the United States who would voluntarily turn in their tires to the Government. There are thou-

sands of dealers carrying the crushing burden of frozen tires who are begging for relief. Our 33,000,000 passenger cars easily could be cut down to 20,000,000 without demoralizing the transportation business of the United States, as has been suggested by the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER]. Let the bureaucrats conserve rubber by dealing with it directly, and stop issuing orders merely to let the people know there is a powerful government in Washington as well as in Berlin and Kuibeshv.

It does not seem to be understood how vital motor transportation is to the United States. We are doing the greatest job of war production ever attempted by any nation since the dawn of history. That production is directly dependent upon motor transportation. Make no mistake! Motor transportation cannot be destroyed in America without great disaster to the war effort.

My bill would require the Administrator of Price Control whenever, in his opinion, it is necessary or likely to be necessary, to ration gasoline in any State in which rationing was not in effect on June 1, 1942, to hold public hearings in such State with respect to—

- (1) Availability of supplies of gasoline.
- (2) Facilities for transportation of gasoline.
- (3) Necessity for conserving tires.
- (4) The extent to which scrap rubber is being collected and reclaimed; and
- (5) The necessity for, and the effect of, the proposed gasoline rationing.

Under my bill no regulation or order requiring the rationing of gasoline in any State in which such rationing was not in effect on June 1, 1942, shall be made until hearings in that State have been held. The conditions and requirements of my bill ought not to be objectionable to anyone who believes in democracy. Anyone who has any faith at all in the American people ought not to object to the enactment of such a moderate bill.

Much has been said about the "loss of face" by Congress lately. My bill affords the opportunity for Congress to demonstrate whether it has abdicated completely its responsibilities to the people, or whether it wants the people to know what goes on. The question is, shall the bureaucrats arbitrarily rule, or shall they, too, be made accountable to the people. Town Hall needs to be resurrected.

America has undertaken a mighty task. Not only is she fighting the most desperate war of her history, but she is also the arsenal of democracy. A heavy yoke has been placed on the back of every American with his full and complete consent. We must have bureaucrats to direct this stupendous war effort; but there is one thing Congress must tell them. "You can lead the American people anywhere, but you cannot drive them one damned inch."

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

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I yield.

Mr. GEORGE. The Senator's bill provides for a hearing only in those States in which rationing was not in effect on June 1. In order to make it entirely

democratic, would not the Senator be willing to amend his bill at the proper time so as to provide for a hearing even with respect to those States in which rationing was in effect prior to June 1?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Yes. I think that is probably a weakness in my bill at present, which needs to be corrected. We must treat all States alike.

Mr. GEORGE. I think so. In the cases of Georgia and Florida I think it can be demonstrated to any impartial mind that there is no reason on earth for rationing gasoline in those two States; in fact, it is admitted by the authorities to whom I have made appeals that such is the case; but they have met me with the suggestion that if we did not allow them to take our gasoline they would not have adequate supplies to transport to more distant parts of the East—as though they could not transport it from the oil-producing States as well as from States which happen to have gasoline within their borders.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I thank the Senator for his observation. My thought in putting that provision in the bill was that I did not want to interfere with an order which had already been issued on the ground, perhaps, that there was a shortage of gasoline. No one claims that there is a shortage of gasoline in the other sections of the country. That is why I placed the provision in the bill.

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

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I yield.

Mr. PEPPER. As I understand, the able and generous Senator from Colorado has acquiesced in the suggestion of the Senator from Georgia and will consent to the amendment of his bill so as to permit hearings on this subject with respect to all States.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Of course, my bill has been referred to a committee. I think the point is very well taken, and I have no objection to the suggested amendment.

Mr. PEPPER. I thank the Senator.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE subsequently said: Mr. President, in connection with the remarks made by the Senator from Colorado in relation to gasoline rationing, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD as a part of my remarks a copy of a telegram which I addressed, on May 27, to Mr. Leon Henderson, the Price Administrator.

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

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27, 1942.

Hon. LEON HENDERSON: Deeply concerned over proposal to ration gasoline in Midwest. Economic life much more dependent there on motor transportation than in compactly populated regions along seaboard where rail facilities are greatly concentrated. Farmers especially depend on their cars and small trucks to get produce to market. Vast tourist and recreation business in Wisconsin and other States would be ruined by rationing because many large recreational areas are without rail connections.

Am sure all patriotic Americans including the people of the Midwest are willing to make whatever sacrifices are necessary to promote the military effort and win the war, but ra-

tioning of gasoline in that area is entirely unnecessary and people resent it as a subterfuge. If tires must be further conserved, let that problem be faced on its own merits. The Government is not going to conserve tires by forcing individuals to abandon use of their cars and thereby discourage them from giving their tires the care they normally would if they could expect to use them. Am convinced people sense seriousness of rubber shortage sufficiently to eliminate voluntarily unnecessary use of automobiles. Reports indicate substantial reduction of highway traffic in Midwest now just as in other sections.

I feel very strongly that gasoline rationing in Midwest would be serious mistake. We want the highest morale throughout Nation. To achieve it the Government must use its powers with discretion and not ask for needless sacrifice. Furthermore, if farmers' transportation is crippled, it will mean an unavoidable slow-down in food-production program already handicapped by shortage of farm labor, new farm machinery, and stoppage of rural-electrification projects.

ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE, JR.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I desire to occupy only a few moments of the time of the Senate.

In support of the statements made by the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], I wish to state to the Senate that a week ago, when the proposed rationing order was suggested for the entire country, a number of Members from the oil-producing States met and informally discussed the matter. As a result of that conference it was decided that Mr. Nelson should be appealed to to issue an order for a hearing. Mr. Nelson was selected because he is chairman of the War Production Board. As I understand, before any action can be taken Mr. Nelson and his Board must be consulted. Before appropriations can be made available, they are referred to that Board to see whether they are in the interest of carrying out the war effort. If they are not in the interest of carrying out the war effort, the funds are impounded. So, for the reason that Mr. Nelson occupies such an important position, the informal conference decided to appeal to him for a hearing. The senior Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] and myself were selected by the conference to take the matter up with Mr. Nelson.

Pursuant to that understanding, a letter was prepared and sent to Mr. Nelson by special messenger. The letter was dated May 28, more than a week ago. The letter sets forth briefly the importance of the proposed order, and asked that before the order be promulgated and announced a public hearing be ordered, which the governors of the oil-producing States, at least, shall be invited to attend or send representatives, that representatives of the oil-producing concerns most vitally affected be notified and offered an opportunity to appear and be heard, and that Members of Congress from oil-producing States be given an opportunity to be heard.

As I have said, the letter was sent to Mr. Nelson more than a week ago. To date no reply has been received, unless one has come to my office since I left there at 12 o'clock. In order that the country may know that this matter is under consideration in the proper way,

I shall insert in the RECORD the letter sent to Mr. Nelson. Congress has heretofore enacted legislation conferring powers upon certain persons to fix prices, ration certain commodities, and very largely control our domestic economy. Inasmuch as those laws are now being administered, it was thought proper to follow the regular democratic process in asking those in high authority to provide a hearing before acting on a matter of this importance.

In order that the record may be complete, I ask permission to have incorporated in the RECORD in connection with my remarks a copy of the letter sent to Mr. Nelson, signed by the senior Senator from Texas and myself on behalf of the unofficial committee.

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

MAY 28, 1942.

Hon. DONALD M. NELSON,  
Chairman, War Production Board,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. NELSON: With respect to the proposed or suggested order of Nation-wide rationing of gasoline, we beg to advise that a number of Senators from the oil-producing States met informally this morning to consider such proposal.

As you know, we have some 12 States that produce petroleum in quantities, and as a rule we have refineries in the oil-producing States, so that at least some 12 States are supplied locally with an ample supply of gasoline and oil.

As you are aware, the States producing oil secure a substantial amount of revenue from, first, a gross production tax on oil, oil products, and likewise a substantial tax from the income of the companies and individuals engaged in the oil industry. In addition to the foregoing, the States receive a substantial amount of revenue from the gasoline tax and in many States bond issues have been voted for road construction and other purposes with the revenue derived from the tax on oil and its products pledged to meet the interest charges and the bonds themselves when they become due.

In addition to the State's interest in this matter, the Federal Government likewise has a substantial interest in the oil industry, inasmuch as a very large amount of Federal taxes are derived from the corporations and individuals engaged in the business as well as a large sum of taxes derived from the sale of gasoline.

Because of the importance of this matter, the conference this morning authorized the undersigned to suggest that before any order is prepared and issued that a hearing be provided for those directly interested in the problem. It was suggested that an invitation be extended to the Governors, the representatives of the oil industry, and the Members of Congress representing the oil-producing States to the end that the States most affected should have a chance to be heard prior to the issuance of any general order providing a rationing program for the country at large.

The citizens of the States most directly affected have their cars and trucks and are able to secure ample gas and oil to enable them to continue their normal activities. If a rationing program is provided, making it necessary to store the cars and trucks in such areas, it is represented that the nonuse of the cars, trucks and tires will cause deterioration and damage almost to the same extent that would occur if the cars are permitted to be used in the normal activities.

If a general order is issued now the citizens will have, in their opinion, a just and valid complaint because of such order, while on the

other hand if they are permitted to use their cars so long as they are serviceable, then when they are no longer able to operate their cars for either the want of necessary repairs or for tires, then they could do no more than to consider themselves unfortunate because of their inability to secure a new car or new tires and would be deprived of any just complaint against the Government for having issued a rationing order with respect to gasoline.

To this letter we are attaching a telegram from the Honorable Leon C. Phillips, Governor of the State of Oklahoma, making representations and petitioning you to order such a hearing to the end that those in interest shall have a chance to be heard.

Believing that the best interests of our country will be served by ordering such a hearing, we trust that you will find it agreeable to comply with this request.

Respectfully submitted.

TOM CONNALLY,  
ELMER THOMAS,

*Representing unofficial conference of  
Senators from oil-producing States.*

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, the Senator from Oklahoma has honored me by mentioning the fact that he and I were associated in trying to obtain a hearing. I merely suggest to the Senator from Oklahoma and other Senators that in this war emergency it is necessary to regulate many things; but I see no reason for regulating things when it is not necessary. We shall have plenty of headaches from real causes. In certain States of the Union where the production of gasoline and oil is abundant and the supply is overflowing, there is no sense in saying to the people of those States, "You cannot have any gasoline." In my own State a man may live across the street from a refinery, and go there with a bucket in his hand; but he is told, "No; you cannot have any gasoline." Many of the smaller refineries will have to fold up and go out of business. We are perfectly willing to send gasoline and oil to all the other States in the Union now. It is not our fault that they are not getting it. It is because transportation facilities are not available.

However, if transportation is the cause of the difficulty, when we do not need any transportation in order to obtain gasoline, why intervene? But it is said, "We want to regulate rubber." Well, let them regulate rubber; but there is no sense in attempting to regulate rubber indirectly by regulating something else.

I want to emphasize what the Senator from Oklahoma has called to the attention of the Senate. We have appealed for the poor privilege of a hearing, but we do not get it. Perhaps we should have appealed to Mr. Henderson; I do not know. However, we appealed to Mr. Nelson. I realize that Mr. Nelson has a multitude of matters to handle. I think very highly of Mr. Nelson. He is doing a big job in a big way. The matter may never have come to his attention; some of his subordinates may not have permitted it to reach his attention. However, it seems to me that we have gone mad in the desire to regulate.

If we simply see something that is not regulated, we say that we are going to regulate it. It may be said that there is no use in regulating it; but the reply is made, "If we are going to regulate any-

thing, we want to regulate everything else. There is not going to be any discrimination." That applies to the present case. We say, "If we are going to regulate the man in New England so that he cannot get gasoline, we will regulate the man in New Mexico." The only reason for regulating the amount of gasoline which may be used by a man in New England is that we cannot get the gasoline to him, because of the shortage of tankers and the shortage of railroad transportation. Is that any reason why the consumption of gasoline should be regulated in sections of the country in which there is no shortage, and where ample quantities of gasoline can be received?

Suppose a man does use his automobile. Is it sounder to let him use his automobile carefully and sparingly, or to require him to keep it stored in a garage? Here is a man who has an automobile with tires which are in fairly good condition. We are going to make him conserve them by not using them at all. To require that he put his car in a garage and let the tires rot is a remarkable way to conserve them.

If a man has any sense at all—and the presumption is that all the people of the country have a little sense left, irrespective of the regulators—would it not inspire him with the idea of thrift if he should reflect, "I know when I wear out these tires I will not get any more"—which is all right—"I know when I wear out this car I will not get another car. Therefore, I will use them, and use them sparingly. I will really conserve rubber. I will save it by not using it except when I have to, because when these tires wear out I am through."

However, the regulators say, "No; the way to conserve rubber is to do away with it by letting it be immobilized." That is a very good word; our people are told to immobilize their automobiles—either to demobilize or immobilize them—by putting them in the garage, where nobody can use them.

We are told that thereby we will save rubber. Well, what are we going to do with it after we have saved it? It will not do one any good if he demobilizes it by putting it in a shed.

Mr. President, I think this is a matter which should have a hearing. In fact, this is one case in which the public should receive some attention and should be afforded a hearing for the present proposal—the rationing of gasoline in places where it does not need to be rationed—is a fairly good sample of the foolishness and injustice which often are inflicted by clerks clothed with executive authority. In 12 or 15 States of the Union there is plenty of gasoline, and people in those States are begging for the opportunity to sell it, but are told, "No; you cannot do it." They ask, "Why?" The answer is, "Because there is a fellow away up yonder in Maine, off the railroad, up in the brush who cannot get any gas, and, therefore, you cannot have any." That is a great philosophy.

Mr. President, I want to second and strengthen and support the views of the Senator from Oklahoma. I have not be-

come quite so familiar as I should be with the bill of the Senator from Colorado; but I am sure it is submitted for a good purpose and a good cause.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. It calls for public hearings.

Mr. CONNALLY. I think that a hearing is the least we can call for. I give a hearing to everyone who comes to my office—white or black, rich or poor; I give everyone who comes into my office a hearing. I do not promise to do anything about it after I hear him, but at least I hear him. [Laughter.]

Mr. HOLMAN. Mr. President, let me say that I am very much in sympathy with what the Senator from Texas has been saying. There is one point which he did not emphasize to my satisfaction. I am very much concerned over the fact that one or two Senators addressed an official of one of the bureaus, but, after a reasonable time, have received no reply to their communications. I think they should insist upon a reply, and that the Senate should demand a reply. I do not like to see Senators put aside by officials of Government agencies.

Mr. CONNALLY. I thank the Senator; but I really doubt that Mr. Nelson himself ever received the appeal. We know how it is: The smaller the job, the more important it is in the mind of the man who fills it. A number of the underlings in the departments do not let communications get to their superiors.

Mr. HOLMAN. But I do not think the Senate should submit to such treatment by underlings, putting aside communications addressed to their superiors.

Mr. CONNALLY. We are trying to call attention to the matter by discussing it on the floor of the Senate. I think when Mr. Nelson hears about it he will do the proper thing. However, it is not always possible for a man to do the proper thing when his subordinates do not let him know about it. Possibly the Senator from Oregon has not learned that fact since he has not been a Member of the Senate as long as some of the others of us have.

Mr. HOLMAN. I have not been here long enough to permit subordinates to run me.

Mr. CONNALLY. Let me say that when the Senator from Oregon has been here a little longer he will find that a civil-service clerk in one of the departments can stymie a United States Senator. I caution the Senator to watch his step.

#### FLORIDA BARGE CANAL AND PIPE LINE

Mr. LEE obtained the floor.

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

Mr. LEE. I yield to the Senator from Florida.

Mr. PEPPER. I have listened with a great deal of satisfaction to what has been said in the last few minutes by the distinguished senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] and the distinguished junior Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] relative to the situation in Georgia and Florida with respect to gasoline rationing.

Florida has a pipe line terminating at Port St. Joe, whence it continues to other

States, north and northeast. Florida, of course, is situated right on the Gulf of Mexico for a distance of approximately 700 or 750 miles, accessible by barge, accessible by tanker, accessible by railroad, accessible by truck, accessible by almost every known method of transportation. The tanks and the reservoirs that contain petroleum products in the State are literally brimming over. The people can easily transport petroleum products by motor vehicle or by railroad or by conveyance over water in almost every known way, to almost every part of the State. There is a distance of only 82 miles, for example, across land from the Gulf of Mexico to the St. Johns River, which runs almost from Melbourne, Fla., to the intersection of the intracoastal canal at Jacksonville, Fla., so that so far as we are concerned it is a gross injustice and a very great burden to be subjected to the rationing of a commodity which lies in plentitude right within grasp of almost every citizen and every enterprise in the State; and our people naturally cannot understand why the rule is not more nearly applicable to the facts. They think that a rule of reason should be applied to all these regulations. Just because one favors the winning of the war and the principle of victory through equality of sacrifice does not mean that he favors an effort to win the war through inequality of sacrifice or obligation. If stringent rules are to be applied they should be applied intelligently, with accurate relationship to the facts; and their application should indicate to the public such common sense as to give them confidence in the competency of the administrative agencies of the Government. We therefore very definitely are burdened by this rationing process, due to the fact that the fiscal structure of our State is a somewhat peculiar one. We have no State income tax. We have no State ad valorem tax whatsoever. We have no State inheritance tax—which is distinct from the amount which we are allowed to derive from the Federal share of an inheritance tax. Our principal source of revenue for our schools and for the administration and upkeep of our State government is derived from sources related to the automobile—the consumption of gasoline, upon which we have a 7 cents a gallon tax, and a license tax upon automobiles. Those two principal sources maintain our roads; they build new roads; they provide for the common schools; they contribute to the general revenue taxes of the State; and they provide for the school system and its operation, which includes the furnishing of free school books for every child in the State of Florida.

Take away 50 percent or more of the State's total income from those sources, and it can readily be seen what chaos and confusion must develop in the State's fiscal affairs. It simply means property will have heaped upon it a burden of taxes which will be unbearable; it means that a great many people will be deprived of their homes and physical property; or it means that some other class of our people will be subjected to an unfair burden of taxation which hereto-

fore has been distributed generally to all classes.

Let me refer to another point. Of course, Senators know that we have had a considerable revenue derived from the operation of race tracks, horse and dog tracks. Under war conditions and under licensing provisions, of course, we will experience, as other States will experience, a diminution of the revenue from that source which revenue has been divided equally among the counties of the State and which to many small counties has meant the difference between solvency and insolvency. So, if we are to be subjected to this total derangement of our State fiscal system, we are going to be subjected to a very serious and a very onerous burden against which our people are very naturally keenly remonstrating.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President—

Mr. PEPPER. I yield to the Senator from Montana.

Mr. WHEELER. The reason given for the rationing of gasoline is the desire to save rubber. I have been paying considerable attention to the question of rubber, and hearings have been held on the subject before the so-called Gillette committee. I am at a loss to understand why the departments have not made a drive for old rubber which might be reclaimed. We have made a drive to save paper; we have made a drive to save aluminum; and we have made drives to save this and save that, but, so far as I can learn, nothing has been done by the departments to make a drive to obtain old rubber which may be reclaimed.

I was informed today by a man of vast experience that there is, in this country, enough rubber which can be reclaimed to offset any shortage of rubber for tires. He is a man of very great experience. Why the departments have not sought to make any move in this direction, I do not know, but an examination of the roster of the men who are in charge and have to do with rubber in both the W. P. B. and in the Reconstruction Finance Corporation will disclose the fact that practically every one of those men is connected with and tied up with the big four rubber companies of this country, generally been known as the rubber trust in the United States. They are the ones who have been controlling the rubber situation; but no attempt has been made to make a drive to reclaim rubber so that the people could have rubber for their tires, and thus obviate the necessity for rationing gasoline.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I was very much impressed by a statement made, I think, by the able Senator from Colorado, and also by the able Senator from Texas, that if there is to be any taking over or commandeering of the rubber resources of the country, it should be done on a factual basis, pursuant to an intelligent and carefully worked out plan. There is no lack of power on the part of the War Production Board to take over this rubber, and if it be necessary, that should be done upon its own bottom. That is the only way, as I see it, to get any salutary result in the conservation of rubber. If I have two Ford automobile tires upon my car and I am

allowed only a limited amount of gasoline to operate the car until those tires wear out, they do not do the Government any good; they cannot serve the Army or any other military agency any good purpose. All they are doing is merely gradually dying on my car. I am the only one who gets any good out of them. So, if the Government needs the tires on my car, the thing for it to do is simply to call for them, pay a fair value for them, and use them for whatever purposes may be most consistent with the national defense.

It does not do anybody any good, so far as I can see, to leave them on my car if the purpose is merely to make me use it more slowly, as the able Senator from Texas suggested here this afternoon. If I am not old enough to be able to save my own tires, when I know I am not going to get any more, I need a guardian and not the Government to come to my rescue.

In the first place, I do not think the people like the way of getting at some principle indirectly. Do not let us cause the people to think we have to do by circumlocution things which need to be done in the national interest. That confuses them, leads them sometimes to believe that we are deceiving them, and that is unsalutary so far as the maintenance of morale is concerned. So I hope, from the viewpoint of public confidence in the competency and fairness of their Government, that if we need rubber we will not undertake by a round-about way to get it.

Now, Mr. President, just a word about a related subject. In March of this year I introduced in the Senate and had referred to the Committee on Commerce a bill which was designed to relieve and to alleviate the shortage of petroleum products on the Atlantic seaboard. It was a two-part proposal: First, it allowed the President discretionary authority to construct a pipe line across the shortest part of the Florida peninsula of which I knew, across which such a pipe line could be constructed, a distance of about 82 miles from Withlacoochee Bay to the St. Johns River. That was contemplated as a temporary approach to this problem that would give the most immediate prospect of some relief, for the engineers told us that that pipe line or any other pipe line that might traverse the State at the most feasible place could be built in the course of about 3 months' or 4 months' time, if the project was approached with diligence by competent agents. I was not wedded to that particular route for a pipe line. I merely offered it as a proposal, for whatever it might be worth. Other routes have been suggested. I am in favor of the one that competent technical authorities say is the preferable and most desirable route for the pipe line. I think that the construction of it should not be any longer delayed. I believe it offers the quickest hope there is to get some petroleum products to the Atlantic seaboard.

I connected with that proposal for the construction of the pipe line a proposal to build a barge canal along the same route, which is also a distance of about 82 miles. In my bill I provided that that barge canal should have a minimum depth of

12 feet and a minimum width of 150 feet. I have heard it said, from one source or another, that that was a bill to construct the so-called Florida ship canal. Mr. President, I want here and now categorically to say that that is not the fact. It never was so intended and the bill itself makes that point very clear. I will read what my bill provides with respect to the construction of a waterway. I read from page 2 of Senate bill 2426, introduced by me on March 31 of this year:

(b) A waterway having a channel with minimum depth of 12 feet and minimum bottom width of 150 feet from the waters of Withlacoochee Bay, Fla., to the St. Johns River, Fla., along the route designated as 13-B and described in House Document No. 194, Seventy-fifth Congress, together with such levees, breakwaters, jetties, and aids to navigation between St. Josephs Bay, Fla., and Withlacoochee Bay, Fla., as he may find requisite for the use and protection of navigation.

I now read section 2:

SEC. 2. The total cost of the projects authorized in section 1 hereof shall not exceed \$68,000,000.

That amount covers both pipe line and canal, and everyone knows that the lowest estimate for the construction of the Atlantic-Gulf or so-called Florida ship canal is in the neighborhood of \$200,000,000. So it was never contemplated by anybody that my bill should be considered as an effort to construct the Florida ship canal by indirection or subterfuge.

In my remarks to the Senate introducing that bill I did say, in commenting upon this proposal of mine, on page 3248 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of March 31:

That, obviously, I think, will be found to be the first stage in the construction of the Florida ship canal.

At that time I expressed the opinion that the administrative and legislative branches of the Government would find such satisfaction in that project, once completed, that they would want to make it available to ships that would require a greater depth and a greater width, but if it did so that was a matter to be subsequently determined by Congress and by the President and by competent authorities of the Government. Yet last Monday the House of Representatives had under consideration the Mansfield bill, a bill introduced not by the Senator from Florida but the able Representative from Texas, Judge MANSFIELD, chairman of the Rivers and Harbors Committee of the House of Representatives, providing for the construction of a pipe line across another part of the State of Florida from Port St. Joe to Jacksonville. That bill had attached to it another proposal, to give permanent relief, and that report of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors of the House said the only hope of permanent relief was by the construction of a waterway across the peninsula of Florida which would make possible the continuous transit of barges and other craft from the Gulf area, where oil was produced and refined, to the Atlantic seaboard, where it was principally consumed.

I stated on this floor that the Mansfield bill was a good measure. What did it propose to do? It proposed to reach down from Corpus Christi, Tex., where the Gulf Barge Canal now terminates, to the Mexican border, with an extension of the canal, to pick it up at Port St. Joe, where it now terminates, and extend it to the mouth of the Withlacoochee River, then to cut a barge canal—which I also had proposed in my bill—across the peninsula of Florida from the Withlacoochee River to the St. Johns River.

What would the country have had if the Mansfield bill had passed? It would have had a barge canal, a protected inland waterway, from the Mexican border to Trenton, N. J., with a minimum depth of 12 feet, and a minimum width of something like 125 feet. And the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, reporting to the House of Representatives, said that that offered the only permanent solution of the problem of getting petroleum products across the peninsula of the State of Florida, which sticks out like a thumb into the submarine-infested waters of the Caribbean Sea.

That bill was favorably and unanimously reported by the Committee on Rivers and Harbors of the House of Representatives. It seemed to have almost unanimous support. The leader of the majority party, Mr. McCORMACK, not of Florida, but of Massachusetts, rose in the House and pleaded with his colleagues for the passage of that double proposal, the proposal for a pipe line for immediate relief, and the record shows it could have been built within an outside period of 4 months, and would have carried from 200,000 to 300,000 barrels of petroleum products a day to the Atlantic seaboard; then the barge canal could have been built in 15 months, as the Chief of Engineers testified and recommended to the House Rivers and Harbors Committee, that in 4 months would have almost filled the need for petroleum products on the Atlantic seaboard, and in a period of a year and a half would have given the Atlantic seaboard all the petroleum products it would have needed to maintain normal business.

The leader of the majority in the House of Representatives appealed to his colleagues in the public interest to approve the proposal. The Speaker of the House of Representatives, not from Florida, but from Texas, the distinguished Member of our sister body, and a distinguished official of the American Government, rose to his feet and pleaded with his colleagues that the measure should be approved by that body.

The matter did come up in a sort of a peculiar parliamentary form which might in itself have been objectionable. It came up under a motion for a suspension of the rules which, as Senators know, did not permit of any amendment of the proposal. I can well conceive why the membership of the House would not have been pleased to see the bill pass without any possibility of amendment whatever.

What I wish to address myself to, however, is the rumor and the sinister and insidious attack which was leveled against the bill by those who have always

tried to destroy the hope of the Florida ship canal, on the theory that this was simply an indirect and collusive effort to achieve that which has previously been denied, namely, the construction of the Florida ship canal.

Let me say, Mr. President, responsibility for the shortage of oil products which exists today on the Atlantic seaboard will not rest upon the shoulders of those who tried to secure the enactment of the Florida ship canal bill. The responsibility for the discontinuance of wartime operations on the Atlantic seaboard because the States on the Atlantic seaboard cannot get oil will not be upon the heads of those who tried to give America, beginning in 1935, the Florida ship canal, a sea-level project 400 feet wide in its narrowest place and 33 feet in depth. Had that canal been allowed to go through these two bodies of the Congress when it was first proposed by the President of the United States, the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy; when it was advocated by one of the greatest men who ever put his foot upon this floor, the Honorable Joseph T. Robinson, of Arkansas; when it was sponsored by one of the best men who ever sat in this body, my illustrious predecessor, Senator Duncan U. Fletcher, whom I believe every Member of this body respected and loved—if it had become law; if the President had been allowed to complete the canal when he had already spent \$5,000,000 of Federal money toward its construction, today it would have been a reality, and the tankers from the Gulf area would be transiting that waterway directly to the Atlantic seaboard, and many a seaman who today sleeps in a watery grave would be alive, and many a tanker which today rests at the bottom of the Caribbean or the Gulf of Mexico, or that part of the Atlantic Ocean between the Caribbean and Jacksonville, would today be carrying its burden of service to the war upon the bosom of the waters instead of reclining in its watery grave.

I am perfectly willing to have posterity judge those who favored the Florida ship canal from conscientious motives and those who defeated it.

Even as late as 3 years ago the President of the United States sent a letter to the chairman of the Senate Committee on Commerce, the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY] urging and advocating the passage of the Florida ship canal bill. The President said that he recommended it as being justified for commercial and also for military purposes.

The Chief of Engineers recommended it to this body. The House Committee on Rivers and Harbors three different times recommended it to their body. Yet somehow or other, every time anyone spoke about the Florida ship canal there was a sort of a sinister impression that he should get behind the barrier, or hide behind the post, because he was trying to steal something out of the Public Treasury.

I have been mighty well pleased when as good a man as God ever made, as was ever respected in this body, Senator Morris Sheppard, was the introducer of the

bill which the Senate turned down. It was not either of the Senators from Florida; it was the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate who stood on this floor time after time and recommended the bill to his colleagues.

I think the time has about come, Mr. President, when that project is entitled to consideration upon its merits. If one dislikes it, let him point out the error and the fallacy and the foolishness of it, but get it out of the mire of some sort of insidious connection with a so-called boondoggling scheme proposed by someone in Florida in order to get some money. As a matter of fact, there are many in Florida who do not want it; yet the people along the route of the proposed canal have bonded themselves to the extent of a million dollars, and they have already paid quite a tax to provide a right-of-way for the United States Government.

Some people were frightened lest the canal affect the water supply. The Army engineers spent half a million dollars in making an investigation into that contention. I was willing to trust their judgment, and I believe time would have vindicated their judgment that there would have been no possible harm to any part of the State from the construction of even that waterway of a depth of 33 feet and a width of 400 feet at the narrowest place. But I am perfectly willing to let that go by the board. I have not advocated a revival of the Florida ship canal. I have not introduced a bill on the subject, nor has my colleague, who sits before me at this time. No bill to that effect was offered in the House of Representatives. We presented a proposal which, as plain as the nose on one's face, is a barge canal, to have the same depth as the barge canal which runs from Jacksonville to Trenton, N. J., as the barge canal which runs now from New Orleans to Corpus Christi, as the barge canal which Judge MANSFIELD wanted to extend from 9 feet to 12 feet in depth from New Orleans to Port St. Joe, Fla., as the inland waterway which Judge MANSFIELD wanted to construct between Port St. Joe, Fla., and the Withlacoochee Bay. It asks no more and no less than that asked for other parts of the Atlantic seaboard.

It is not Florida which will suffer the detriment. I suppose we will be able to get along as well as the people of any other State. It is the Atlantic seaboard which will get cold this winter. It is the Atlantic seaboard which influenza will frequent this winter, taking its usual toll. It is the Atlantic seaboard's schools which will have to close down this winter.

I dare say Florida can fare through a winter about as well as any other State. And when the winter comes and the cold takes in its frigid embrace the children and the homes along the Atlantic seaboard then they can remember whether it was the Florida citizenry or whether it was those colleagues of ours who have endeavored to arrest this project who are to blame, or whether it was others who may have the proximate responsibility for their misfortune.

I think, as I intimated a moment ago, that if this matter had come up in a lit-

tle different way, from a parliamentary standpoint, and if the membership of the House of Representatives had had opportunity to amend the bill in the way the Members of the two Houses always like to proceed when they have a proposal before them, if it had not contemplated quite as large an expenditure, \$134,000,000, instead of fifty-odd million, for which a barge canal could have been constructed—I think if it had come up in that way the House of Representatives would not have reacted toward it as they did. There was not a roll call vote.

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, I wonder if my good friend and colleague will not let me proceed.

Mr. PEPPER. In 1 more minute I shall be through. I say, therefore, because I do believe what I have stated, I am going to allow my bill, which is today pending before the Senate Committee on Commerce, to remain in that committee, and I shall ask for an immediate hearing upon it before the chairman and the members of the committee, so that the matter, in the form in which the bill presents it, with the understanding that the pipe line shall be shifted to such point as the technical people think is the best point—and I believe, in view of the good understanding of the problem which has come to the committee already from the examination of it by the able Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK] and the peculiar jurisdiction of that committee now over matters of this character, that that committee will regard the matter with sympathetic interest, and we will not regard ourselves as precluded by the committee from considering how we may most effectively give some immediate and real permanent solution to this problem.

Mr. MEAD. I was just about to ask the distinguished Senator the status of the Senate bill, and I am glad he has given us the information.

Mr. PEPPER. It is before the Senate Committee on Commerce.

#### PREVENTION OF LIQUOR SALES AND SUPPRESSION OF VICE AROUND MILITARY CAMPS

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, I have been hoping all afternoon to get an opportunity to speak on another subject, but the debate on rubber simply kept stretching and stretching until it covered most of the afternoon. If Senators' minds are now elastic enough to snap back to another subject, I wish to serve notice that in the near future I shall move to take up S. 860 for action by the Senate. This is the bill which was originally introduced by Senator Sheppard, of Texas. At that time he was chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, of which I am a member. We were not actually in war then, but I was convinced that there was good reason why we should pass the bill at that time; but now that we are actually in war, there is much more reason why we should enact this proposed legislation.

Oklahomans have a special reason for wanting the bill passed. Our State is legally dry, but a situation has arisen in connection with the Army camp at Law-

ton which is making it difficult, if not impossible, to enforce our State laws.

I wish to read two paragraphs from a letter written by Governor Phillips, of Oklahoma, on May 29, 1942. The letter is addressed to me. I quote from it as follows:

I have visited Fort Sill and Lawton and have had State officers there many times trying to stimulate local officers to enforce the laws against liquor and vice. We discover that one of the principal troubles is the fact that liquor is brought into the camp by Army officers and men who then furnish some of it to citizens of Lawton and vicinity.

The contention is made by those who transport this liquor that the State has no right to interfere with its delivery. I can see no good ground for this contention. It might as well be argued that it could be sent to the post office, W. P. A. headquarters, or any other Federal agency located in a dry State.

Governor Phillips then asks that this situation be taken up with Federal authorities with the hope that we may obtain cooperation in the enforcement of our own State laws.

Mr. President, immediately upon the receipt of this letter from the chief executive of Oklahoma, I wrote a letter to the Attorney General, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary of War, furnishing them copies of Governor Phillips' letter and requesting their cooperation in correcting this situation.

There has not been time for me to receive replies to these letters, but there is one sure way of correcting the situation and that is by the enactment of S. 860, for the enactment into law of the so-called Sheppard bill would prohibit liquor and vice from the Army camps and from vicinities around the Army camps.

Mr. President, the Democratic Party in its platform of 1932 pledged to protect dry States. I quote from that platform:

We demand that the Federal Government effectively exercise its power to enable the States to protect themselves against importation of intoxicating liquors in violation of their laws.

Then again, President Roosevelt in his acceptance speech at the Chicago Convention in 1932 pledged to protect the dry States. I quote from his speech:

I say to you now that from this day on the eighteenth amendment is doomed. When that happens we, as Democrats, must and will rightfully and morally enable the States to protect themselves from the importation of intoxicating liquors where such importations may violate their State laws.

Furthermore, the twenty-first amendment guaranteed protection to the dry States, as follows:

The transportation or importation into any State, Territory, or possession of the United States, for delivery or use therein, of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited.

Furthermore, President Roosevelt on December 5, 1933, in proclaiming the date of repeal of the eighteenth amendment, further emphasized the guaranty of protection to dry States when he said:

I call specific attention to the authority given by the twenty-first amendment to the Government to prohibit transportation or importation of intoxicating liquors into any State in violation of the law of such State.

Therefore, Mr. President, in the light of these commitments from the party, from the President, and from the twenty-first amendment itself, I shall call upon Congress to enact legislation which will fulfill these pledges of protection to dry States.

Here is a letter from the chief executive of Oklahoma in which he points out a situation whereby our State and local officers are rendered helpless in their efforts to enforce our own State laws.

This argument, of course, is local in its application but it is national in its obligation.

Mr. President, the argument in favor of the passage of S. 860, however, is broader in its scope and more far-reaching in its effect even than the pledge of protection to dry States. A greater reason why this law should be enacted is to protect our boys in the training camps from liquor and vice.

It has been said that alcohol and gasoline make a dangerous mixture. May I submit that it is even more dangerous when that mixture is in an airplane than when it is in an automobile.

The last time I spoke on the floor of the Senate in support of this measure, former Congressman Maury Maverick was in the gallery. He told me afterward that he had seen men in uniform after drinking beer, crawl into the cockpit of a plane and take it up for maneuvers. Mr. Maverick expressed himself very definitely as favoring this measure purely on the basis of a military proposition, since liquor had no place whatever in a military camp.

The Secretary of War, Mr. Stimson, has opposed passage of this measure on the grounds that it would place men in uniform under a different regulation than civilians. But there are many situations in which people of different classifications are prohibited from using liquor. For that matter, when a man dons the uniform of his country he thereby is in a different classification. He is under a different law from civilians.

Consequently, there is little weight to the argument of the Secretary of War. On the other hand there is great weight to the argument that the existence of liquor and vice within and around our Army camps is demoralizing to military training as well as damaging to the health and morals of our boys.

The War Department at one time asked Congress to lower the age limit of draftees to 18½ years, but I should like to suggest that if the Secretary of War expects to have such a proposal supported by the good people of this country it will be necessary for him to reverse himself on the proposition of keeping liquor and vice out of the military camps. I, for one, am unwilling to expose boys of the tender ages of 18 and 19 to the evils of liquor and vice. It is bad enough for older boys, but for boys of these tender years it is so wrong that I cannot believe the Secretary of War fully realizes the situation, or he would withdraw his opposition to the measure.

Mr. President, the people of my State are becoming more and more aroused on this question. They are expressing themselves through the medium of petitions,

which is their constitutional right. I, as their representative, consider it my duty as well as my privilege to present their petitions to this Congress. I have here petitions totaling thousands of names, representing the citizens of Oklahoma. I ask that these petitions be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs in order that the members might know to what extent the people of my State are interested in the early passage of this measure.

#### FAMILY ALLOWANCES FOR DEPENDENTS OF ENLISTED MEN

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to consider Senate bill 2467.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 2467) to provide family allowances for the dependents of enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard of the United States, and for other purposes.

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

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2467) to provide family allowances for the dependents of enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard of the United States, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Military Affairs with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and to insert in lieu thereof the following:

That this act may be cited as the Servicemen's Dependents Allowance Act of 1942.

#### TITLE I

Sec. 101. The dependent or dependents of any enlisted man of the fourth, fifth, sixth, or seventh grades in the Army of the United States, the United States Navy, the Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, including any and all retired and reserve components of such services, shall be entitled to receive a monthly family allowance for any period during which such enlisted man is in the active military or naval service of the United States on or after the first day of the first calendar month following the date of enactment of this act during the existence of any war declared by Congress and the 6 months immediately following the termination of any such war.

Sec. 102. The monthly family allowance payable under this title to the dependent or dependents of any such enlisted man shall consist of the Government's contribution to such allowance and the reduction in or charge to the pay of such enlisted man.

Sec. 103. The dependents of any such enlisted man to whom a family allowance is payable under the provisions of this title shall be divided into two classes to be known as class A and as class B dependents. The class A dependents of any such enlisted man shall include any person who is the wife, the child, or the former wife divorced of any such enlisted man. The class B dependents of any such enlisted man shall include any person who is the parent, grandchild, brother, or sister of such enlisted man and who is found by the Secretary of the department concerned to be dependent upon such enlisted man for a substantial portion of his support.

Sec. 104. A monthly family allowance shall be granted and paid by the United States to the class A dependent or dependents of any

such enlisted man upon written application to the department concerned made by such enlisted man or made by or on behalf of such dependent or dependents. A monthly family allowance shall be granted and paid by the United States to the class B dependent or dependents of any such enlisted man upon written application to the department concerned made by such enlisted man, or upon written application to the department concerned made by or on behalf of such dependent or dependents in any case in which the Secretary of the department concerned finds that it is impracticable for such enlisted man to request the payment of such allowance. The payment of a monthly family allowance to any class B dependent or dependents of any such enlisted man shall be terminated upon the receipt by the department concerned of a written request by such enlisted man that such allowance be terminated.

Sec. 105. (a) The amount of the Government's contribution to the family allowance payable to the dependent or dependents of any such enlisted man shall be the aggregate of the amount of the Government's contribution to the class A dependent or dependents of such enlisted man and the amount of the Government's contribution to the class B dependent or dependents of such enlisted man.

(b) The amount of the Government's contribution to the class A dependent or dependents of such enlisted man shall be at a monthly rate of—

(1) \$28, if such enlisted man has a wife but no child;

(2) \$40, if such enlisted man has a wife and one child, and an additional \$10 for each additional child;

(3) \$20, if such enlisted man has no wife but has one child;

(4) \$30, if such enlisted man has no wife but has two children, and an additional \$10 for each additional child; and

(5) \$20, in addition to the amounts, if any, payable under clauses (1), (2), (3), or (4) of this subsection, if such enlisted man has a former wife divorced.

(c) The amount of the Government's contribution to the class B dependents or dependents of any such enlisted man shall be at a monthly rate of—

(1) \$15, if such enlisted man has only one parent who is a class B dependent, and an additional \$5 for each grandchild, brother, or sister which such enlisted man has who is a class B dependent, but not more than \$50 in the aggregate;

(2) \$25, if such enlisted man has two parents who are class B dependents, and an additional \$5 for each parent in excess of two, grandchild, brother, or sister which such enlisted man has who is a class B dependent, but not more than \$50 in the aggregate; and

(3) \$5, if such enlisted man has no parent who is a class B dependent, for each grandchild, brother, or sister which such enlisted man has who is a class B dependent, but not more than \$50 in the aggregate.

In any case in which the amount of the Government's contribution to the class B dependents of any enlisted man would be greater than \$50, if there were no limitation upon the aggregate amount of the Government's contribution to such dependents, the amount contributed by the Government to each such dependent shall be reduced in the same proportion as the aggregate amount of the Government's contribution to all such dependents is reduced.

Sec. 106. (a) For any month for which a monthly family allowance is paid under this title to the dependent or dependents of any such enlisted man the monthly pay of such enlisted man shall be reduced by, or charged with, the amount of \$22, and shall be reduced by, or charged with, an additional amount of \$5 if the dependents to whom such

allowance is payable include both class A and class B dependents. The amount by which the pay of any such enlisted man is so reduced or with which it is so charged shall constitute part of the monthly family allowance payable to his dependent or dependents.

(b) In any case in which the family allowance is payable to more than one dependent of any such enlisted man, the amount by which the pay of such enlisted man is reduced or with which it is charged shall be apportioned among and paid for the benefit of such dependents in the following proportions:

(1) If such dependents are all class A dependents or are all class B dependents, such amount shall be apportioned among such dependents in the same ratio in which they share the total Government contribution payable to them under section 105.

(2) If one or more of such dependents are class A dependents and one or more of such dependents are class B dependents, \$22 of such amount shall be apportioned among such class A dependents in the same ratio in which they share the total Government contribution payable to such class A dependents under section 105 and \$5 of such amount shall be apportioned among such class B dependents in the same ratio in which they share the total Government contribution payable to such class B dependents under section 105.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of this title, in any case in which a family allowance is granted under this title to a wife or a child living separate and apart from the enlisted man under a court order or a written agreement, or to a former wife divorced, the amount of the family allowance payable to such wife, child, or former wife divorced shall not exceed the amount fixed in the court order or decree or in the written agreement as the amount to be paid to such wife, child, or former wife divorced. In any case in which the application of the provisions of the preceding sentence results in a reduction in a family allowance which would otherwise be payable under this title, the amount by which the pay of the enlisted man is reduced or with which it is charged and the amount of the Government contribution to such family allowance may each be reduced in accordance with such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the department concerned.

Sec. 107. Any monthly family allowance provided for by this title shall be paid for the period beginning with the day on which application therefor is filed or the day on which the dependent or dependents first become entitled thereto under section 101, whichever is later, and ending with the day on which the disbursing officer paying the allowance receives notice of a change in status of the enlisted man concerned which terminated the right of his dependent or dependents to receive such allowance or notice of the discharge from or death in the service of such enlisted man: *Provided*, That in the case of any dependent of an enlisted man in active service on the date of enactment of this act, if application is filed for a monthly family allowance within 6 months after such date of enactment or within such longer period as may be prescribed in special cases by the Secretary of the department concerned, the period for which such family allowance shall be paid shall begin with the date on which such dependent first becomes entitled thereto under section 101: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy may, by regulations prescribed by them jointly, fix the dates of commencement and termination of any such family allowance on any dates not more than 1 month before or 1 month after the dates above prescribed. Such regulations shall in no event provide for the payment of such allowances for any period prior to the first day of the first calendar month following the date of enactment of

this act or for any period when the United States is not engaged in a war declared by Congress and which is more than 6 months later than the date of termination of any such war. Any allowances which accrue under this title for the period preceding the first day of the fourth calendar month following the date of its enactment shall not be actually paid until after the first day of such fourth calendar month.

Sec. 108. In any case in which any allotment from the pay of an enlisted man is already in effect at the time a monthly family allowance becomes payable under this title to a dependent or dependents of such enlisted man, such allotment may be continued, modified, or discontinued in accordance with such regulations as may be prescribed by the head of the department concerned.

Sec. 109. Any family allowance to which any dependent or dependents of any enlisted man is entitled under the provisions of this title shall be paid on behalf of such dependent or dependents to any person who may be designated by such enlisted man unless the Secretary of the department concerned determines that the person so designated is not an appropriate payee. In any case in which the Secretary of the department concerned determines that the person so designated is not an appropriate payee or in any case in which the enlisted man has not designated a payee, such allowance shall be paid on behalf of such dependent or dependents to such person as may be designated in regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the department concerned.

Sec. 110. (a) Any family allowance granted under the provisions of this title to the dependent or dependents of any enlisted man shall continue to be paid irrespective of the pay accruing to such enlisted man.

(b) In case of the desertion or imprisonment of any enlisted man to the dependent or dependents of whom a family allowance has been granted under the provisions of this title, the family allowance thereafter payable to such dependent or dependents and the reduction of or charge to pay of such enlisted man shall be determined in accordance with such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the department concerned.

(c) In any case in which an enlisted man is entitled to receive or to have credited to his account pay and allowances for any period under the act of March 7, 1942 (Public Law 490, 77th Cong.), such enlisted man shall be deemed to be an enlisted man during such period for the purposes of this title.

(d) Nothing contained in this act shall be construed to modify the act approved March 7, 1942 (Public Law 490, 77th Cong.).

Sec. 111. This title shall be administered by the Secretary of War in its application to enlisted men of the Army of the United States and the dependents of such enlisted men and shall be administered by the Secretary of the Navy in its application to enlisted men of the United States Navy, the Marine Corps, and the Coast Guard, and the dependents of such enlisted men. Said Secretaries are authorized to prescribe jointly or severally such regulations as they may deem necessary to enable them to carry out the provisions of this title and to delegate to such officers or employees of their respective departments as they may designate any of their functions under this title.

Sec. 112. The determination of all facts, including the fact of dependency, which it shall be necessary to determine in the administration of this title shall be made by the Secretary of the department concerned and such determination shall be final and conclusive for all purposes and shall not be subject to review in any court or by any accounting officer of the Government. The Secretary of the department concerned may at any time on the basis of new evidence or for other good cause reconsider or modify any such deter-

mination, and may waive the recovery of any money erroneously paid under this title whenever he finds that such recovery would be against equity and good conscience. The General Accounting Office shall not refuse to allow credit in the accounts of any disbursing officer for any erroneous payment or overpayment made by him in carrying out the provisions of this title unless such erroneous payment or overpayment was made by him as the result of his gross negligence or with the intent to defraud the United States. No recovery shall be made from any officer authorizing any erroneous payment or overpayment under this title unless such payment was authorized by him as the result of his gross negligence or with the intent to defraud the United States.

Sec. 113. Any appropriations heretofore or hereafter made to the department concerned for the pay of enlisted men shall be available for the payment of the family allowances payable under the provisions of this title.

Sec. 114. The Director of the Selective Service System is authorized and directed to cooperate with the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy by providing them with such information in the possession of, or available to, the Selective Service System as may be necessary to enable them to efficiently administer the provisions of this title.

Sec. 115. The monthly family allowances payable under the provisions of this title shall not be assignable; shall not be subject to the claims of creditors of any person to whom or on behalf of whom they are paid; and shall not be liable to attachment, levy, or seizure by or under any legal or equitable process whatever.

Sec. 116. Whoever shall obtain or receive any money, check, or family allowance under this title, without being entitled thereto and with intent to defraud, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$2,000, or by imprisonment for not more than 1 year, or both.

Sec. 117. Whoever in any claim for family allowance or in any document required by this title or by regulation made under this title makes any statement of a material fact knowing it to be false, shall be guilty of perjury and shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000, or by imprisonment for not more than 2 years, or both.

Sec. 118. Any person who has been entitled to payment of a family allowance under this title and whose entitlement to payment of such allowance has ceased shall, if he thereafter accepts payment of such allowance with the intent to defraud, be punished by a fine of not more than \$2,000, or by imprisonment for not more than 1 year, or both.

Sec. 119. No part of any amount paid pursuant to the provisions of this title shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with any family allowance payable under this title, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000.

Sec. 120. As used in this title—

(a) The term "wife" means a lawful wife.

(b) The term "former wife divorced" means a former wife divorced who has not remarried and to whom alimony has been decreed and is still payable.

(c) The term "child" includes—

(1) A legitimate child;

(2) A child legally adopted;

(3) A stepchild, if a member of the man's household, including a stepchild who continues as a member of the man's household after death of the mother or termination of the marriage; and

(4) An illegitimate child, but only if the man has been judicially ordered or decreed to contribute to such child's support; has

been judicially decreed to be the putative father of such child; or, has acknowledged under oath in writing, that he is the father of such child.

(d) The term "grandchild" means a child as above defined of a child as above defined.

(e) The term "parent" includes father and mother, grandfather and grandmother, stepfather and stepmother, father and mother through adoption, either of the person in the service or of the spouse, and persons who, for a period of not less than 1 year prior to the man's enlistment or induction, stood in loco parentis to the man concerned.

(f) The terms "brother" and "sister" include brothers and sisters of the half blood as well as those of the whole blood, stepbrothers and stepsisters, and brothers and sisters through adoption.

(g) The terms "child," "grandchild," "brother," and "sister" are limited to unmarried persons either (1) under 18 years of age, or (2) of any age, if incapable of support by reason of mental or physical defect.

(h) The terms "pay" and "base pay" mean base pay and longevity pay only.

(i) The terms "man" and "enlisted man" mean any enlisted individual of the fourth, fifth, sixth, or seventh grade in any of the services mentioned in section 101 of this act, but does not include any member of the Limited Service Marine Corps Reserve, the Philippine Army, the Philippine Scouts, the insular force of the Navy, the Samoan native guard or band of the Navy, or the Samoan reserve force of the Marine Corps.

(j) The term "department concerned" means the War Department or the Navy Department, whichever may be the appropriate one in the particular case.

#### TITLE II

SEC. 201. (a) Paragraph (1) of section 5 (e) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"(1) The President is authorized, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to provide for the deferment from training and service under this act in the land and naval forces of the United States of any or all categories of those men whose employment in industry, agriculture, or other occupations or employment, or whose activity in other endeavors, is found in accordance with section 10 (a) (2) to be necessary to the maintenance of the national health, safety, or interest. The President is also authorized, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to provide for the deferment from training and service under this act in the land and naval forces of the United States (1) of any or all categories of those men in a status with respect to persons dependent upon them for support which renders their deferment advisable, and (2) of any or all categories of those men found to be physically, mentally, or morally deficient or defective. For the purpose of determining whether or not the deferment of men is advisable because of their status with respect to persons dependent upon them for support, any allowances which are payable by the United States to the dependents of persons serving in the land or naval forces of the United States shall be taken into consideration but the fact that such allowances are payable shall not be deemed conclusively to remove the grounds for deferment when the dependency is based upon financial considerations and shall not be deemed to remove the grounds for deferment when the dependency is based upon other than financial considerations and cannot be eliminated by financial assistance to the dependents. The President is also authorized, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to provide for the deferment from training and service under this act in the land and naval forces of the United States of any or all categories of those men who have wives or children, or wives and children, with whom they maintain a bona fide family relationship

in their homes. No deferment from such training and service shall be made in the case of any individual except upon the basis of the status of such individual, and no such deferment shall be made of individuals by occupational groups or of groups of individuals in any plant or institution. Rules and regulations issued pursuant to this subsection shall include provisions requiring that there be posted in a conspicuous place at the office of each local board a list setting forth the names and classifications of those men who have been classified by such local board."

(b) Section 15 of such act, as amended, is amended by striking out subsection (c) thereof.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, the bill provides for family allowances of men who are in the service. We divided all dependents into two classes, class A and class B. Class A consists of wives and children, generally speaking, and class B of parents, brothers, sisters, and other dependents. Class A dependents are involuntary, that is they are taken care of on petition by the enlisted man, by his family, or by some other person, but no dependency deductions are made from a soldier's pay for class B dependents.

The amounts paid to class A dependents are as follows: The wife, if she has no children, receives \$28 from the Treasury, and \$22 is deducted from the pay of the enlisted man, making a total of \$50 for a wife without children. For a wife with one child, \$22 is deducted from the soldier's pay, and \$40 is paid from the Treasury, amounting in all to \$62 for the wife and one child. Then \$10 is allowed for each additional child.

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

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I yield.

Mr. PEPPER. There is no limitation in the bill to the effect that a wife or a dependent person may not work in order to get those benefits, is there? The allowances are independent of whether or not the dependent person is employed?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Yes; they are independent. They do not go into the basis of need. The soldier, his wife, or dependents, or some outside person, may apply. That is not true, however, of class B dependency. In that case the soldier himself must make the application.

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

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I yield.

Mr. PEPPER. Once he made application and the application was allowed, the wife, dependent mother, or other dependent might try to get a job and supplement his or her income up to a basis which would sustain a decent standard of living, and still not be cut off from the allowance.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. That is correct. There is nothing of that kind in the bill.

Mr. PEPPER. One further question: Does the bill contain any provision with reference to the Government paying half, or a part, of the soldier's insurance premiums, and requiring all enlisted men to take a \$10,000 insurance policy?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. No. We had such a provision in the bill at one time, but it was eliminated when we dis-

covered that it would place a burden of \$25,000,000,000 on the Federal Treasury.

Mr. PEPPER. Twenty-five billion dollars?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Twenty-five billion dollars would be the cost to the Treasury, as estimated by the Veterans' Administration. When we discovered that, we eliminated the provision from the bill. We tried to work out a compromise with the soldiers' pay bill by providing for a paid-up war-risk insurance policy of \$10,000; but when we discovered that the premiums usually collected from the soldiers were only token payments, and that the Treasury had to put up 80 percent in addition, we had to drop it.

Mr. PEPPER. In World War No. 1 the soldier paid \$6.50 a month, I believe.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. There is a separate provision of that kind. A soldier can now obtain \$10,000 of insurance.

Mr. PEPPER. For about the same price?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. For an average of 67 cents a thousand a month, or \$6.70 for \$10,000.

Mr. MALONEY and Mr. LEE addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Colorado yield, and if so, to whom?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I think the Senator from Connecticut was on his feet first. I yield to the Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. MALONEY. If I correctly understand the questions of the Senator from Florida and the answers, I understand that no basis of need is to apply in the case of the B classification.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. In the case of the B classification there is a limitation of \$50; and there is a limitation that only the enlisted man himself may decide to make the payment.

Mr. MALONEY. I wish the Senator would elaborate on that point just a little, because on the basis of that explanation it appears that the mere application of a veteran in the B classification would enable his dependents to receive up to \$50 a month.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. However, he would have to pay his part.

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

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. First I wish to satisfy the Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. TAFT. I believe I could satisfy him by reading the provision.

Mr. MALONEY. All I ask is clarification. I am not as yet offering any opposition.

Mr. TAFT. The class B provision is that the dependent must be found by the Secretary to be dependent on such enlisted man for a substantial portion of his support. There is no such requirement in the case of the class A dependent; but there is an express requirement of actual dependency in the case of class B dependents.

Mr. MALONEY. I thank the Senator. That is what I wanted to know.

Let me ask if the bill would apply only to enlisted men?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. The bill would apply only to the four lowest grades of enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Ma-

rine Corps, and Coast Guard, men who, under the terms of the pay bill which we had before us earlier in the day, would receive \$78 a month or less. It would apply only to them.

Mr. MALONEY. I thank the Senator.  
Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I yield.

Mr. GEORGE. Let me ask the Senator if the terms of the bill would apply to a foster mother or foster father?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Yes; if they were dependent. The bill would also apply to a grandfather or grandmother.

Mr. GEORGE. As I understand, the bill would apply to anyone standing in loco parentis.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. That is correct.

Mr. PEPPER. Even a brother or sister?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Even a brother or sister.

It has been discovered that 65 percent of the registrants are deferred on account of dependency, and that 59 percent of the registrants are married.

At the time we were considering this bill, after it was referred to the committee, the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] introduced a bill which had for its purpose the classification of dependents. It set up 7 categories of dependents. We had that bill under consideration. Under the terms of the bill of the Senator from Ohio, a man with only a wife would be taken for service before a man with a wife and child. Other categories were established. The committee, in considering the Taft bill, or the Taft amendment, decided that 7 categories would not cover all the situations. Perhaps 700 would not. So the strait-jacket features of the Taft amendment were eliminated, and there was substituted an amendment whereby the Selective Service Administrator would set up categories by regulation. The Senator from Ohio agreed that, while that was not quite satisfactory to him, he would accept it.

I wish to make it perfectly clear that the family allowance bill does not eliminate dependency as a cause for deferment. The selective service boards must still make the decision. Their powers with respect to dependency would not be changed in any way.

The bill has been given a great deal of consideration by the legislative counsel of the Senate, and by the legal experts in the War and Navy Departments. They have sat in with us, and we have very carefully worked out the details. We do not think there are any technical legal difficulties left in the bill. We think we have ironed them all out.

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

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I yield.

Mr. ELLENDER. As I understand, the Government would put up \$28, and the soldier \$22, if he had a wife?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. That is for class A dependency.

Mr. ELLENDER. To what extent would the soldier contribute for each child?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. In class A he would not contribute any more. He

would contribute \$22, and if there were a wife the Government would put up \$28 for the wife, \$12 for the first child, and \$10 for each additional child. That is in class A.

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

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. In addition to dependents in class A, if a soldier should apply for an allowance in class B for a mother or father, or both, how much would he put up in addition out of his pay?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. If he were in class A he would put up \$5. If he had no class A dependency, he would put up \$22.

Mr. BARKLEY. Would he put up \$5 for each dependent?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. No. He would contribute for class B dependents.

Mr. BARKLEY. If he had both class A and class B dependents the most that would be taken out of his pay would be \$27?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Yes.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I wish to speak for a few moments in support of the bill. On the 5th of March I introduced a bill to provide a somewhat larger compulsory allowance, based on the World War Act. Perhaps I should call attention to the fact that the introduction of that bill in the Senate preceded this bill by some 6 weeks. I am pleased that the committee has seen fit very largely to adopt the figures which were contained in my bill, which were approximately \$10 a month more than those provided in the pending bill when it was first introduced.

It seems to me that some such legislation is absolutely essential. In Ohio many men with dependents have already been drafted. A man may have a wife and children, or possibly a wife who is working at the time he is drafted. Perhaps a child is born later, so that his wife can no longer work.

I have had called to my attention in letters nearly every week additional cases in which the wife and children of enlisted men serving in the Army today are absolutely without support of any kind and are seeking relief from the local authorities. I do not think there is any question about the necessity for the bill. It will become more and more necessary, because more and more we shall be taking men with wives and children to make up the Army of the United States. The last estimate made by General Marshall was that by the end of this year he hopes to have four and a half million men in the Army. In order to do so he will have to take everybody in class 1-A, and possibly others.

I think the Senate would be very much interested in reading the latter part of the report of the committee in this case, because the committee discusses at some length the requirements, and how long it will be before we shall have to take men with dependents. The committee concludes—and I think its conclusion is largely based upon information supplied by the Selective Service organization—that it will be possibly 7 or 8 months before we shall have to go to the dependent classes to obtain more men for the Army.

Before that time, or at that time, we shall be faced with the question whether we want to take men with dependents, or whether we want to draft boys 19 years of age, or even 18 years of age.

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

Mr. TAFT. I yield.

Mr. PEPPER. I have been rather surprised—almost shocked—at the number of persons who have told me of men with wives and children who have already been taken by the draft boards. The other afternoon in Washington I was riding in a taxicab with a man who said, "I am going into the Army next week or the week after." He commented about it. He had a wife and three children. I find that the draft boards in various parts of the country have different rules on the subject. I am rather surprised at the number of cases in which men with wives and children have already been called. I do not know whether that is the intention.

Mr. TAFT. I think that is very generally true.

That brings me to the second part of the bill, title II, which is an amendment of the Selective Service law itself.

Some time ago I introduced a bill to provide definite classes of draftees, and a uniform rule. After all, what people protest most about is the unequal administration of the law by the various draft boards. Two things in particular have come to my attention. A draft board on one side of the street will draft any man with a wife who is working. Another draft board will not draft any man with a wife, because the board says that to some extent she is dependent, even though she may be working. Other boards say that she is not dependent if she can work. Still other boards say that she is not dependent if she has worked in the past and is not working now, because that proves that she could go back to work, whereas a woman who does not know how to do anything remains dependent, and her husband cannot be drafted. There is complete inequality; and it seems to me that the whole question of trying to decide whether a woman is dependent because she can work is one which should be entirely eliminated.

Furthermore, I do not believe that married men over 30 years of age should be drafted until everyone else has been drafted. Married men over 30 years of age with wives and children will presumably have risen to some important place in their various industrial classifications and in their communities. They are better suited to their present jobs than they would be to work in the Army. We have sufficient young men to take care of the needs of the armed forces; and yet I suppose every Senator has a procession of men in the older classification coming here and trying to get commissions because they think they are to be drafted. They should be told to go back home and do their jobs, which they know how to do; or, if their present jobs are not jobs in connection with the war effort, they should be told to get such jobs, and to give up the idea of trying to get into the Army when they have wives and children to support at home.

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

Mr. TAFT. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. When I was at home last week I was asked why there is no certainty as to what registrants shall be called from the various classes, when they are to be called, and whether those who have no wives and children shall be called first, and then the registrants who have wives but whose wives are self-supporting, and so on down the line until the class of men the Senator from Ohio has just mentioned is reached—men 30 years of age or over with wives and children. Complaint has been made to me that there has seemed to be too much uncertainty under the present law about when the registrants would be called. They are perfectly willing to go when they are needed, but they would like to have the authorities clear up the uncertainty regarding when they have to go.

Has the Senator from Ohio received any similar complaints?

Mr. TAFT. That is exactly the kind of complaint I receive. That is why I introduced a bill to provide that one class be taken, then another class, until we have exhausted the various classes. Resort should not be had to the older men with families until all other classes have been exhausted. I introduced the bill as an amendment to the Johnson bill.

The committee has followed my plan, and that is why I am strong for the bill. The bill would not establish the classifications, but would give authority to the Director of the Selective Service System, with the President's approval, to make the classifications. I am most hopeful that when the bill is passed those classifications will be made.

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

Mr. TAFT. I yield to the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. The Selective Service Administrator has assured us that he will make those classifications so as to clarify the situation of men with dependents who are waiting to be called.

Mr. McKELLAR. I think that is highly desirable, and I am glad to know it.

Mr. TAFT. Yesterday I received a letter from a man 33 years of age, with a wife and three children. He said:

I have been classified 1-A, and I expect to be drafted next week. I have been fairly successful and have accumulated enough money so that I have an independent income of \$100 a month.

Although he is married and has three children, and is 33 years of age, he is going to be drafted, when many single men have not yet been drafted into the Army.

I believe that the classifications as to age and family status are more important than the question of dependency, and much easier to determine. The attempt to determine dependency has resulted in much inequality, dissatisfaction, and unfairness. Roughly speaking, I think we should take first all the men who are unmarried or who were married since the draft, because we do not want to agree that marriage after the draft should exempt a man who knew he was subject

to the draft. Second, when we go into the question of dependents, I think we might well draft the men with B dependents—father or mother—who could be properly taken care of by allowances, before we draft the men with families. That, I understand, is also General Hershey's view. Then possibly we might draft the men who are married but without children, and whose wives, at least presumably, can live on the allowance or go to work and make further provision for their support; next married men under 30 years of age; and in the last group married men over 30 years of age with dependent children.

All the figures show that we would not have to use the men coming in the last group, and that the men over 30 years of age with families should be told to get into war work at home and meet the vast demands for industrial workers.

This bill does not materially affect the question of industrial deferment. It is essential that the whole question of manpower be considered, and that the Director of the Selective Service System and the new Manpower Board provide a plan.

The law was intended to be a selective-service law. We should take for the Army the men who are best fitted for the Army and least needed at home, and who will cost us less by reason of dependency allowances. I believe that the bill would permit General Hershey to make the classification in a sound manner. I did not know that the bill was coming up today. Next week I shall present a more detailed table of the figures which I have, relative to men in the various classifications, showing how far down we shall have to go if we want an Army of four and a half million, an Army of 8,000,000, or an Army of 10,000,000, whatever it may be. I hope I can furnish to the Senate the figures which will show somewhat more clearly what our present manpower situation is.

In the meantime, Mr. President, I think the committee should be commended for what it has done. I very much hope that the bill will pass.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have the report of the committee printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the report (No. 1431) was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2467) to provide family allowances for the dependents of enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard of the United States, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with an amendment and recommend that the bill as amended do pass.

The purpose of this legislation is to provide for the payment to the dependents of the lower four grades of enlisted men in the armed forces of sums which will enable them to at least partially defray their living expenses. The bill has been completely rewritten by the committee and varies in many respects from the bill as introduced. As introduced, title I of the bill provided for the payment to dependents of definite sums by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, and title II authorized the Federal Security Administrator to supplement those sums by the payment to de-

pendents of additional sums sufficient to provide them with reasonable subsistences. No limitation was placed upon the amounts of the supplementary payments which might be made by the Administrator. After careful consideration of this proposal, the committee has determined that it would be inadvisable to provide for the making of supplementary payments and has eliminated the original title II provisions from the bill. Elimination of the title II provisions has, in the opinion of the committee and of the representatives of the War and Navy Departments, made it advisable to increase the amounts of the payments to be made by such Departments. Consequently, the reported bill provides for the payment by the War and Navy Departments of sums which are, in several instances, larger than those provided for by the bill as introduced.

Title I of the reported bill provides for the payment of family allowances by the Government to the dependent or dependents of enlisted men of the lowest four grades in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard. Enlisted men of the first three grades who have dependents are entitled under existing law to receive Government quarters or a rental allowance in lieu thereof. The enlisted men to whose dependents allowances would be payable are those men who, under the provisions of the pending pay bill (S. 2025), would receive base pay at the rate of \$78 per month, or less. The family allowances would be payable for the period beginning with the first day of the first calendar month after the date of enactment of the bill and ending 6 months after the termination of the war.

The family allowance payable under the bill to the dependent or dependents of an enlisted man will consist of a sum to be deducted from his pay and a sum to be contributed by the Government. The amount of the family allowance payable to the dependent or dependents of an enlisted man will depend upon the number of such dependents and their relationship to the enlisted man.

For the purposes of the bill, dependents are divided into two classes, class A and class B. Class A dependents include wives, children, and former wives divorced who have not remarried and to whom alimony has been decreed and is still payable. Class B dependents include parents, grandparents, grandchildren, brothers, and sisters. The family allowances payable to class A dependents are payable upon the application of the enlisted man, the dependents, or any other person on behalf of such dependents. The family allowances payable to class B dependents are payable only upon the application of the enlisted man, except that in any case where it is impracticable for the enlisted man to make application, the Secretary of the Department concerned is authorized to permit application to be made by or on behalf of such dependents. Family allowances payable to class B dependents can be terminated at any time by the enlisted man.

The amount of the Government contribution to the family allowance payable in the case of an enlisted man who has a wife but no child is \$28. The amount of the Government contribution to a wife and one child is \$40. An additional \$10 would be contributed by the Government for each additional child. The amount of the Government contribution in the case of an enlisted man who has no wife but one child is \$20. The amount of the Government contribution in the case of an enlisted man who has two children but no wife is \$30. An additional \$10 would be added to the \$30 for each child in excess of two. The Government contribution to a former wife divorced is \$20.

The Government contribution in the case of an enlisted man who has one parent is \$15, and in the case of an enlisted man who has

two parents is \$25. An additional \$5 would be contributed by the Government for each grandchild, brother, or sister which such enlisted man has who is a class B dependent, except that the amount of the Government contribution to class B dependents is limited to \$50.

The deduction from the pay of an enlisted man to whose dependent or dependents a family allowance is paid will be \$22 if all of such dependents are of either class A or class B and \$27 if such dependents include dependents of both classes. The amount of the family allowance which comes from the pay of the enlisted man will, in the case of an enlisted man who has dependents who are all of one class, be distributed to such dependents in the same proportion in which the Government contribution to the family allowance is distributed. In the case of an enlisted man who has both class A and class B dependents, who are receiving a family allowance, the amount of such allowance which comes from his pay will be so distributed that \$22 of it will go to his class A dependents and the remaining \$5 will go to his class B dependents.

The following table indicates the amounts payable in some of the most typical cases:

	Government contribution	From soldier's pay	Total
To class A:			
Wife, if no child.....	\$28	\$22	\$50
Wife with 1 child.....	40	22	62
Wife with 2 children.....	50	22	72
To class B if there is no class A dependent:			
1 parent.....	15	22	37
2 parents.....	25	22	47
1 parent and 1 sister.....	20	22	42
1 parent and 2 sisters.....	25	22	47
To class B if there is also a class A dependent:			
1 parent.....	15	5	20
2 parents.....	25	5	30
1 parent and 1 sister.....	20	5	25
1 parent and 2 sisters.....	25	5	30

Family allowances are payable for the period beginning on the day on which application therefor is filed or the date on which the dependent or dependents first become entitled thereto, whichever is later, and ending on the day on which the disbursing officer receives notice of a change in status of the enlisted man which terminates the right to receive such allowances. However, in order to fully protect the dependents of enlisted men who will be in the service on the date of enactment of the bill, it is provided that the Secretary of the department concerned may pay the allowances for the entire period for which allowances are payable, if such men file applications for payment of family allowances within 6 months after the date of enactment of the bill or even within a longer period in cases which are determined by the Secretary to merit special consideration. It was deemed necessary by the committee to make special provision for such men because of the fact that many of them will be serving in distant places upon the date the bill is enacted into law and will not be able to promptly file applications for the granting of family allowances. The bill expressly provides that, even though family allowances are payable for the period beginning with the first day of the first calendar month following the date of enactment, such allowances shall not actually be paid until after the first day of the fourth calendar month following the date of enactment. While the committee was aware of the fact that there are quite a few cases in which it would be most desirable to have the allowances paid sooner, it has been guided by the advice of representatives of the War and Navy Departments to the effect that it would be impossible to provide the necessary administrative machinery for making the payments until the later date.

The family allowances payable on behalf of the dependents of any enlisted man will be payable to such persons as may be designated by such man unless the Secretary of the Department concerned finds that the persons so designated are not appropriate payees. In the latter case, and in cases where no designations of payees are made, the allowances will be payable on behalf of the dependents to such persons as may be designated in regulations prescribed by the Departments concerned.

The allowances will be paid by the War Department and the Navy Department. The bill provides that all determinations of facts made by the Secretaries of those Departments in carrying out the allowance provisions shall be final and conclusive, and shall not be subject to review by accounting officers of the Government or the courts. It is recognized by the committee that since entitlement to family allowances and the amounts of such allowances are based upon facts which may change rapidly, and since changes in those facts cannot in all cases be rapidly communicated to disbursing and authorizing officers, it is inevitable that some erroneous payments and overpayments of family allowances will be made. Therefore, the bill relieves disbursing and authorizing officers from responsibility for erroneous payments and overpayments in all cases except those in which the erroneous payments and overpayments are due to the gross negligence of such officers or an intent on their part to defraud the United States.

Since the purpose of the bill is to provide for the payment to families of enlisted men of sums which are necessary to enable them to meet living expenses, the bill provides that family allowances shall not be assignable, subject to the claims of creditors, or liable to seizure under any legal or equitable process.

Title II of the bill amends the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940. In view of the allowances provided by this bill for the dependents of enlisted men in the service, it is necessary to reconsider the policy with respect to the deferment of men from service on the grounds of dependency. Under existing law, registrants can be deferred for dependency only if they have dependents who are dependent for support in a reasonable manner upon income earned by the registrant. The allowances provided for by the present bill would to some extent, at least, discharge the financial responsibilities to such dependents of any registrants who might be inducted. It therefore becomes necessary to consider the extent to which allowances payable under this bill shall be deemed to prevent deferment on grounds of dependency and to determine the basis on which men with dependents shall be deferred.

It is estimated that about 65 percent of the registrants classified by the Selective Service System so far have been deferred on account of dependency and placed in class III. Most of this number—about 59 percent of the total registrants classified—are married. Thus it appears that most of the men who have been deferred for dependency are married. It is also true that most of the married men who have been classified have been deferred because they have dependents.

It is the view of the committee that the enactment of this legislation providing for family allowances should not automatically remove the grounds for the deferment of the men in class III. There are a number of reasons for this. In many instances the family allowances provided by the bill will not be sufficient to furnish adequate support for the dependents. The induction of men with dependents to whom allowances must be paid will also substantially increase the costs to the Government for maintaining the military forces. Moreover, it is the view of the committee that married men should generally be

deferred until after single men who have no grounds for deferment have been inducted. Married men are normally the heads of families and normally have dependents. The committee believes it is obvious that their induction into military service will more seriously disrupt the family life of the Nation and is more likely to result in hardships than the induction of single men.

Senator TAFT recently introduced a bill (S. 2510) which was considered by the committee in connection with the pending bill. Senator Taft's bill provided for the classification and deferment of men on the basis of their age, marital status, and status with respect to children. While the principle of Senator TAFT's bill appealed strongly to the committee, it appeared to the committee that it was impracticable to attempt to set up rigid classifications by legislation. The infinite variety of situations which are met in classifying registrants and the uncertainty as to the requirements which will have to be met in the future by the Selective Service System make it necessary to retain administrative flexibility in the system of classification.

Consequently, the bill as reported by the committee amends the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 so as to confer upon the President, acting through the Selective Service System, authority to defer any or all categories of those men who have wives or children, or wives and children, with whom they maintain a bona fide family relationship in their homes. This deferment may be made without regard to financial dependency and may be made notwithstanding the fact that family allowances are provided by the Government. This provision of the bill, together with the provisions of existing law which authorize deferment by age groups, would permit the classification and deferment of men on a basis similar to that set forth in Senator TAFT's bill; however, flexibility is retained which will permit the making of such administrative changes as experience shows to be necessary in any such classification.

The bill leaves in existing law the authority to defer men because they have dependents and eliminates the present definition of the term "dependent" from the law. Thus, those men who do not have wives or children but who do have other dependents may continue to be deferred because of such other dependents. The bill provides that in determining whether they shall continue to be deferred because of such dependents, the allowances payable by the United States to such dependents shall be taken into consideration but shall not be deemed conclusively to remove the grounds for deferment when the dependency is of a financial nature and shall not be deemed to remove the grounds for deferment when the dependency is not based on financial considerations and cannot be eliminated by financial assistance. Thus the men who do not have wives or children but who have been contributing financial assistance to other dependents would not continue to be entitled to deferment because of their financial assistance to such dependents if such financial assistance amounted to less than the allowances which would be payable to such dependents under this bill. If such financial assistance amounted to more than such allowances, the question of whether the allowances would be sufficient to remove the grounds for deferment would be determined by the local boards.

The situation which will exist with respect to men in class III if these amendments are enacted into law may be summarized as follows:

1. Registrant having wife or child, or wife and child, may be deferred whether or not the wife or child, or wife and child, are financially dependent on him, provided registrant is maintaining a bona fide family

relationship in his home with such wife or child, or wife and child. Regulations would undoubtedly continue to prohibit deferment on such grounds if marriage took place on or after December 8, 1941, or at a time when induction was imminent.

2. Registrant who has been contributing from his pay to the support of a parent, brother, sister, divorced wife, separated wife, etc., and who would be entitled to deferment on the ground of financial dependency if the allotment and allowance legislation were not enacted, will be deferred only if the payments under the allotment and allowance legislation plus income from such person's employment and private property, including registrant's property, will not afford reasonable subsistence to such person.

Therefore, after the dependents' allowances legislation takes effect, only two general types of persons will be entitled to remain in class III, namely: (1) Registrants with wives or children or wives and children, provided there is a bona fide family relationship in the home and provided marriage took place before the declaration of war and at a time when induction was not imminent; and (2) registrants with purely financial dependents after amounts payable under the allotment and allowance are taken into consideration and it is determined that the dependents will not be afforded reasonable subsistence from such payments plus income from other sources. Under this legislation there may also be deferred the relatively few cases where a person is dependent in fact upon the registrant for support other than financial support and other than purely on the basis of husband and wife or father and child relationship.

It is the opinion of the committee that these groups should not be touched until substantially all the 1-A men, including those classified in 1-A from those reaching age from time to time and those to be reclassified out of class III when this act takes effect, have been inducted, and until the Director of Selective Service shall issue further instructions to local boards. When it becomes necessary to take additional men, and hence to take some of the married men retained in class III, the Director of Selective Service may provide for reclassifying some categories before others. For example, it may be deemed advisable at that time to take substantially all men with wives but no children, before taking any of the men with wives and children, or children only. It may also be deemed advisable to take family men who are not engaged in war-effort work before taking family men who are engaged in war-effort work. Further differentiation also may be deemed advisable.

The committee believe, in view of the best available estimates as to the number of 1-A men who will be available and as to the requirements of the armed forces, that it will not be necessary for at least 8 or 9 months from the present time to actually induct men from the groups which will be retained in class III after this legislation takes effect. It should be pointed out that there is no certainty that these estimates are accurate. Also, these estimates contemplate final and complete classification of all registrants between the ages liable for service who will have registered up until that time. Consequently, in addition to allowing some leeway for error, full leeway should be allowed for the number of registrants whose cases will be still pending final classification because of appeal, physical examination, or other reasons.

In this connection it should be taken into consideration that a continuous supply of men to the armed forces must be maintained without interruption, and that the Selective Service System must have the authority and must arrange to have available sufficient pools of additional men some months prior to the time the existing supplies will be exhausted according to such estimates. It appears that

the only sources from which the additional men may be obtained are the deferred classes or the age groups not yet liable for service. This means that after the expiration of some 8 or 9 months, on the basis of present estimates, it will be necessary to begin the induction of family men who have been deferred, unless prior to that time men below the ages now liable for military service have been made liable for such service. It will also be necessary for the Selective Service System to make arrangements to have the necessary men available some considerable time in advance of the time that their actual induction is expected to be necessary.

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

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The bill (S. 2467) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### AUTHORIZATION FOR APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE TO REPORT, ETC.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that during the recess or adjournment of the Senate, following today's session, the Committee on Appropriations be authorized to file reports on bills or resolutions before it, and to file a motion to suspend the rule in order that it may offer a legislative amendment if such be found necessary.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### AUTHORIZATION FOR SIGNING OF BILLS, ETC.

Mr. BARKLEY. I ask unanimous consent that during the recess or adjournment of the Senate following today's session, the Presiding Officer of the Senate be authorized to sign bills and resolutions ready for his signature, and that the Secretary of the Senate be authorized to receive messages from the House of Representatives.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### EXECUTIVE SESSION

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

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

#### EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SPENCER in the chair) 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

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. CONNALLY, from the Committee on Finance:

Adrian Pool, of El Paso, Tex., to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 24, with headquarters at El Paso, Tex. (reappointment).

By Mr. WAGNER, from the Committee on Banking and Currency:

Ganson Purcell, of New York, to be a member of the Securities and Exchange Commission for the term expiring June 5, 1947 (reappointment).

Mr. O'MAHONEY, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

Ernest K. Kai, of Hawaii, to be judge of the fifth circuit, circuit courts, Territory of Hawaii, vice Carrick H. Buck, who has been appointed to the first circuit court, Territory of Hawaii.

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

John B. Colpoys, of the District of Columbia, to be United States marshal for the District of Columbia. (Mr. Colpoys is now serving in this office under an appointment which expired April 28, 1942.)

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

Rear Admiral John H. Hoover to be a vice admiral in the Navy, for temporary service, to rank from the 25th day of May 1942 and to continue during his assignment as commander of the Caribbean Sea frontier; and

Capt. Oscar C. Badger, to be a rear admiral in the Navy, for temporary service, to rank from April 24, 1942.

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

Sundry postmasters.

#### SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION—NOMINATION OF GANSON PURCELL

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, earlier today I reported favorably from the Committee on Banking and Currency the nomination of Ganson Purcell, of New York, to be a member of the Securities and Exchange Commission. He has been a member for 2 years. His nomination was previously formally confirmed by the Senate. Unless the nomination is confirmed today he will be out of office tomorrow, and it is my understanding that the Senate may not meet again until next Monday. So I ask unanimous consent that the nomination be now confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The nomination will be stated.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Ganson Purcell, of New York, to be a member of the Securities and Exchange Commission for the term expiring June 5, 1947. (Reappointment.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the nomination? The Chair hears none. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

Mr. WAGNER. I ask that the President be immediately notified.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the President will be immediately notified.

If there be no further reports of committees, the clerk will state the nominations on the Executive Calendar.

#### POSTMASTERS

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations of postmasters.

Mr. McKELLAR. I ask that the nominations of postmasters be confirmed en bloc, and that the President be immediately notified of the confirmations.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the postmaster nominations are confirmed en bloc; and without objection, the President will be notified forthwith.

This completes the Executive Calendar.

## ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY

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

The motion was agreed to; and (at 4 o'clock and 58 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Monday, June 8, 1942, at 12 o'clock noon.

## NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate June 4, 1942:

## UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

James O. Day, of Mississippi, to be United States attorney for the northern district of Mississippi, vice George T. Mitchell, term expired.

## REGISTER OF THE LAND OFFICE

Loraine Rollins, of Wyoming, to be register of the land office at Evanston, Wyo. Reappointment.

## APPOINTMENT IN THE NAVY

Capt. Frederick C. Sherman to be a rear admiral in the Navy, for temporary service, to rank from the 3d day of April 1942.

## APPOINTMENT IN THE REGULAR ARMY

To be first lieutenant, Medical Corps, with rank from date of appointment

Capt. Jess Franklin Gamble, Medical Corps Reserve.

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

## TO QUARTERMASTER CORPS

Lt. Col. Douglas Horace Rubinstein, Infantry (temporary colonel), with rank from November 20, 1941.

## TO FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Maj. James Clarke Carter, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from July 1, 1940.

## TO CAVALRY

Col. Edwin Noel Hardy, Quartermaster Corps, with rank from July 1, 1940.

## TO COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

Maj. Clarence Henry Schabacker, Quartermaster Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from July 1, 1940.

## TO AIR CORPS

Second Lt. Robert Huff Edger, Quartermaster Corps, with rank from June 11, 1941.

## PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY

To be lieutenant colonels with rank from June 4, 1942

Maj. Arthur Lee Shreve, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).

Maj. George Raymond Connor, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).

Maj. Newman Raiford Laughinghouse, Air Corps (temporary colonel).

Maj. Patrick Henry Timothy, Jr., Corps of Engineers (temporary colonel).

Maj. Hugh John Casey, Corps of Engineers (temporary brigadier general).

Maj. Patrick Henry Tansey, Corps of Engineers (temporary colonel).

Maj. Hans Kramer, Corps of Engineers (temporary colonel).

Maj. Albert Gordon Matthews, Corps of Engineers (temporary lieutenant colonel).

Maj. Leland Hazelton Hewitt, Corps of Engineers (temporary colonel).

Maj. Thomas Francis Kern, Corps of Engineers (temporary colonel).

Maj. Ralph Edward Cruse, Corps of Engineers (temporary lieutenant colonel).

To be lieutenant colonel with rank from June 11, 1942

Maj. Lewis Tenney Ross, Corps of Engineers (temporary colonel).

To be lieutenant colonel with rank from June 30, 1942

Maj. Charles Francis Baish, Corps of Engineers (temporary lieutenant colonel).

To be majors with rank from June 12, 1942

Capt. Charles Henry Barth, Jr., Corps of Engineers (temporary lieutenant colonel).

Capt. Raymond Burkholder Oxrieder, Corps of Engineers (temporary lieutenant colonel).

Capt. Gerald Edward Galloway, Corps of Engineers (temporary lieutenant colonel).

Capt. Harrod George Miller, Signal Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).

Capt. Charles Hare Mason, Corps of Engineers (temporary lieutenant colonel).

Capt. Carl Rueben Dutton, Ordnance Department (temporary lieutenant colonel).

Capt. George Kenyon Withers, Corps of Engineers (temporary lieutenant colonel).

Capt. Thomas Leonard Harrold, Cavalry (temporary lieutenant colonel).

Capt. Kenneth William Treasy, Field Artillery (temporary major).

Capt. Vincent Joseph Esposito, Corps of Engineers (temporary lieutenant colonel).

Capt. Robert Lee Howze, Jr., Cavalry (temporary lieutenant colonel).

Capt. Leland Berrel Kuhre, Corps of Engineers (temporary lieutenant colonel).

Capt. Colby Maxwell Myers, Corps of Engineers (temporary lieutenant colonel).

Capt. Ralph Tibbs Garver, Cavalry (temporary lieutenant colonel).

Capt. William Ludlow Ritchie, Air Corps (temporary colonel).

Capt. Amos Tappan Akerman, Corps of Engineers (temporary lieutenant colonel).

Capt. Rogers Alan Gardner, Cavalry.

Capt. Albert Harvey Burton, Corps of Engineers (temporary lieutenant colonel).

Capt. Bruce Cooper Clarke, Corps of Engineers (temporary colonel).

Capt. Carl William Meyer, Corps of Engineers (temporary lieutenant colonel).

Capt. John Henry Dulligan, Air Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).

Capt. David Henry Tulley, Corps of Engineers (temporary lieutenant colonel).

Capt. Walter Grant Bryte, Jr., Air Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).

Capt. Warren Nourse Underwood, Corps of Engineers (temporary lieutenant colonel).

Capt. Miles Merrill Dawson, Corps of Engineers (temporary lieutenant colonel).

Capt. Charles Parsons Nicholas, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).

Capt. Russell Edward Randall, Air Corps (temporary colonel).

Capt. Carl Warren Holcomb, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).

Capt. Armand Hopkins, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).

Capt. Timothy Lawrence Mulligan, Corps of Engineers (temporary lieutenant colonel).

Capt. Finis Ewing Dunaway, Jr., Corps of Engineers (temporary major).

Capt. Benjamin Cobb Fowlkes, Jr., Corps of Engineers (temporary lieutenant colonel).

Capt. John Wilson Huyesson, Judge Advocate General's Department (temporary lieutenant colonel).

Capt. Frank Gilbert Fraser, Finance Department (temporary lieutenant colonel).

Capt. Frank Andrew Pettit, Corps of Engineers (temporary major).

Capt. Walter William Hodge, Corps of Engineers (temporary major).

Capt. William Henry Nutter, Cavalry (temporary lieutenant colonel).

Capt. Oscar Carl Maier, Signal Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).

Capt. Ralph Augustus Lincoln, Corps of Engineers (temporary lieutenant colonel).

Capt. Gilbert Edward Linkewiler, Corps of Engineers (temporary major).

Capt. Aubrey Strode Newman, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).

Capt. Ernest Victor Holmes, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).

Capt. William Frank Steer, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).

Capt. Wiley Thomas Moore, Ordnance Department (temporary lieutenant colonel).

Capt. Ronald Montgomery Shaw, Cavalry (temporary lieutenant colonel).

Capt. Conrad Stanton Babcock, Cavalry (temporary lieutenant colonel).

Capt. Alvin Truett Bowers, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).

Capt. William Henry Bigelow, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).

Capt. Lewis Ackley Riggins, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).

Capt. Willard Lamborn Wright, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary major).

Capt. John Frederick Gamber, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).

Capt. Ernest Andrew Barlow, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).

Capt. John Loomis Chamberlain, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).

Capt. Frank John Hierholzer, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).

Capt. Carl Frederick Tischbein, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).

Capt. John Salisbury Fisher, Quartermaster Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).

Capt. Charles Pearré Cabell, Air Corps (temporary colonel).

Capt. James Joseph Deery, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).

Capt. Archer Frank Freund, Field Artillery (temporary major).

Capt. Roland Ainslee Browne, Cavalry (temporary lieutenant colonel).

Capt. Milo Howard Matteson, Cavalry (temporary lieutenant colonel).

Capt. William John Carne, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).

Capt. John Stephan Henn, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).

Capt. Henry Randolph Westphalinger, Ordnance Department (temporary lieutenant colonel).

Capt. Raymond Cecil Conder, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).

Capt. Ralph Frederick Bartz, Infantry (temporary major).

Capt. Arthur Bliss, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).

Capt. William Holmes Wood, Cavalry (temporary lieutenant colonel).

Capt. John William Black, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).

Capt. Lucien Eugene Bolduc, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).

Capt. Alfred Boyce Devereaux, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).

Capt. Paul Maurice Seleen, Ordnance Department (temporary lieutenant colonel).

Capt. Henry Ewell Strickland, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).

Capt. Wilmer George Bennett, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).

Capt. Arthur Charles Boll, Signal Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).

Capt. Clifford Palmer Bradley, Air Corps (temporary colonel).

Capt. Hubert Merrill Cole, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).

Capt. Gustavus Wilcox West, Cavalry (temporary lieutenant colonel).

Capt. George Peter Berilla, Jr., Cavalry (temporary major).

Capt. Branner Pace Purdue, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).

Capt. George Joseph Deutermann, Chemical Warfare Service (temporary major).

Capt. George Arthur Grayeb, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).

Capt. Haydon Young Grubbs, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).

Capt. William Albert Fuller, Cavalry (temporary lieutenant colonel).

Capt. Ralph Edmund Tibbetts, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).

Capt. Edwin Lynds Johnson, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).

Capt. Clyde Eugene Steele, Infantry (temporary major).  
 Capt. Ernest Holmes Wilson, Infantry (temporary major).  
 Capt. Norman Holmes Smith, Field Artillery (temporary major).  
 Capt. John Wingo Dansby, Finance Department (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 Capt. Robert Milchrist Cannon, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 Capt. Charles Cavelli, Jr., Quartermaster Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 Capt. Thomas Byrd Whitted, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 Capt. James Wilbur Mosteller, Jr., Chemical Warfare Service (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 Capt. Meredith Cornwell Noble, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 Capt. George Henry McManus, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 Capt. Leo Francis Kengla, Jr., Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 Capt. Robert Emmett Burns, Signal Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 Capt. John Amos Hall, Judge Advocate General's Department (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 Capt. Donald Janser Bailey, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 Capt. Nicholas Joseph Robinson, Quartermaster Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 Capt. John Murphy Willems, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 Capt. Joseph Cyril Augustin Denniston, Air Corps (temporary colonel).  
 Capt. John Franklin Bird, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 Capt. Henry Beane Margeson, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 Capt. Claude Franklin Burbach, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 Capt. Raymond Miller Barton, Cavalry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 Capt. William Lloyd Burbank, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 Capt. Wallace Hallock Honnold, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 Capt. Emmor Graham Martin, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 Capt. Welborn Barton Griffith, Jr., Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 Capt. John Halliday McCormick, Air Corps (temporary colonel).  
 Capt. William Nelson Gillmore, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 Capt. Hubert Whitney Ketchum, Cavalry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 Capt. Marcel Gustave Crombez, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 Capt. Milton Taylor Hankins, Chemical Warfare Service (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 Capt. John William Gaddis, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 Capt. William Everton Pheris, Quartermaster Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 Capt. Alexander Andrew Dobak, Quartermaster Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 Capt. John Howard Bennett, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 Capt. Harry Clifton Larter, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 Capt. Wayne Carleton Smith, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 Capt. Godwin Ordway, Jr., Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 Capt. Harry Jean Harper, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 Capt. Robert Pepper Clay, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 Capt. Edward Clement Mack, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 Capt. Ira Kenneth Evans, Quartermaster Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 Capt. Earl Walter Barnes, Air Corps (temporary colonel).  
 Capt. Samuel Adrian Dickson, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 Capt. Dwight Harvey, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).

Capt. William Eldred Long, Infantry (temporary major).  
 Capt. John Llewellyn Lewis, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 Capt. John William Davis, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 Capt. William O'Connor Heacock, Cavalry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 Capt. Edwin Bascom Kearns, Jr., Quartermaster Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 Capt. Rinaldo Van Brunt, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 Capt. George Patrick Lynch, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 Capt. John Francis Holland, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 Capt. John Porter Kidwell, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 Capt. Clarence Harwood Smith, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 Capt. Thaddeus Elmer Smyth, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 Capt. Waldemar Noya Damas, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 Capt. James Durward Barnett, Quartermaster Corps (temporary major).  
 Capt. Claude Aubrey Black, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 Capt. Russell Thomas Finn, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 Capt. Harry Wells Crandall, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 Capt. Joseph Pringle Cleland, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 Capt. Enoch Joseph Scalan, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 Capt. John Laing De Pew, Cavalry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 Capt. John Robert McGinness, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 Capt. William Griffith Stephenson, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 Capt. George Bateman Peopoe, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 Capt. Samuel Selden Lamb, Signal Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 Capt. Curtis D. Renfro, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 Capt. Charles Henry Caldwell, Air Corps (temporary colonel).  
 Capt. Joseph Blair Daugherty, Quartermaster Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 Capt. Haskell Hadley Cleaves, Signal Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 Capt. Albert Aaron Horner, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 Capt. Mitchell Alonzo Giddens, Cavalry (temporary major).  
 Capt. Leif Neprud, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary major).  
 Capt. Theodore Lamar Dunn, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 Capt. Elliott Bickley Gose, Infantry (temporary major).  
 Capt. Floyd Ellsworth Dunn, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 Capt. Michael John Geraghty, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 Capt. Donald Dunford, Field Artillery (temporary major).  
 Capt. Arthur Superior Peterson, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 Capt. Ralph Randolph Sears, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 Capt. Edgar Turner Noyes, Air Corps (temporary colonel).  
 Capt. James Keller De Armond, Air Corps (temporary colonel).  
 Capt. Ernest Avner Suttles, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 Capt. August William Farwick, Finance Department (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
*To be majors with rank from June 13, 1942*  
 Capt. Samuel Mason Lansing, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 Capt. Pierre Bacot Denson, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
*To be majors with rank from June 15, 1942*  
 Capt. Carl William Westlund, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).

Capt. Walter Llewellyn Wheeler, Air Corps (temporary colonel).  
 Capt. Norme D. Frost, Air Corps (temporary colonel).  
 Capt. Linus Dodge Frederick, Air Corps (temporary colonel).  
 Capt. James Gordon Pratt, Air Corps (temporary colonel).  
 Capt. Milton Miles Murphy, Air Corps (temporary colonel).  
 Capt. Lee Quintus Wasser, Air Corps (temporary colonel).  
 Capt. Howard Knowles Vail, Cavalry (temporary major).  
 Capt. Benjamin Thomas Starkey, Air Corps (temporary colonel).  
*To be majors with rank from June 30, 1942*  
 Capt. Percy Walter Thompson, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 Capt. Clarence McCurdy Virtue, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 Capt. Ralph Finch, Quartermaster Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 Capt. Charles Howard Valentine, Cavalry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 Capt. Julian Henry Baumann, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 Capt. Joseph Kerr Gibson, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 Capt. Judson MacIvor Smith, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 Capt. George Vernon Holloman, Air Corps (temporary colonel).  
 Capt. George Henry Dietz, Quartermaster Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 Capt. Donald Hubbell Smith, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 Capt. Luther Gordon Causey, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 Capt. John Meade, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 Capt. Glenn Oscar Barcus, Air Corps (temporary colonel).  
 Capt. William Andrew Weddell, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 Capt. John Randolph Jeter, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 Capt. Theodore Anderson Seely, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 Capt. George Avery Chester, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 Capt. James Thomas Dawson, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 Capt. Burgo Doyle Gill, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 Capt. William Wheeler O'Connor, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 Capt. Walter Hoyt Kennett, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 Capt. Edward Campbell Franklin, Ordnance Department (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 Capt. William Frederick Niethamer, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 Capt. Harold Victor Roberts, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
*To be captains with rank from June 10, 1942*  
 First Lt. Rush Blodget Lincoln, Jr., Corps of Engineers (temporary major).  
 First Lt. Stanley Tanner Wray, Air Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. Ellsworth Ingalls Davis, Corps of Engineers (temporary major), subject to examination required by law.  
 First Lt. Andrew Hero, 3d, Field Artillery (temporary major).  
 First Lt. George Kumpe, Corps of Engineers (temporary major).  
 First Lt. William Ruthven Smith, Jr., Corps of Engineers (temporary major).  
 First Lt. Frank Schaffer Besson, Jr., Corps of Engineers (temporary major).  
 First Lt. Richard Roberts Arnold, Corps of Engineers (temporary major).  
 First Lt. Herrol James Skidmore, Corps of Engineers (temporary major).  
 First Lt. Francis Ray Hoehl, Corps of Engineers (temporary major).  
 First Lt. Julian David Abell, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).

First Lt. Frederick Raleigh Young, Ordnance Department (temporary major).  
 First Lt. John Chandler Steele, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).  
 First Lt. Allen Fraser Clark, Jr., Corps of Engineers (temporary major).  
 First Lt. Thore Fritjof Bengtson, Corps of Engineers (temporary major).  
 First Lt. Christian Frederick Dreyer, Quartermaster Corps (temporary major).  
 First Lt. William Francis Powers, Corps of Engineers (temporary major).  
 First Lt. James McCormack, Jr., Corps of Engineers (temporary major).  
 First Lt. Russell Manly Nelson, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary major).  
 First Lt. Stanley Ronald Stewart, Air Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. Arnold Sommer, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).  
 First Lt. Charles Kissam Allen, Ordnance Department (temporary captain).  
 First Lt. Sam Carroll Russell, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary major).  
 First Lt. James Hutchings Cunningham, Jr., Air Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. John Henry Weber, Ordnance Department (temporary major).  
 First Lt. Roger Derby Black, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary major).  
 First Lt. Archibald William Lyon, Corps of Engineers (temporary major).  
 First Lt. Edward Ellis Farnsworth, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps (temporary major).  
 First Lt. Daniel Stickley Spengler, Corps of Engineers (temporary major).  
 First Lt. Milton Leonard Ogden, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).  
 First Lt. Alexander Graham, Field Artillery (temporary major).  
 First Lt. Ralph Hemmings Davey, Jr., Quartermaster Corps (temporary major).  
 First Lt. William Mencher, Ordnance Department (temporary major).  
 First Lt. George Wilson Power, Field Artillery (temporary major).  
 First Lt. James Aloysius Cain, Jr., Ordnance Department (temporary major).  
 First Lt. Kenneth Frederick Zitzman, Signal Corps (temporary major).  
 First Lt. John Earl Metzler, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary major).  
 First Lt. George Robinson Mather, Cavalry (temporary major).  
 First Lt. Harrison Alan Gerhardt, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary major).  
 First Lt. Stanley Sawicki, Field Artillery (temporary major).  
 First Lt. Lee Peter Dahl, Air Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. Edgar Northrop Chace, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).  
 First Lt. Frank Hamilton Britton, Cavalry (temporary captain).  
 First Lt. Byron Leslie Paige, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary major).  
 First Lt. Torgils Grimkel Wold, Air Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. John Bevier Ackerman, Air Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. Charles Ray Longanecker, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary major).  
 First Lt. Irving Donald Roth, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary major).  
 First Lt. James Karrick Woolnough, Infantry (temporary major).  
 First Lt. Lauri Jacob Hillberg, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).  
 First Lt. Samuel Watson Horner 2d, Field Artillery (temporary major).  
 First Lt. Philip Vibert Doyle, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).  
 First Lt. Robert Augur Hewitt, Field Artillery (temporary major).  
 First Lt. Benjamin Jepson Webster, Air Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. Earle Gilmore Wheeler, Infantry (temporary major).  
 First Lt. Edwin Simpson Hartshorn, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary major).  
 First Lt. James Forsyth Thompson, Jr., Air Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).

First Lt. Charles Michael Baer, Signal Corps (temporary major).  
 First Lt. William Alden Call, Ordnance Department (temporary major).  
 First Lt. Roland Capel Bower, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary major).  
 First Lt. Dwight Benjamin Johnson, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary major).  
 First Lt. Joseph Edward Gill, Corps of Engineers (temporary major).  
 First Lt. Everett Wayne Barlow, Infantry (temporary major).  
 First Lt. Frederick William Ellery, Field Artillery (temporary major).  
 First Lt. Loren Boyd Hillsinger, Air Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. Horace King Whalen, Field Artillery (temporary major).  
 First Lt. John Paul McConnell, Air Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. Preston Steele, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary major).  
 First Lt. Robert Douglass Glassburn, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary major).  
 First Lt. Joe William Kelly, Air Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. Walter Allen Rude, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary major).  
 First Lt. Walter Parks Goodwin, Field Artillery (temporary major).  
 First Lt. Erven Charles Somerville, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary major).  
 First Lt. John Abner Meeks, Ordnance Department (temporary major).  
 First Lt. Gilbert Nevius Adams, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary major).  
 First Lt. Aaron Meyer Lazar, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary major).  
 First Lt. John Clifford McCawley, Field Artillery (temporary major).  
 First Lt. John Morgan Price, Air Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. Edward Gibbons Shinkle, Field Artillery (temporary captain).  
 First Lt. Robert Lockwood Williams, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).  
 First Lt. John Joseph Hutchison, Air Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. Robert Earl Schukraft, Signal Corps (temporary major).  
 First Lt. Carl Morton Seiple, Corps of Engineers (temporary major).  
 First Lt. Harry Cecil Porter, Field Artillery (temporary major).  
 First Lt. Dwight Edward Beach, Field Artillery (temporary major).  
 First Lt. William Little, Signal Corps (temporary major).  
 First Lt. William Masselo, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps (temporary major).  
 First Lt. Arthur Walter Blair, Field Artillery (temporary captain).  
 First Lt. Daniel Stone Campbell, Air Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. Richard Johnson Hunt, Infantry (temporary major).  
 First Lt. Stephen Michael Mellnik, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary major).  
 First Lt. Louis Watson Truman, Infantry (temporary major).  
 First Lt. Dale Eugene Means, Field Artillery (temporary major).  
 First Lt. Hugh Willard Riley, Field Artillery (temporary major).  
 First Lt. William Sammie Coit, Coast Artillery (temporary major).  
 First Lt. Curtis Alan Schrader, Field Artillery (temporary major).  
 First Lt. William Fletcher Spurgin, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary major).  
 First Lt. Kenneth Burton Hobson, Air Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. John Reynolds Sutherland, Air Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. Donald Linwood Hardy, Air Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. Richard Tide Coiner, Jr., Air Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. Floyd Allan Hansen, Ordnance Department (temporary major).  
 First Lt. James Edward Godwin, Field Artillery (temporary captain).

First Lt. Harold Walmsley, Chemical Warfare Service (temporary major).  
 First Lt. Gerald George Epley, Infantry (temporary major).  
 First Lt. Bernard William McQuade, Field Artillery (temporary major).  
 First Lt. Ashton Herbert Manhart, Infantry (temporary major).  
 First Lt. Harold Simpson Sundt, Field Artillery (temporary major).  
 First Lt. Horace Freeman Bigelow, Field Artillery (temporary major).  
 First Lt. Charles Albert Clark, Jr., Air Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. Francis Arkadysz Liwski, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary major).  
 First Lt. James Eates Rankin, Field Artillery (temporary captain).  
 First Lt. David Emory Jones, Field Artillery (temporary major).  
 First Lt. Harvey Porter Huglin, Air Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. Robert Folkes Moore, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary major).  
 First Lt. Bernard Thielen, Field Artillery (temporary major).  
 First Lt. George Dowery Campbell, Jr., Air Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. Karl Laurance Scherer, Cavalry (temporary major).  
 First Lt. Charles Hardin Anderson, Air Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. Dwight Drenth Edison, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. Jefferson Davis Childs, Ordnance Department (temporary captain).  
 First Lt. John Aloysius Gavin, Infantry (temporary major).  
 First Lt. Todd Humbert Slade, Field Artillery (temporary major).  
 First Lt. John Ramsey Pugh, Cavalry (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. Joseph Edward Stearns, Infantry (temporary major).  
 First Lt. Charles Ratcliffe Murray, Field Artillery (temporary major).  
 First Lt. Wallace Hawn Brucker, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary major).  
 First Lt. Francis Garrison Hall, Field Artillery (temporary major).  
 First Lt. Charles Louis Williams, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary captain).  
 First Lt. William Barnes Moore, Infantry (temporary captain).  
 First Lt. William Russell Huber, Ordnance Department (temporary captain).  
 First Lt. Bogardus Snowden Cairns, Cavalry (temporary major).  
 First Lt. Delbert Abraham Pryor, Infantry (temporary captain).  
 First Lt. William Burns Fraser, Cavalry (temporary major).  
 First Lt. Meyer Abraham Braude, Infantry (temporary major).  
 First Lt. Chester Hammond, Infantry (temporary major).  
 First Lt. John George Ondrick, Infantry (temporary major).  
 First Lt. Isaac Sewell Morris, Infantry (temporary major).  
 First Lt. Gerard Charles Cowan, Cavalry (temporary captain).  
 First Lt. Hunter Harris, Jr., Air Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. Gordon Whitney Seaward, Field Artillery (temporary major).  
 First Lt. Henry Graham McFeely, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary major).  
 First Lt. Walter Marquis Tisdale, Field Artillery (temporary major).  
 First Lt. Charles Albert Piddock, Air Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. Nelson Landon Head, Field Artillery (temporary major).  
 First Lt. Walker Raitt Goodrich, Field Artillery (temporary captain).  
 First Lt. William Harvie Freeland, Infantry (temporary captain).  
 First Lt. Thomas Henry Harvey, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary major).  
 First Lt. William Halford Maguire, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).

First Lt. David Hamilton Kennedy, Air Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. Merle Robbins Williams, Infantry (temporary major).  
 First Lt. William Whitfield Culp, Cavalry (temporary major).  
 First Lt. Kenneth Edward Tiffany, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).  
 First Lt. Nicholas Earnest Powel, Air Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. Norman Herbert Lankenau, Infantry (temporary major).  
 First Lt. William Bing Kunzig, Infantry (temporary captain).  
 First Lt. Andrew Meulenberg, Air Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. Charles Marvin Iseley, Cavalry (temporary major).  
 First Lt. Edwin Guldin Simenson, Air Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. Harvey Herman Fischer, Infantry (temporary major).  
 First Lt. Robert Haynes Terrill, Air Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. Avery Madison Cochran, Infantry (temporary captain).  
 First Lt. Samuel Arthur Daniel, Ordnance Department (temporary major).  
 First Lt. Franklin Vines Johnston, Jr., Infantry (temporary captain).  
 First Lt. Albert Edward Reif Howarth, Finance Department (temporary major).  
 First Lt. James Lee Massey, Quartermaster Corps (temporary major).  
 First Lt. Albert Edward Stoltz, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).  
 First Lt. Thomas Connell Darcy, Air Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. Edmond Michael Rowan, Infantry (temporary major).  
 First Lt. Edward Green Winston, Infantry (temporary captain).  
 First Lt. Milton Skerrett Glatterer, Infantry (temporary captain).  
 First Lt. William Henry Mikkelsen, Infantry (temporary captain).  
 First Lt. Hugh Thomas Cary, Infantry (temporary major).  
 First Lt. Sewell Marion Brumby, Infantry (temporary captain).  
 First Lt. Clifford Harcourt Rees, Air Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. Arnold Leon Schroeder, Air Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. Richard Henry Smith, Air Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. Roscoe Constantine Huggins, Signal Corps (temporary major).  
 First Lt. Francis Deisher, Infantry (temporary major).  
 First Lt. Eugene Porter Mussett, Air Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. Lon Harley Smith, Infantry (temporary major).  
 First Lt. Edward Willis Suarez, Air Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. Edward Joseph Burke, Infantry (temporary captain).  
 First Lt. Walden Bernald Coffey, Infantry (temporary major).  
 First Lt. George Reynolds Grunert, Cavalry (temporary major).  
 First Lt. James Ellison Glattly, Cavalry (temporary captain).  
 First Lt. David Peter Schorr, Jr., Infantry (temporary major).  
 First Lt. William George Davidson, Jr., Infantry (temporary captain).  
 First Lt. John Clinton Welborn, Infantry (temporary major).  
 First Lt. Edwin Charles Momm, Infantry (temporary captain).  
 First Lt. Herbert Bishop Thatcher, Air Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. Charles Salvatore D'Orsa, Infantry (temporary major).  
 First Lt. Frederick Milton Hinshaw, Infantry (temporary captain).  
 First Lt. Robert Broussard Landry, Air Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. William Hyatt Bache, Infantry (temporary major).

First Lt. William Anderson McNulty, Infantry (temporary captain).  
 First Lt. Joe Edwin Golden, Infantry (temporary captain).  
 First Lt. Eldon Frederick Ziegler, Infantry (temporary major).  
 First Lt. Frank Greenleaf Jamison, Air Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. James Winfield Coutts, Infantry (temporary major).  
 First Lt. Dan Gilmer, Infantry (temporary major).  
 First Lt. Wilfred Joseph Lavigne, Infantry (temporary major).  
 First Lt. George Thigpen Duncan, Infantry (temporary major).  
 First Lt. Harry Celine Quartier, Infantry (temporary major).  
 First Lt. Roy Edwin Moore, Infantry (temporary major).  
 First Lt. Harley Niles Trice, Infantry (temporary major).  
 First Lt. James Ernest Beery, Field Artillery (temporary captain).  
 First Lt. Arville Ward Gillette, Infantry (temporary captain).  
 First Lt. Charles Gates Herman, Quartermaster Corps (temporary major).  
 First Lt. Charles Alexander Carrell, Infantry (temporary major).  
 First Lt. Lawrence Bartlett Babcock, Infantry (temporary major).  
 First Lt. William Roy Thomas, Field Artillery (temporary major).  
 First Lt. Loris Ray Cochran, Infantry (temporary major).  
 First Lt. Henry Chesnutt Britt, Infantry (temporary major).  
 First Lt. Thomas Randall McDonald, Infantry (temporary major).  
 First Lt. Orville Wright Mullikin, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).  
 First Lt. Romulus Wright Puryear, Air Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. John William Keating, Infantry (temporary major).  
 First Lt. John Garnett Coughlin, Infantry (temporary major).  
 First Lt. Thomas Robertson Hannah, Infantry (temporary major).  
 First Lt. William Madison Garland, Air Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. William Elwood Means, Infantry (temporary major).  
 First Lt. George Louie Descheneaux, Jr., Infantry (temporary major).  
 First Lt. John William Bowen, Infantry (temporary major).  
 First Lt. Frank Ward Ebey, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).  
 First Lt. James Walter Gurr, Air Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).  
 First Lt. James Madison Churchill, Jr., Infantry (temporary major).  
 First Lt. Robert Lee Scott, Jr., Air Corps (temporary colonel).  
 First Lt. Harold Randall Everman, Infantry (temporary major).  
*To be first lieutenants with rank from June 12, 1942*  
 Second Lt. Stanley Walter Dziuban, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Andrew Jackson Goodpaster, Jr., Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Delmar Joseph Rogers, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant).  
 Second Lt. Louis Albert Kunzig, Jr., Infantry (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. John Spoor Samuel, Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Richard Duncan Wolfe, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Wilmot Ruet McCutchen, Corps of Engineers (temporary first lieutenant).  
 Second Lt. Edmund Kirby-Smith, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Charles Elting Coates, Jr., Infantry (temporary first lieutenant).  
 Second Lt. Harvey Reed Fraser, Corps of Engineers (temporary first lieutenant).

Second Lt. Albert Edgar McCollam, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Walter Woodrow Farmer, Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Jay Phelps Dawley, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Montgomery Lee Webster, Corps of Engineers (temporary first lieutenant).  
 Second Lt. Roscoe Campbell Crawford, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Charles Marsden Duke, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Harry Nathan Brandon, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant).  
 Second Lt. Woodrow William Wilson, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. John William Medusky, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. David Mason Matheson, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. James Lewis Cantrell, Field Artillery (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Norman Farrell, Infantry (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Robert Ellis Ploger, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. James Donald Richardson, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. James Lloyd McBride, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. George Yount Jumper, Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Walter Lloyd Winegar, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Nicholas Paraska, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Walter Johnson Wells, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Riel Stanton Crandall, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. William Thomas Bradley, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Mahlon Wilkins Caffee, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Henry Crandall Newcomer, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Joseph George Perry, Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Sidney Taylor Martin, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Robert Harriman Curtin, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. John Henry Davis, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Edward John Gallagher, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Walter Evans Brinker, Field Artillery (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Norman James McGowan, Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Charles Edward White, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. John Joseph Pavick, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Lawrence LeRoy Beckedorff, Infantry (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Thomas Jonathon Jackson Christian, Jr., Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant).  
 Second Lt. Robert Francis Cassidy, Field Artillery (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. John Alexander Chechila, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant).  
 Second Lt. Josephus Alan Bowman, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Robert William Studer, Signal Corps (temporary first lieutenant).  
 Second Lt. Robert Benjamin Miller, Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. James Lawton Collins, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Ladislaus Casimir Maslowski, Field Artillery (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. John Wilson Carpenter 3d, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant).  
 Second Lt. Julian Johnson Ewell, Infantry (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Harmon Lampley, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Wayne Laverne O'Hern, Signal Corps (temporary captain).

- Second Lt. Wilbur Eugene Showalter, Field Artillery (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Joseph Harold Frost, Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Edward Boyd Leever, Field Artillery (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Hugh Albert Griffith, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Robert Hyde Camp, Field Artillery (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Daniel Joseph Minahan, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Robert Mabry Williams, Field Artillery (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. James Irvin Muir, Jr., Infantry (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Ralph LeMoine Lowther, Signal Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. John Joseph Wald, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary first lieutenant).
- Second Lt. Milton Abraham Laitman, Signal Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. George Edmund Howard, Jr., Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant).
- Second Lt. Edward Harry Kurth, Signal Corps (temporary first lieutenant).
- Second Lt. Burrell Washington Helton, Signal Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Robert Penn Haffa, Signal Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Raymond Walter Allen, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Belmont Stuart Evans, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Walter MacRae Vann, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Walter Charles Dolle, Signal Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Phillip Martin Royce, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Adam Kirk Breckenridge, Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Roland Wallace Boughton, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. John Arthur McDavid, Signal Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. John Robert Schrader, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. George Peterson Winton, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Joseph Richardson Reeves, Field Artillery (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. John Ray, Field Artillery (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Edward McCleave Dannemiller, Cavalry (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Albert Fenton Rollins, Field Artillery (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Charles Crenshaw Pulliam, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. John Godfrey Urban, Signal Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Rufus Hardy Holloway, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Allen Forrest Herzberg, Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Thomas James Bartley Shanley, Infantry (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Jasper Jackson Wilson, Cavalry (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Henry Riggs Sullivan, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Thomas James Webster, Field Artillery (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Donald Roy Boss, Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Joseph Lawrence Dickman, Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Paul Joseph Long, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant).
- Second Lt. Harry McNeil Myers, Field Artillery (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Carroll William Dietz, Field Artillery (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. John Dalton Byrne, Field Artillery (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Charles Henry Hillhouse, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant).
- Second Lt. Henry Clay Walker 3d, Field Artillery (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Harold Mortimer Crawford, Field Artillery (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Philip Henry Lehr, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Roger Edwards Phelan, Air Corps (temporary major).
- Second Lt. Robert Merwyn Wray, Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. William Albert Hinternhoff, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Andrew John Kinney, Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Charles Russell Bowers, Cavalry (temporary first lieutenant).
- Second Lt. Clarence Edward Seipel, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Kenneth Charles Griffiths, Field Artillery (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Charles McNeal Mount, Jr., Infantry (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Vernon Gustavus Gilbert, Field Artillery (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. John William Dobson, Cavalry (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Charles James Long 3d, Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Livingston Nelson Taylor, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Arthur Whitney Bollard, Infantry (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Haskett Lynch Conner, Jr., Cavalry (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Eugene Allen Romig, Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Leonard Kaplan, Infantry (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Frederick Henry Foerster, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Paul Richard Okerbloom, Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Orin Henry Rigley, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Richard deForest Cleverly, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. John Putnam Scroggs, Signal Corps (temporary first lieutenant).
- Second Lt. Kenneth Leon Yarnall, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary first lieutenant).
- Second Lt. Jack Kummer Norris, Infantry (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. David Young Nanne, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Joel Furman Thomason, Field Artillery (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. James McMenamin Shepherd, Field Artillery (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Raymond Anthony Janowski, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. James Howard Keller, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant).
- Second Lt. Elbert Owen Meals, Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Sterling Russell Johnson, Field Artillery (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Ulrich Georg Gibbons, Field Artillery (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Edwin John Latoszewski, Air Corps (temporary major).
- Second Lt. Barton George Lane, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Hugh Wright Caldwell, Field Artillery (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Arthur Wayne Reed, Field Artillery (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Christopher Charles Coyne, Field Artillery (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Michael John Krisman, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Martin George Megica, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary first lieutenant).
- Second Lt. Charles David Thomas Lennhoff, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Theodore Norman Hunsbedt, Field Artillery (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. William RoBards Buster, Field Artillery (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Keith Maughan Hull, Field Artillery (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Charles David Kepple, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant).
- Second Lt. Edward Millar Geary, Field Artillery (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Richard Daniel Curtin, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Frank Wallace Iseman, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. James Barclay Knapp, Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Frederic William Boye, Jr., Cavalry (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Albert Leroy Robinette, Infantry (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Donald Chessman Beere, Field Artillery (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Cecil Cerel McFarland, Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Ralph John Hanchin, Field Artillery (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Paul Vernon Tuttle, Jr., Infantry (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. John Campbell Bane, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary first lieutenant).
- Second Lt. Francis Koster Newcomer, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Raymond Bradner Marlin, Infantry (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. John Watt, Infantry (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Benoid Earl Glawe, Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. William Herbert Price, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Joseph Irving Coffey, Infantry (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Albert Ray Brownfield, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Robert Carver Sears, Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Carl Herbert Wohlfeil, Field Artillery (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Frank Thomas Holt, Infantry (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Stanley Clippinger Scott, Field Artillery (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Robert Evans Greer, Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Ralph Edward Jordan, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Shepler Ward FitzGerald, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. William Clark George, Field Artillery (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. David Badger Goodwin, Cavalry (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. John George Pickard, Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Philip Randall Seaver, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Robert Roy Little, Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Burnham Lucius Batson, Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Hulen Dee Wendorf, Field Artillery (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. James Frederick Roberts, Field Artillery (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Richard Turner Bowie, Field Artillery (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. William Whitehead West 3d, Cavalry (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Carl Davis McFerren, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant).
- Second Lt. Roger Merrill Lilly, Field Artillery (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Albert Leslie Evans, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. John Seymour Brearley, Infantry (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. William Jay Henry, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. John Gordon Johnson, Signal Corps (temporary first lieutenant).
- Second Lt. Edwin Lowrey Hoopes, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Claude Lee Shepard, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. James Sykes Billups, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Robert John Hill, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary captain).

- Second Lt. Benton Raymond Duckworth 2d, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant).
- Second Lt. John Edgar Beier, Field Artillery (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Phillip Melchers Breitenbucher, Signal Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. William Secor Clark, Infantry (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. George Edward Pickett, Signal Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Warren Chester Chapman, Infantry (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Galen Pickering Eaton, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Darwin Kingsley Oliver, Infantry (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. John Boller Maxwell 2d, Cavalry (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Edgar Jarvis Jordan, Field Artillery (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. James Max Cochran, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Robert Cochrane Twyman, Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Seth Foster Hudgins, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. George Thaddeus Breiting, Infantry (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Frank Joseph Kobes, Jr., Infantry (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Clark Wilson Mayne, Field Artillery (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Richard Steele Morrison, Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Samuel Alton Madison, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. William Joseph Boyle, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant).
- Second Lt. Charles James Hackett, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. William Graham Dean, Cavalry (temporary first lieutenant).
- Second Lt. Heinz Weisemann, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Warner Winston Croxton, Jr., Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant).
- Second Lt. Thomas Bernard Whitehouse, Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Daniel Farrington Tatum, Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Elwood Paul Donohue, Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Lincoln A. Simon, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Phillip William Long, Field Artillery (temporary first lieutenant).
- Second Lt. Walter Thomas Kerwin, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. James Richard Gifford, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Joseph Alexander McChristian, Infantry (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Eugene Albert Trahan, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant).
- Second Lt. Richard Gordon Lycan, Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Phillip Buford Davidson, Jr., Cavalry (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. George Wallace Roger Zethren, Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Donald Richard Snoko, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Ernest Beverly Maxwell, Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Strother Banks Hardwick, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Vester Melvin Shultz, Field Artillery (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Robert Charlwood Richardson 3d, Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. John Breerton Bestie, Signal Corps (temporary major).
- Second Lt. Marshall Wallach, Cavalry (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Charles Urban Brombach, Signal Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Casper Clough, Jr., Infantry (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Welborn Griffin Dolvin, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant).
- Second Lt. John William Watt, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. William Ames Garnett, Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Thomas Mull Crawford, Field Artillery (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Hall Cain, Signal Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Wiley Burge Wisdom, Jr., Infantry (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Donald Max Simpson, Cavalry (temporary first lieutenant).
- Second Lt. Walter Martin Higgins, Jr., Infantry (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Daniel Andrew Nolan, Jr., Infantry (temporary first lieutenant).
- Second Lt. Elliott Vandevanter, Jr., Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant).
- Second Lt. Harry William Osborn Kinnard, Jr., Infantry (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Wilbur Winston Bailey, Signal Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Frank Thomas Mildren, Infantry (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Carl Lentz 2d, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Charles Henry Bowman, Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. James Louis LaPrade, Infantry (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Edward Traywick McConnell, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant).
- Second Lt. William Milligan Herron, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant).
- Second Lt. Oliver Ellsworth Wood, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary first lieutenant).
- Second Lt. Arthur Dean Poinier, Infantry (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Donald Burnell Newman, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant).
- Second Lt. Harry Thomas Smith, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Robert Henry Schellman, Infantry (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. George Mercer Higginson, Signal Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Jack Gordon Merrell, Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Christopher Joseph Heffernan, Jr., Infantry (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Salvatore Joseph Mancuso, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Joel Terry Walker, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Robert Moorhouse Coleman, Infantry (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Raymond Joseph Belardi, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Robert Watson Crandall, Cavalry (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. John Willis Walker, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. William Stein Boyd, Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Victor Leroy Johnson, Jr., Cavalry (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. William Thomas Smith, Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Patrick David Mulcahy, Infantry (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. William Mulford Van Harlingen, Jr., Signal Corps (temporary first lieutenant).
- Second Lt. Howard Bertolet St. Clair, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant).
- Second Lt. Donald Busby Miller, Infantry (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Thomas Bennett Bartel, Cavalry (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Alfred Virgil Walton, Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Harry de Metropolis, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary first lieutenant).
- Second Lt. Stephen Charles Farris, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Charles Langley Patrick Medinins, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Percy DeWitt McCauley, Jr., Infantry (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. John Keith Boles, Jr., Cavalry (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Tilden Perkins Wright, Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Matt Combes Cavendish Bristol, Jr., Infantry (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Robert George Cole, Infantry (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. William Lee McDowell, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Ray Joseph Will, Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Rudyard Kipling Grimes, Infantry (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Robert John Rogers, Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Lyle Everett Peterson, Cavalry (temporary first lieutenant).
- Second Lt. Arthur Wright Allen, Jr., Cavalry (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Howard Vincent Cooperider, Cavalry (temporary first lieutenant).
- Second Lt. John Porter Tomhave, Cavalry (temporary first lieutenant).
- Second Lt. William Charles Jones, Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Matthew Comerford Smith, Infantry (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. John Shotwell Wintermute, Jr., Infantry (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Lionel Burke DeVillie, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Robert Sewall Chester, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Edwin Joseph Ostberg, Infantry (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Perry Milo Hoisington 2d, Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Karl Frederick Ockershauser, Jr., Infantry (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Oliver Burtis Taylor, Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Walter Charles Wickboldt, Infantry (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Lee Manning Kirby, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary first lieutenant).
- Second Lt. Geoffrey Lavell, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Leon Robert Vance, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Michael Shannon Davison, Cavalry (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. William James McConnell, Infantry (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Salvatore Edward Manzo, Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. William LeRoy Turner, Cavalry (temporary first lieutenant).
- Second Lt. Leonard Neil Palmer, Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Fidelis David Newcomb, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant).
- Second Lt. Elmore George Brown, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant).
- Second Lt. Melvin Verner Engstrom, Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Thomas Walker Davis 3d, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Clarence Riley Bess, Infantry (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. William Kemp Martin, Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Robert David Hunter, Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Edward Paul Smith, Infantry (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Robert Royce Gideon, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. William Joseph McCaffrey, Infantry (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Carl Walter Hollstein, Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Donald Franklin Hull, Infantry (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. John Olav Herstad, Coast Artillery (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. James David Garcia, Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. John Neary Davis, Infantry (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. John Osburn Dickerson, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant).

Second Lt. Samuel Goodhue Kall, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant).  
 Second Lt. Ernest Patricio Lasché, Infantry (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Benjamin Mart Bailey, Jr., Cavalry (temporary first lieutenant).  
 Second Lt. William Carter Stone, Jr., Infantry (temporary first lieutenant).  
 Second Lt. James LeRoy Rogers, Cavalry (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Malcolm Frank Gilchrist, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. John William Jaycox, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant).  
 Second Lt. Robert Beirne Spragins, Infantry (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Bernard George Teeters, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant).  
 Second Lt. Robert Clarence Whipple, Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. DeWitt Nalley Hall, Infantry (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Prentiss Davis Wynne, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. William Henry Stubbs, Infantry (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Herbert Raymond Odom, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Raymond Thompson Petersen, Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Donald Kuldell Nickerson, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary first lieutenant).  
 Second Lt. Ellsworth Reilly Jacoby, Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Edward MacDonald Serrem, Cavalry (temporary first lieutenant).  
 Second Lt. Robert Chapman Williams, Jr., Infantry (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Charles George Fredericks, Infantry (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Walter Herbert Grant, Infantry (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Stanley Robert Larsen, Infantry (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. James Barclay Carvey, Infantry (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. James Joseph Kelly, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. William Calvin Banning, Signal Corps (temporary first lieutenant).  
 Second Lt. William Montgomery Preston, Infantry (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Lester Leland Lampert, Jr., Infantry (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Frank Goodwin Forrest, Infantry (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Matthew Whalen, Cavalry (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Shields Warren, Jr., Infantry (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. William Holloman Barnett, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. John Bodine McConville, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant).  
 Second Lt. James Thomas Lowe Schwenk, Infantry (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Ned Woods Glenn, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant).  
 Second Lt. Richard Moushegian, Infantry (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. William Henderson Patterson, Jr., Cavalry (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. James Vincent Reardon, Infantry (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Joseph Theodore Kingsley, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Charles Bradford Smith, Infantry (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Matthew Leon Legler, Infantry (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Jacob Kopf Rippert, Infantry (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Edward Elliot Rager, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant).  
 Second Lt. John Christian Habecker, Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Herbert Henry Eichlin, Jr., Infantry (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Charles Wesley Florence, Jr., Quartermaster Corps (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Robert William Page, Jr., Infantry (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Kenneth Lansing Scott, Infantry (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Frank Campbell Sellers, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant).  
 Second Lt. Wiley Lee Dixon, Jr., Infantry (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. John Eric Olson, Infantry (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. John McMillan Banks, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Clyde Terry Sutton, Jr., Infantry (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Charles Wilmarrth Kouns, Infantry (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Homer Griswold Barber, Infantry (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. John Carlos Edwards, Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Robert Allen Matter, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant).  
 Second Lt. Earle Livingstone Lurette, Infantry (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Harold MacVane Brown, Infantry (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Paul Tucker Clifford, Infantry (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. John Tyler Davis, Infantry (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Robert Emmet McMahon, Cavalry (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. James Anderson Roosa, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Robert Pennell, Field Artillery (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Harry Lawrason Murray, Jr., Infantry (temporary first lieutenant).  
 Second Lt. John Louis McCoy, Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Willard Barber Atwell, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Loren Chester Grieves, Jr., Infantry (temporary first lieutenant).  
 Second Lt. William Jackson Fling, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary first lieutenant).  
 Second Lt. Charles Manly Walton, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Edward Randall Ford, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant).  
 Second Lt. Ernest Frederick Brockman, Infantry (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Allen Woodrow Ginder, Infantry (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Clifford Lore Miller 2d, Cavalry (temporary first lieutenant).  
 Second Lt. George Thomas Coleman, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant).  
 Second Lt. Joseph Everett Reynolds, Infantry (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. George Richard Harrison, Jr., Infantry (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Newton Elder James, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant).  
 Second Lt. John Patrick Aidan Kelly, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Carl August Buechner, Jr., Infantry (temporary first lieutenant).  
 Second Lt. Edwin Peter Schmid, Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. John Peter Mial, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary first lieutenant).  
 Second Lt. James Law McCrorey, Jr., Infantry (temporary first lieutenant).  
 Second Lt. Lewis Wilson Stocking, Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Matthew James McKeever, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Vincent Laurence Boylan, Cavalry (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. William Robison Reilly, Infantry (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Jack Reeson Looney, Infantry (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Edward Smith Hamilton, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant).  
 Second Lt. Edgar William Schroeder, Cavalry (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. James Oren McCray, Infantry (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Kenneth Wilson Collins, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant).  
 Second Lt. Benjamin Charles Chapla, Infantry (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Josiah Scott Kurtz, Infantry (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Levin Lane Lee, Cavalry (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Harry Watson McClellan, Infantry (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. James Walter Wilson, Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. David Samuel Dillard, Infantry (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Joseph Adams Hill 2d, Infantry (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Vladimir Paul Yaletchko, Infantry (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Milton Bernard Adams, Air Corps (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. John Henry Meyer, Infantry (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Constant August Troiano, Infantry (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Lindsay Coates Herkness, Jr., Cavalry (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. James Deimel Green, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant).  
 Second Lt. Charles John Parsons, Jr., Cavalry (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. William Herbert Hale, Cavalry (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. John Joseph Kelly, Cavalry (temporary captain).  
 Second Lt. Arthur Tillman Williams 3d, Cavalry (temporary first lieutenant).

#### PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY

##### MEDICAL CORPS

##### To be colonel

Lt. Col. Frank Wiley Wilson, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 7, 1942.

##### To be major

Capt. Frederic Ballard Westervelt, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from June 3, 1942.

##### To be captains

First Lt. Joseph Robert Vivas, Medical Corps (temporary captain), with rank from June 5, 1942.

First Lt. Wilbur Warren Hiehle, Medical Corps (temporary major), with rank from June 10, 1942.

First Lt. Everett Charles Freer, Medical Corps (temporary captain), with rank from June 17, 1942.

First Lt. Wolcott Loweree Etienne, Medical Corps (temporary captain), with rank from June 17, 1942.

First Lt. Kenneth Eugene Hudson, Medical Corps (temporary captain), with rank from June 17, 1942.

First Lt. Richard Hamilton Brierley Deer, Medical Corps (temporary captain), with rank from June 17, 1942.

First Lt. Harry Gladding Moseley, Medical Corps (temporary major), with rank from June 21, 1942.

First Lt. James Wellington Brown, Medical Corps (temporary captain), with rank from June 27, 1942.

##### DENTAL CORPS

##### To be captains

First Lt. Eugene Hamilton Wood, Dental Corps (temporary captain), with rank from June 1, 1942.

First Lt. Reginald James Fallis, Dental Corps (temporary captain), with rank from June 3, 1942.

First Lt. John Peter Christensen, Dental Corps (temporary major), with rank from June 17, 1942.

First Lt. Charles Hightower Traynham, Dental Corps (temporary major), with rank from June 17, 1942.

First Lt. Donald Louis Cook, Dental Corps (temporary major), with rank from June 17, 1942.

First Lt. Scott Darrow Linn, Dental Corps (temporary major), with rank from June 17, 1942.

First Lt. Merle Wayne Ogle, Dental Corps (temporary captain), with rank from June 17, 1942.

#### CHAPLAINS

##### To be captain

Chaplain (First Lt.) John Joseph Jedlowski, United States Army (temporary major), with rank from June 4, 1942.

#### CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate June 4, 1942:

##### SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Ganson Purcell to be a member of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

##### POSTMASTERS

##### COLORADO

Joseph B. Sella, Estes Park.  
Arthur J. Elmgreen, Evergreen.  
Benjamin H. Snyder, Gunnison.  
Robert E. McCunniff, La Jara.  
Willard A. Teller, Littleton.  
Frank Brady, Manassa.  
Grace E. O'Neill, Platteville.  
Matthew W. Huber, Victor.

##### TENNESSEE

Hugh C. McKellar, Memphis.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1942

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

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

Our blessed Father in heaven, between the night of doubt and the day of triumph, enable us to rejoice that the brightest crowns will be given those who have striven and sacrificed for somebody's sake. Work for others rescues from the captivity of selfishness and makes the worth of life supremely grand.

Allow not ambition, dear Lord, to cloud our gaze but inspire us to do without the things we want that others may have the things they need. With the memories of Thy blessed mercies, crowned and glorified in the unveiled cross, may we still cry, "How beautiful it is to be alive, doing some good, giving our share, stooping in some small, simple ways to help set the world rejoicing!" Have pity upon any who shut out the holy light of our Master and dream that their own light is day. Teach us over and over again the unalterable truth that we pass, but deeds of loving kindness endure. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. NELSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include a statement by Mr. Dinsmore, secretary of the Horse and Mule Association of America, relative to the shortage of horseshoe nails.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include a short address by

representatives from the United States Marine Corps League of America.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

#### REPORTS REQUIRED OF BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS

Mr. TREADWAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and extend my remarks in the RECORD by the inclusion of an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. TREADWAY. Mr. Speaker, I assume that I am receiving similar letters to those received by other Members of Congress from people engaged in the production of defense materials, complaining of the tremendous burdens imposed on them in the form of questionnaires by the departments, and in the making up of reports of no consequence, all of which causes much delay in the work of defense production. I have received these protests and I shall insert in the RECORD some of them, together with a brief editorial. I hope it will result in the Government taking some action looking to fewer requests of various defense industries throughout the country, resulting in delay of war production.

Mr. RICH. The reports that the O. P. M. are asking of people are the same as those filed with the income-tax collector in January.

Mr. TREADWAY. They ought not to be required.

Mr. RICH. They are very voluminous.

Mr. TREADWAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend this matter with an editorial in the Appendix.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. STEARNS of New Hampshire. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by the inclusion of an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. KUNKEL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include an editorial from the Shipping Board News Chronicle.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks by the inclusion of a memorial address, which I delivered May 30 last.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

#### CONFERENCE REPORT—INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1943

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I present a conference report and statement on the bill H. R. 6430, the independent offices appropriation bill, 1943, and for other purposes, which I send to the desk.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks by including an article regarding the Federal Register by Alfred Proul, Jr., which appeared in Law Notes for May 1942.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

#### BROOKLYN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION

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

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Speaker, I wish I could perform a "Father Malachy's miracle" and transport the world to the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens today. The one hundred and thirteenth anniversary-day parade of the Brooklyn Sunday School Union and the fifty-second annual anniversary-day parade of the Queens Sunday School Union will be held. Upward of 150,000 men and women and children of all Protestant denominations will participate in the parade, proudly marching under the banner of God. This event is most unique and does not have a counterpart anywhere in the world. It will be reviewed this year, as in past years, by men and women prominent in local and national affairs.

The day is marked by the closing of the public schools in Brooklyn and Queens. I should like to be able to describe in detail the vision of this parade. Beautiful floats and banners with messages of good will, thousands of children, spic and span, on a holiday of holiness, and serious-minded men and women will be in the line of march. It is an inspiring sight to those privileged to review it and a most powerful force for good. America and democracy will be preserved so long as events such as this take place.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. TRAYNOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. FAGÁN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks by the inclusion of certain newspaper editorials.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

#### LEAVE TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that tomorrow, at the conclusion of the legislative business and any other special orders, I may be permitted to address the House for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

#### PUERTO RICAN RUM

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, recently I reported to the House that the Legislature of Puerto Rico planned to levy a tax on sugar for export purposes. Instead of levying a tax of 10 cents on sugar produced in that territory, the legislature provided a tax of 11 cents per gallon on all molasses shipped out of Puerto Rico. I wish to take this opportunity to compliment Governor Tugwell,