

Welsh; with amendment (Rept. No. 2464). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims, H. R. 2217. A bill for the relief of Wilson N. Yost; with amendment (Rept. No. 2465). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. RUSSELL: Committee on Claims, H. R. 3113. A bill for the relief of Cecil Higginbotham; with amendment (Rept. No. 2466). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. WALTER:

H. R. 7548. A bill to provide for the issuance of a device in recognition of the services of merchant sailors; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. ANDERSON of California:

H. R. 7549. A bill to amend the act of March 5, 1942, relating to the planting of guayule and other rubber-bearing plants; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. DICKSTEIN:

H. R. 7550. A bill to amend the Nationality Act of 1940 to preserve the residence for naturalization purposes of certain aliens who serve in the military or naval forces of one of the Allied countries during the second World War; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. DIMOND:

H. R. 7551. A bill for the relief of Sigurd J. E. Wallstedt; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. PETERSON of Florida:

H. R. 7552. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Alethea Arthur; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 7553. A bill for the relief of S. I. Wotten; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 7554. A bill for the relief of F. M. Maloy; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. THOMASON:

H. R. 7555. A bill for the relief of El Paso Electric Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

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

3318. By Mr. BURGIN: Petition of Ruth McCain and other members of the woman's auxiliary of the Waxhaw Presbyterian Church, Waxhaw, N. C., favoring the passage of House bill 4000; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

3319. By Mr. TALLE: Petition of Etta Nutting and others urging the enactment of Senate bill 860; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

3320. By Mr. MARTIN of Iowa: Petition of Mrs. Rob Campbell and members of the Unity Presbyterian Church of Tiffin, Iowa, urging the passage of legislation that will prevent the sale of liquor at our Army camps; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

3321. By Mr. HAINES: Petition of Mrs. Philip W. Hodgson, Jr., and 101 other members of Red Run Church (St. Pauls Union), urging elimination of alcoholic liquors in and around our camps; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

SENATE

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1942

The Reverend James H. Phillips, Ph. D., associate minister, Foundry Methodist Church, Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

God of our fathers, by whose will this Nation was conceived and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created free and equal, and in whose righteousness alone we shall gain true freedom, look with favor upon us in this solemn hour as we, a people, strive to endure in this sacred faith of our fathers. Make each of us, we pray Thee, equal to the high trusts bestowed upon us by our heritage, and by our determined commitment to its preservation. Save us in these days from false dependence upon might alone, but gird us for our task with our fathers' faith that right makes might invincible. In this faith we shall win the victory of battle; in this faith we shall win the victory of an enduring peace.

So grant it, God, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

NAMING A PRESIDING OFFICER

The Secretary (Edwin A. Halsey) read the following letter:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, D. C., September 17, 1942.

To the Senate:

Being temporarily absent from the Senate, I appoint Hon. CLYDE L. HERRING, a Senator from the State of Iowa, to perform the duties of the Chair during my absence.

CARTER GLASS,
President pro tempore.

Mr. HERRING thereupon took the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. HILL, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Monday, September 14, 1942, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States submitting nominations were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Latta, 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 a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 344) authorizing extensions of time for filing return of capital stock tax in 1942, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

RESOLUTION OF REPUBLICAN CONFERENCE

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I desire to make a brief statement. This morning I called a conference of the Republican Members of the Senate. The conference adopted a resolution which I ask to have inserted in the RECORD.

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

UNITED STATES SENATE,
REPUBLICAN CONFERENCE,
September 17, 1942.

Resolved, That the Republican Conference recognizes the present situation with respect to living costs, that it believes action is necessary, and will cooperate in an effort to work out a wise solution of the problems presented to the Senate and the country.

COMMITTEE SERVICE

On motion of Mr. HILL, and by unanimous consent, it was

Ordered, That the Senator from New York [Mr. MEAD] be excused from further service as a member of the Committee on Education and Labor; and

On motion of Mr. McNARY, and by unanimous consent, it was

Ordered, That the Senator from Colorado [Mr. MILLIKIN] be assigned to service on the Committee on Education and Labor to fill the existing vacancy.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

PROTECTION OF NAVAL PETROLEUM RESERVE No. 1

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to protect Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 1 (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

LANDS AND ACCOUNTS OF WAPATO INDIAN IRRIGATION PROJECT, YAKIMA RESERVATION, WASH.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to eliminate certain lands from the Wapato Indian Irrigation Project, Yakima Reservation, Wash., cancel and adjust certain charges, and for other purposes (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

ACTS OF SECOND SPECIAL SESSION, FIFTEENTH LEGISLATURE OF PUERTO RICO

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, certified copies of five acts passed by the second special session of the fifteenth legislature of Puerto Rico, June 15-16, 1942 (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs.

RESOLUTION OF THE DELAWARE RIVER YACHTMAN'S LEAGUE — WATERWAY ACROSS NEW JERSEY

Mr. DAVIS presented a resolution adopted by the Delaware River Yachtman's League, of Philadelphia and vicinity, Pennsylvania, favoring the enactment of House bill 7397, proposing to authorize the construction of a waterway across the State of New Jersey so as to complete the chain of waterways giving safe inland water transportation to cargoes from Florida to the New England coast, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

PRESERVATION OF FREEDOM—LETTER FROM DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE EAU CLAIRE (WIS.) METHODIST CHURCH

Mr. WILEY presented a letter from the district superintendent of the Methodist Church of Eau Claire, Wis., and several members of that church, which was re-

ferred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Eau Claire, Wis., September 14, 1942.

DEAR MADAM OR SIR: The treacherous and unprovoked attack on American vessels at Pearl Harbor on Sunday, December 7, 1941, with great loss of life, caused Americans more than ever to realize that this World War is an attack by Satan upon the people of Christian principles and their allies.

That the Axis Nations (those who contend for national sovereignty) would, if able, take from us all everything that we hold dear, there can be no doubt.

So let all those American citizens who are grateful to Almighty God for our freedom as is written in the prelude to the Wisconsin constitution, oppose with all our might any effort to deprive us of this God-given freedom.

Let us contend for a peace established in righteousness and a world government under a constitution that recognizes the teachings of our Lord Jesus Christ as the rule of life.

ARTHUR C. GOWER,
American Citizen.

FRED J. JORDAN,
The Methodist Church,
Eau Claire, Wis.

ERNEST E. CLARKE,
District Superintendent, Methodist
Church, Eau Claire, Wis.

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

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD and appropriately referred a resolution recently adopted by the Kansas Annual Conference of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ. I am wholeheartedly in accord with their appeal for early and favorable action on S. 860, now on the Senate calendar.

There being no objection, the resolution was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WICHITA, KANS., September 8, 1942.

Mr. ARTHUR CAPPER,
Senator, United States Congress,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: As secretary of Kansas annual conference of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ, I am submitting to you the following resolution:

"Kansas State convention of the United Brethren in Christ in its eighty-sixth annual session, held August 26-30, 1942, Coffeyville, Kans., protest liquor in service camps and ask wartime prohibition.

"Whereas our Nation is engaged in a war that calls for all kinds of sacrifices, and demands the very best of every man in the armed forces; and

"Whereas the use of alcoholic liquors, including 3.2 percent beer, results in inefficiency through the waste of materials and loss of time in service; and

"Whereas it has been proved scientifically, as well as socially, that the effects of alcohol are detrimental to the physical and moral well-being of our people; and

"Whereas unmistakable evidence has been presented concerning the distressing prevalence of drinking, gambling, and vice among men in the armed forces of our country, among men in defense industries, and particularly in areas near training camps; and

"Whereas the production and delivery of alcoholic beverages require essential commodities, such as sugar, rubber, and other restricted materials; Be it therefore

"Resolved, That the United Brethren in Christ call upon the President and Congress, as well as our own Representatives

and Senators, to forbid, or to pass such legislation as will forbid, the manufacture, distribution, and sale of all alcoholic liquors throughout the United States, except for medicinal, industrial, and scientific purposes, for the duration of the war.

"We urge our governmental authorities to take all possible measures to the end that the men serving in the armed forces of our country may not be subjected to the temptations of gambling, prostitution, and alcoholic indulgence. And we petition the President and Congress to take immediate and favorable action on the Sheppard bill (S. 860), which would protect military men from liquor sold in the camps and camp areas."

Rev. A. McCANDLESS,
Secretary, Kansas Conference
Church United Brethren in Christ.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I am in receipt of the following petitions with reference to S. 860:

First. A petition signed by Wisconsin residents, gathered at a convention held under the auspices of the Appleton District of the Evangelical Church;

Second. A resolution passed by the Wisconsin Woman's Christian Temperance Union in annual convention assembled at Whitewater, Wis.; and

Third. A petition signed by residents of Oconto Falls, Wis.

I respectfully ask that the petitions may be appropriately referred.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The petitions presented by the Senator from Wisconsin will lie on the table.

Mr. O'DANIEL. Mr. President, the rising tide of resentment and public indignation regarding the deplorable conditions existing around our military establishments caused by liquor is constantly being brought to my attention. I am passing this information on to this body and asking unanimous consent that the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD list the names of towns and States and number of petitioners from each place as per the list I am herewith submitting.

The total number of petitioners on this list is 271,733. These petitioners ask the Congress to enact promptly Senate bill 860, which is now on the calendar. I urge the Senate to agree to consider S. 860 at an early date, and I hope the bill will be enacted into law.

There being no objection, the list of petitions presented by Mr. O'DANIEL was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Petitions in support of S. 860

| | |
|---------------------|-------|
| ARIZONA | |
| Phoenix..... | 36 |
| CALIFORNIA | |
| Los Angeles..... | 6 |
| San Bernardino..... | 2,045 |
| Santa Cruz..... | 18 |
| CONNECTICUT | |
| East Hartford..... | 20 |
| Hartford..... | 84 |
| Middlesex..... | 27 |
| Norwich..... | 101 |
| Plainville..... | 23 |
| Windsor..... | 225 |
| FLORIDA | |
| Plant City..... | 324 |
| Tampa..... | 119 |
| ILLINOIS | |
| Birds..... | 23 |
| Chicago..... | 63 |
| Grand Ridge..... | 50 |
| Lawrenceville..... | 274 |

| | |
|-----------------------|---------|
| Lawrence County..... | 283 |
| Ottawa..... | 36 |
| Sandwich..... | 27 |
| Streator..... | 41 |
| Sullivan..... | 47 |
| Sumner..... | 24 |
| Thawville..... | 73 |
| INDIANA | |
| Vincennes..... | 78 |
| MARYLAND | |
| Baltimore..... | 50 |
| MASSACHUSETTS | |
| Brockline..... | 17 |
| Newton..... | 161 |
| MICHIGAN | |
| Ann Arbor..... | 281 |
| Barry County..... | 15 |
| Grand Rapids..... | 113 |
| Hancock..... | 76 |
| Lansing..... | 100 |
| MISSISSIPPI | |
| Canton..... | 2 |
| MISSOURI | |
| St. Joseph..... | 45 |
| Webb City..... | 473 |
| MINNESOTA | |
| Faribault..... | 13 |
| MONTANA | |
| Bozeman..... | 435 |
| NEBRASKA | |
| Ashland..... | 18 |
| Eagle..... | 29 |
| Lincoln..... | 28 |
| Weeping Water..... | 34 |
| NEW MEXICO | |
| Anthony..... | 2 |
| NEW YORK | |
| Ames..... | 65 |
| Appleton..... | 22 |
| Batavia..... | 446 |
| Brooklyn..... | 86 |
| Caledonia..... | 24 |
| Cambridge..... | 43 |
| Canaan..... | 48 |
| Cherry Creek..... | 65 |
| Clinton..... | 18 |
| Dundee..... | 84 |
| Eden..... | 41 |
| Ferndale..... | 27 |
| Flushing..... | 27 |
| Fort Edward..... | 40 |
| Geneva..... | 227 |
| Hamlin..... | 66 |
| Hors heads..... | 29 |
| Ithaca..... | 9 |
| Jamestown..... | 455 |
| Lakeport..... | 21 |
| Lebanon..... | 27 |
| Marathon..... | 156 |
| Middleport..... | 21 |
| Newfane..... | 23 |
| New York City..... | 2,479 |
| Niagara..... | 61 |
| Odessa..... | 55 |
| Lockport..... | 34 |
| Penn Yan..... | 23 |
| Plattsburg..... | 13 |
| Perry..... | 30 |
| Randolph..... | 18 |
| Richburg..... | 30 |
| Richmond County..... | 78 |
| Rushville..... | 67 |
| Sodus..... | 200 |
| Syracuse..... | 63 |
| Troy..... | 18 |
| Trumansburg..... | 117 |
| Utica..... | 300 |
| Warsaw..... | 12 |
| Watervliet..... | 38 |
| White Plains..... | 29 |
| NORTH CAROLINA | |
| Ridgecrest..... | 73,000 |
| Wendell..... | 51 |
| NORTH DAKOTA | |
| Underwood..... | 72 |
| OHIO | |
| Dayton..... | 130,000 |
| New Philadelphia..... | 2 |

| | |
|---------------------|---------|
| PENNSYLVANIA | |
| Blanchard..... | 72 |
| Bellefonte..... | 2 |
| Clinton..... | 81 |
| Philadelphia..... | 47,000 |
| Unionville..... | 2 |
| TENNESSEE | |
| Chattanooga..... | 373 |
| Englewood..... | 51 |
| TEXAS | |
| Abilene..... | 187 |
| Amarillo..... | 48 |
| Anna..... | 38 |
| Beaumont..... | 1,353 |
| Burkburnett..... | 2 |
| Canadian..... | 12 |
| Chester..... | 85 |
| Commerce..... | 100 |
| Corsicana..... | 46 |
| Daingerfield..... | 60 |
| Dallas..... | 23 |
| El Paso..... | 358 |
| Flint..... | 68 |
| Fort Worth..... | 248 |
| Gainesville..... | 61 |
| Georgetown..... | 22 |
| Greenville..... | 61 |
| Harlingen..... | 1,448 |
| Hebronville..... | 13 |
| Houston..... | 2,636 |
| Imperial..... | 15 |
| Kemp..... | 27 |
| Kingsville..... | 89 |
| McAllen..... | 402 |
| Midland..... | 160 |
| Mineral Wells..... | 38 |
| Nacogdoches..... | 43 |
| Olton..... | 38 |
| Palacios..... | 74 |
| Robstown..... | 16 |
| Roscoe..... | 3 |
| San Antonio..... | 214 |
| Terrell Wells..... | 60 |
| Somerville..... | 43 |
| Utopia..... | 20 |
| Uvalde..... | 40 |
| Waco..... | 9 |
| Waka..... | 17 |
| VIRGINIA | |
| Appomattox..... | 151 |
| WASHINGTON | |
| Bellingham..... | 55 |
| Bremerton..... | 15 |
| Custer..... | 24 |
| Ferndale..... | 115 |
| Kelso..... | 22 |
| Seattle..... | 111 |
| South Tacoma..... | 52 |
| Spokane..... | 2 |
| Tacoma..... | 97 |
| Townsend..... | 7 |
| Wickersham..... | 26 |
| WYOMING | |
| Cheyenne..... | 449 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 20 |
| Recapitulation | |
| Arizona..... | 36 |
| California..... | 2,069 |
| Connecticut..... | 480 |
| Florida..... | 443 |
| Illinois..... | 941 |
| Indiana..... | 78 |
| Maryland..... | 50 |
| Massachusetts..... | 178 |
| Michigan..... | 585 |
| Mississippi..... | 2 |
| Missouri..... | 518 |
| Minnesota..... | 13 |
| Montana..... | 435 |
| Nebraska..... | 109 |
| New Mexico..... | 2 |
| New York..... | 5,765 |
| North Carolina..... | 73,051 |
| North Dakota..... | 72 |
| Ohio..... | 130,002 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 47,157 |
| Tennessee..... | 424 |
| Texas..... | 8,177 |
| Virginia..... | 151 |

| | |
|--------------------|---------|
| Washington..... | 526 |
| Wyoming..... | 449 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 20 |
| Total..... | 271,733 |

REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS

The following reports of the Committee on Military Affairs were submitted:

By Mr. DOWNEY:

S. 2775. A bill to amend the act of March 5, 1942, relating to the planting of guayule and other rubber-bearing plants; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1607).

By Mr. REYNOLDS:

S. 2776. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to authorize the President of the United States to requisition property required for the defense of the United States," approved October 16, 1941, to continue it in effect; without amendment (Rept. No. 1608).

ASSIGNMENT BY CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF CIRCUIT JUDGES TO CERTAIN TEMPORARY DUTY

Mr. DANAHER. From the Committee on the Judiciary, I report back with amendments the bill (S. 2655) to amend the Judicial Code to authorize the Chief Justice of the United States to assign circuit judges to temporary duty in circuits other than their own, and I submit a report (No. 1606) thereon.

Mr. President, the bill just reported by me would amend the Judicial Code so as to authorize the Chief Justice of the United States to assign certain judges to temporary duty in circuits other than their own. This particular measure has had the approval not only of the Chief Justice of the United States but of the senior circuit judge of every single circuit in the country. Many witnesses appeared before the committee attesting the desirability of early action on the measure.

The amendments will become perfectly apparent from a draft copy of the bill itself, in which I have caused the amendments to be made apparent for the convenience of the authorities to whom the bill will be referred.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The report will be placed on the calendar.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAM— LIMIT OF EXPENDITURES

Mr. LUCAS. From the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, I report back favorably without amendment Senate Resolution 288 and ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 288), submitted by Mr. TRUMAN on the 14th instant, was read, considered, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the limit of expenditures under Senate Resolution 71, Seventy-seventh Congress, first session, relating to the investigation of the national defense program agreed to on March 1, 1941, is hereby increased by \$100,000.

REPORT ON DISPOSITION OF EXECUTIVE PAPERS

Mr. BARKLEY, from the Joint Select Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers, to which was referred for examination and recommendation a list

of records transmitted to the Senate by the Archivist of the United States which appeared to have no permanent value or historical interest, submitted a report 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. McFARLAND:

S. 2780. A bill for the relief of Margaret B. Martin; to the Committee on Finance.

(Mr. VANDENBERG introduced Senate bill 2781, which was referred to the Committee on Finance, and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. DAVIS:

S. 2782. A bill to provide for a national cemetery in the eastern section of Pennsylvania; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McCARRAN:

S. 2783. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act relating to direct loans for industrial purposes by Federal Reserve banks, and for other purposes," as amended, by authorizing loans for mineral development purposes in time of war; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. HAYDEN:

S. 2784. A bill to revise the Alaska game law; to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. REYNOLDS:

S. 2785. A bill for the relief of Col. Leo A. Luttringer, United States property and disbursing officer for Pennsylvania; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 2786. A bill to equalize certain disability benefits for Army officers; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 344) authorizing extensions of time for filing return of capital-stock tax in 1942 was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Finance.

RATE OF TAXES UNDER FEDERAL INSURANCE CONTRIBUTIONS ACT

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, I introduce a bill to amend the Federal Insurance Contributions Act with respect to the rate of taxes thereunder for the year 1943, and, because both of the importance and imminence of the issue itself, I ask leave to make a very brief statement in connection with the bill.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the Senator from Michigan will proceed.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, unless Congress acts prior to January 1, 1943, social-security pay-roll taxes on both employers and employees will increase on each from 1 to 2 percent. That is the schedule in existing law, as amended by Congress in 1939.

The proceeds of this pay-roll tax have but one legitimate purpose and justification: First, either to pay old-age benefits, plus the cost of administration, or, second, to build a reasonable reserve for the future guaranty of these payments.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, these receipts amounted to \$972,000,000—that was the amount collected under the 1-percent pay-roll rate on both employers and workers—against withdrawals or payments of \$141,000,000. Obviously, an increased pay-roll tax on employers and workers of the country is not necessary in order to meet current

old-age obligations. Furthermore, the existing 1-percent pay-roll tax on both employers and workers, in actual fact, will produce as much revenue as it was estimated would be derived from a 2-percent tax when the existing statutory tax schedule was written by Congress in 1939.

The real question therefore is whether this 100-percent increase in pay-roll taxes on employers and workers is necessary to sustain an essential reserve. We do not have to guess about that proposition. Testifying before the House Ways and Means Committee on March 24, 1939, Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau said:

We should not accumulate a reserve fund any larger than is necessary to protect the system against unforeseen declines in revenues or increases in the volume of benefit payments. Specifically, I would suggest to Congress that it plan the financing of the old-age-insurance system with a view to maintaining for use in contingencies an eventual reserve amounting to—

These are the important words—
not more than three times the highest prospective annual benefits in the ensuing 5 years.

That is the rule recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Congress, in 1939, did precisely what the Treasury recommended. Title II of the Social Security Act was amended to create a Board of Trustees of the Federal Old Age and Survivors Trust Fund, and, among other things, the Board is required to—I quote from the statute—

(3) Report immediately to the Congress whenever the Board of Trustees is of the opinion that during the ensuing 5 fiscal years the trust fund will exceed three times the highest annual expenditures anticipated during that 5-fiscal-year period, and whenever the Board of Trustees is of the opinion that the amount of the trust fund is unduly small.

In effect, the Board has thus reported. The assets of the trust fund—which is to say, the reserve—were \$3,227,000,000 at the end of the fiscal year 1942. The reserve is not 3 but 30 times the anticipated benefit payments in any 1 of the next 5 fiscal years; and it is not 3 but 6 times the total anticipated benefit payments during all the next 5 fiscal years combined.

I am omitting all details. I am simply submitting the over-all picture. I respectfully submit that it raises the clear presumption that there is no justification, on the basis of the accepted congressional formula, for permitting the statutory doubling of pay-roll taxes for these purposes on January 1, 1943. The bill which I introduce would hold these pay-roll taxes at the existing 1-percent level through 1943, when we can again adjust the financing to fit the developments.

In order to complete the prospectus, it should be said that the Treasury not only desires to have the statutory pay-roll tax proceed to 2 percent on January 1, 1943, but it actually will ask that the tax be further increased to 5 percent. The reasons have nothing to do with social-security or old-age payments—as clearly demonstrated by the foregoing figures. The reasons have solely to do

with a further so-called attack upon inflation and with the creation of new reservoirs of general bond sales credits.

I completely acknowledge the need for mobilizing every possible resource against inflation; and certainly I completely acknowledge the unavoidable necessity for some form of enforced savings to sustain the public credit in the face of our unavoidably tremendous war expenditures; but, Mr. President, I am unalterably opposed to raiding social-security trust funds for these purposes, or for any purpose not directly related to the social-security benefits which these pay-roll taxpayers are presumed to buy for themselves with their assessments. The problem of financing the war is a separate problem and it must be candidly and courageously faced as a separate problem. If we must have enforced savings or induced War bond purchases, the order should be candid and courageous and, above all, it should be universal and not applied solely to the employers and the workers of the country who alone pay these social-security taxes.

I ask that the bill be referred to the Committee on Finance.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be referred as requested.

The bill (S. 2781) to amend the Federal Insurance Contributions Act with respect to the rate of taxes thereunder for the year 1943, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Finance.

STABILIZATION OF THE COST OF LIVING— AMENDMENTS

Mr. OVERTON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 161) to aid in stabilizing the cost of living, which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency and ordered to be printed.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I submit a proposed substitute for Senate Joint Resolution 161, the resolution dealing with inflation, and ask that it be referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

The proposed substitute differs from Senate Joint Resolution 161 in proposing to freeze all wages and prices by congressional action as of September 15, instead of leaving it entirely to the President.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The proposed amendment submitted by the Senator from Ohio will be printed and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, I submit an amendment intended to be proposed by me to Senate Joint Resolution 161.

Under the terms of the proposed amendment, I would attain the objective sought by the President, with which I am completely in sympathy. It would accomplish the objective in very simple fashion. Indeed, not to exceed 100 words will disclose the entire subject.

We would by the terms of the proposed substitute merely strike out all after the enacting clause and thereafter repeal subclause (f) of section 2 of the Emer-

gency Price Control Law and repeal section 3 of the same law. Obviously, the result would be to bring all commodities, of whatever character, under section 2, to be administered, of course, by the Office of Price Administration.

It seems to me to have become apparent from the testimony before the Banking and Currency Committee that we must take into account, among other important factors, the necessity of increased production of agricultural commodities. This country will face a substantial shortage in all agricultural commodities unless Congress now, or soon, takes affirmative steps to make certain that there are adequate protectives for the farmer and for the producer in this country.

Under section 2, for example, it will be possible, before a maximum price be fixed, that the Office of Price Administration take into account speculative fluctuations, general increases and decreases in cost of production, distribution, and transportation, and general increases or decreases in profits earned. It will make it possible, in other words, to take into account the farmers' labor costs. We believe that to be important.

The other objectives mentioned by the President will be achieved under his general policy, particularly with reference to the labor situation.

The matter can be simply dealt with. It can be dealt with in this fashion. I merely make this statement so that Senators may have before them, when the amendment has been printed the considerations which prompted it, to the end that when we actually act on Senate Joint Resolution 161 there will be an explanation available as to the wisdom of the enactment of the proposed amendment.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The proposed amendment submitted by the Senator from Connecticut will be printed and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

PRINTING OF PROCEEDINGS HELD IN COMMEMORATION OF THE TWO HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE LAND- ING OF HENRY MELCHIOR MUHL- ENBERG IN PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Mr. GUFFEY submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 289), which was referred to the Committee on Printing:

Resolved, That the proceedings in commemoration of the two hundredth anniversary of the landing of Henry Melchior Muhlenberg in Philadelphia, Pa., November 25, 1742, be printed as a Senate document, and that 5,000 additional copies be printed for use of the Commission.

TRANSFERS OF CIVIL-SERVICE EMPLOYEES

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, some time ago the Senate authorized the appointment of a subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee, consisting of the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. HOLMAN], and myself, I being the chairman. Among the recommendations of the committee made was one authorizing the Civil Service Commission to transfer employees from what might be called peacetime functions of the Government,

which, for the moment are in eclipse, to wartime functions of the Government, in the interest of efficiency, economy, better housing, better office conditions, and so forth, in the District of Columbia. When the committee made its report this was one of the things it strongly recommended. Mr. Paul McNutt, head of the Manpower Commission, the head of the Civil Service Commission, and I conferred the other day, and, as a result, that program is now in the process of being carried out.

Mr. McNutt, under authority granted to the President, has issued an order providing for the transfer of civil-service employees, under proper safeguards, from agencies which are more or less being curtailed now, to certain war activities of the Government.

In order that this whole picture may be a matter of record, I should like to have printed in the RECORD immediately following my remarks the letter from Mr. McNutt to me, with a copy of the order encompassing the desired purposes.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

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

OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY
MANAGEMENT,
WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., September 14, 1942.
HON. MILLARD E. TYDINGS,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR TYDINGS: Following our conversation, which was participated in also by Commissioner Flemming, of the Civil Service Commission, and Oliver Short, of the Commission's War Transfer Unit, I have decided to sign a directive which will make it possible for the Civil Service Commission to transfer Federal employees from one agency to another even in those cases where the employee does not give his consent.

As you will recall, we indicated to you that a few days before you introduced your bill in the Senate the members of the War Manpower Commission recommended to me that such a step should be taken. I have been advised that the President has the authority to direct moves of this type and, as you know, this authority under the Executive order establishing the War Manpower Commission has been delegated to the chairman of the War Manpower Commission who is authorized to take whatever steps may be necessary in the best interests of the war program after consultation with the members of the Commission.

The order which I have signed today, in addition to being recommended to me by the members of the Commission, has also been recommended by the members of the National Labor-Management Policy Committee of the War Manpower Commission. In addition, Commissioner Flemming has consulted informally with the heads of Government employee unions.

I am enclosing a copy of the directive with this letter and you will note that the order, in addition to making it possible for the Commission to transfer employees without their consent, also makes it possible for the Commission to transfer employees from one agency to another, irrespective of the priority ratings of the agencies involved.

Briefly, the directive makes it possible for the Commission to effect any transfers of Federal employees which it believes to be in the best interest of the war program.

In addition, the directive sets up safeguards for employees who are transferred by

the Civil Service Commission under the authority which is being delegated to it. Persons whose transfer is in the interest of the war program are given certain reemployment benefits. The directive also provides that an employee cannot be transferred without his consent unless the Commission provides him with a fair opportunity for presenting his side of the case. Also, transfers will not be made to positions carrying a lower salary than that which the employee is now receiving.

There is a further provision that no transfer shall be effected from one part of the country to another unless the agency to which the employee is being transferred is in a position to handle his travel and moving expenses.

We feel confident that this order will go a long distance in the direction of making it possible for the Civil Service Commission to make a real contribution in the direction of converting Government to a war basis.

Both the War Manpower Commission and the Civil Service Commission will be delighted to receive any suggestions from you or other members of your committee at any time.

Very sincerely and cordially yours,
PAUL V. McNUTT, Chairman.

WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION DIRECTIVE NO. 10
OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION,
WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION,
September 14, 1942.

To all departments and agencies of the executive branch of the Federal Government, concerning transfer and release of Federal employees.

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Chairman of the War Manpower Commission by Executive Order No. 9139 establishing the War Manpower Commission, and by Executive Order No. 9243, and having found, after consultation with the members of the War Manpower Commission, that the measures hereinafter set forth will facilitate the filling of the Federal Government's requirements for manpower in the civilian service, and promote the proper allocation and the effective mobilization and utilization of the Nation's manpower in the prosecution of the war, it is hereby directed:

I. Whenever the Civil Service Commission shall find that a civilian employee of any department or agency of the executive branch of the Federal Government can make a more effective contribution to the war effort in a position in some other such department or agency, the Commission, with or without the consent of the employee or of the department or agency in which he is employed or to which he is transferred, shall direct the transfer of such employee to such position.

II. Whenever the Civil Service Commission shall find that a civilian employee of any department or agency of the executive branch of the Federal Government is qualified to perform work in a critical war occupation (as defined in the Essential Activities and Essential Occupations Directive) and can make a more effective contribution to the war effort in an essential activity carried on by a private enterprise, the Commission, with the consent of the employee, but with or without the consent of the department or agency in which he is employed, shall, upon request of such private enterprise, authorize the release of such employee to such private enterprise for work in such critical war occupation in such essential activity. An employee whose release has been authorized pursuant to this paragraph shall be carried on a leave-without-pay basis from his Federal position for the period of such employment with a private enterprise, except that such leave-without-pay status shall not continue beyond 6 months after the end of the war.

III. The Civil Service Commission shall base its findings, pursuant to paragraphs I and II of this directive, upon:

(a) The extent to which the skills, abilities, training, and experience of the employee are required and will be utilized by the departments, agencies, activities or private enterprise concerned; and

(b) The relative importance to the war program of the Government activities in which the employee has been employed and to which he will be transferred, as indicated by, among other considerations, priority classifications established by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget pursuant to Executive Order No. 9243; and

(c) The relative importance to the war program of the Government activity in which the employee has been employed and of the private enterprise to which he will be transferred, as indicated by priority classifications established by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget pursuant to Executive Order No. 9243 and by such policies and directives as the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission may prescribe.

IV. Any employee of a department or agency of the executive branch of the Federal Government (other than an employee holding a temporary position) who has been transferred pursuant to paragraph I of this directive shall be entitled to 30 days' notice from the department or agency to which he has been transferred, prior to the termination of his services with such department or agency, unless such termination is for cause. Upon the termination, without prejudice, of the services of an employee (other than an employee transferred or released from a temporary position) in the position to which his transfer or release has been authorized or directed pursuant to paragraphs I or II of this directive (or in a position which, for the purposes of this directive, is substantially similar thereto) such employee shall be entitled to the reemployment benefits hereinbelow set forth, provided he makes application for reinstatement therein within 40 days after the termination of his services with a department or agency of the Federal Government and, with respect to an employee released to a private enterprise, within 40 days after the termination of his services with such an enterprise but in no event later than 6 months after the end of the war:

(a) Reinstatement, within 30 days of his application, in the same department or agency and to the maximum extent practicable, in the same locality, in his former position, or in a position of like seniority, status, and pay, in such manner, to the maximum consistent with law, that he does not lose any of the rights or benefits to which he would have been entitled had he not been transferred or released;

(b) If such a position, or if the agency or activity in which he was employed, is no longer in existence, and such person therefore cannot be reinstated, the placement of his name on the reemployment list established pursuant to Executive Order No. 6924 of September 20, 1932, to be considered for certification to positions for which he is qualified elsewhere in the Government service. Certifications from such list shall be made by the Civil Service Commission prior to certifications from all other lists maintained by that Commission.

V. Any department or agency in which is employed an employee whose transfer or release is to be directed or authorized pursuant to this directive without the consent of such department or agency, shall be afforded, prior to such transfer or release, a fair opportunity to present to the Civil Service Commission evidence as to the extent to which such agency's or department's execution of its responsibilities will be jeopardized by the loss of such employee and as to the extent to which the employee's skills, abilities, training, and experience are being and will be utilized in such department or agency.

VI. Any employee whose transfer is to be directed pursuant to this directive without

the consent of such employee shall be afforded, prior to such transfer, a fair opportunity to present to the Civil Service Commission evidence that the proposed transfer is inequitable or will impose upon him an undue hardship. No employee shall, without his consent, be transferred to a position at a lower salary than he received at the time such transfer is directed, nor shall any employee, without his consent be transferred to a position beyond reasonable commuting distance from his home unless the department or agency concerned shall reimburse the employee for the cost of transporting himself, his immediate family, and his household goods, in accordance with Government regulations.

VII. Whenever the filling of any position by promotion from within for an indefinite period is being considered by any department or agency, employees who have been transferred or released pursuant to this directive and are entitled to reemployment in such department or agency under this directive shall be given the same consideration they would have received had they not been transferred or released, and such employees may be selected for such promotion. In the event of such selection, if such employee is not authorized to return to the position to which promotion was made, the position in question shall be filled only for the duration of such employee's reemployment rights under paragraph IV of this directive and such reemployment rights shall be applicable to the position to which promotion was made.

VIII. No request for the transfer or release of any civilian employee in any department or agency of the executive branch of the Federal Government shall be made by another such department or agency except through the Civil Service Commission, and no civilian employee of any such department or agency shall be released for transfer to another such department or agency except upon request of the Civil Service Commission. The Commission shall not request or authorize the transfer of any such employee who can make a more effective contribution to the war effort in the position in which he is currently employed or whose transfer would be contrary to the most effective methods of filling the Federal Government's requirements for manpower in the civilian service or would conflict with policies or directives of the War Manpower Commission.

IX. The Civil Service Commission is authorized and directed to adopt such measures and take such action as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out the provisions of this directive and to insure that the reemployment provisions set forth in paragraph IV of this directive are given full force and effect.

X. This directive shall become effective on and after September 27, 1942.

XI. This directive may be cited as the "Directive With Respect to the Transfer and Release of Government Employees."

PAUL V. McNUTT,

Chairman, War Manpower Commission.

SEPTEMBER 14, 1942.

EXECUTIVE ORDER PROVIDING FOR THE TRANSFER AND RELEASE OF FEDERAL PERSONNEL

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Civil Service Act (22 Stat. 403), and by section 1753 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (U. S. C., title 5, sec. 531), it is hereby ordered:

1. Effective on and after the fifteenth day following the date of this order, transfers of employees between departments, agencies, and independent establishments of the civilian executive branch of the Federal Government, the release of such employees to private enterprise, and the establishment, granting, and conditioning of reemployment rights in

the event of such transfers and releases, shall be governed by policies and directives issued by the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission in conformity with Executive Order No. 9139 of April 18, 1942.

2. In conformity with the policies of the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission the Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall from time to time establish priority classifications of the several executive departments and agencies or parts or activities thereof, based upon the relative importance to the war program of the functions performed.

3. Executive Order No. 8973 of December 12, 1941, and Executive Order No. 9067 of February 20, 1942, are hereby revoked, effective on the fifteenth day following the date of this order; provided that nothing contained in this order shall be construed to affect reemployment rights theretofore acquired by any employee under Executive Orders Nos. 8973 and 9067.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION,
WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION,
September 14, 1942.

War Manpower Commission Chairman Paul V. McNutt and Civil Service Commissioner Arthur Flemming today issued the following joint statement:

In a further move to place the Federal Government on a total war basis, President Roosevelt issued on September 12 an Executive order delegating to the War Manpower Commission complete authority to control and regulate transfers of Federal employees. The order continues in effect the authority of the Bureau of the Budget to arrange Federal agencies in priority classifications based upon their relative importance to the war program.

The President's order, which becomes effective on September 27, was followed by a directive issued today by Chairman Paul V. McNutt, of the War Manpower Commission, ordering drastic changes in transfer regulations and procedures. This order also becomes effective on September 27.

Under the directive of the War Manpower Commission, the Civil Service Commission may order the transfer of a Federal employee from one department to another without the consent of the employee, of the department in which he is employed, or of the agency in which he is to be employed, whenever it finds that the transfer will result in a more effective contribution to the war program.

Employees who are transferred in this manner are guaranteed reemployment in their former position, or in similar positions, after the war. The directive of the War Manpower Commission establishes certain safeguards to prevent injustice or undue hardship upon employees who may be transferred without their consent.

Employees are required to be given an opportunity to be heard by the Commission before being transferred without their consent, and may not be transferred to a position carrying a lower salary than they are receiving. The directive prohibits also the transfer of employees beyond reasonable commuting distance from their homes unless the Government defrays the transportation expenses of the employee and his immediate family and the cost of moving his household goods.

A further provision of the directive requires the employee to be given consideration for promotion in his former department even though his transfer from that department has been ordered by the Civil Service Commission.

The Civil Service Commission is required, before transferring an employee, to give his department an opportunity to present evidence that its work will be jeopardized by the proposed transfer. The Civil Service Commission will pass on the objections.

Under the directive of the War Manpower Commission, the Civil Service Commission may also authorize the transfer of an employee of the Government to private industry engaged in war work whenever the Commission finds that the employee is qualified to perform work in a critical occupation. A list of essential occupations and critical war occupations is maintained by the United States Employment Service under a directive issued by the War Manpower Commission last June.

Government employees may not be transferred to private war industries without their consent, but upon transfer are also entitled to reemployment in their Government positions after the war. Such transfers may be ordered by the Civil Service Commission without the consent of the department in which the employee is serving.

Under the directive, the Civil Service Commission will also prevent unnecessary movements of Federal employees from one Federal agency to another.

The Civil Service Commission is expected to issue regulations implementing the Manpower Commission's directive within the next few days.

In the past the Civil Service Commission's authority to direct transfers was controlled by the priority classifications established by the Bureau of the Budget, and in many cases required not only the consent of the employee but also of his department. During the period February 27, 1942, to September 7, 1942, the Commission authorized the transfer of 31,977 employees to war jobs.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I should like to say further that it was entirely proper to issue the order, and it was also proper to agree to it, and I presume the gentlemen in question are going to carry out the order which has been issued, but we will have to see to what extent the transfers are actually made before we can say whether the process has been as fruitful of benefit as the subcommittee in recommending it thought it would be.

THE PRIMARY ELECTION IN NEW JERSEY

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, Tuesday last in New Jersey the Republican Party nominated one Albert W. Hawkes, a millionaire from upper Montclair, as its Republican nominee for the United States Senate.

The Newark Evening News commented, under date of Wednesday, September 16, 1942, at great length on Mr. Hawkes' nomination.

I ask unanimous consent to have published in the RECORD at this point the comment of the Newark Evening News on Mr. Hawkes' nomination.

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

Hawkes made a surprising race. Starting from nowhere and with several of the principal Republican county organizations against him, he won over county leaders by direct negotiation, financing the campaigns of those who had to have help.

Wilson, beginning the campaign with a big lead, saw it slip away day by day as the various county leaders clamored for funds and got more.

The Hawkes campaign in Union was financed liberally by his supporters there, while Pascoe kept asking Wilson for money throughout the campaign.

Around the State the organizations that declared for Hawkes produced heavy pluralities, despite the light vote. Senator Farley's Atlantic machine, which held back for weeks

waiting for Wilson money, produced 6,700 plurality for Hawkes. Camden Republicans, led by Senator Wallace, turned up over 7,000 margin for Hawkes, although they negotiated earlier with the Wilson camp.

Lloyd B. Marsh, of Passaic, chief sponsor of Wilson, produced the 7,500 minimum he promised, but was unable to win over the other county leaders to Wilson as he had hoped. Marsh made several trips to south Jersey in an effort to hold Atlantic, Camden, and Ocean in line, but was outmaneuvered by the Hawkes managers. Several times in the campaign Marsh took shots at Hawkes as a millionaire candidate and promised Passaic would produce for Wilson without campaign funds.

SHORTAGE OF MANPOWER—ARTICLE BY SENATOR LA FOLLETTE

[Mr. LA FOLLETTE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article written by him for the Progressive entitled "America Faces a Manpower Muddle," which appears in the Appendix.]

ADDRESS BY HON. JOSEPH C. GREW TO THE REMINGTON ARMS CO.

[Mr. HILL asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by Hon. Joseph C. Grew, former Ambassador to Japan, to the Remington Arms Co., at Bridgeport, Conn., on September 14, 1942, which appears in the Appendix.]

PROGRAM FOR WINNING THE WAR

[Mr. BARBOUR asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a letter to the Union League Club, of New York, from Mr. A. H. Cosden, its president, regarding a program for winning the war, which appears in the Appendix.]

RATIONING OF GASOLINE

[Mr. LANGER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article from the Retail Gasoline Dealer News of Pittsburgh, Pa., issue of August 1942, entitled "Improved Rationing Plan Suggested," which appears in the Appendix.]

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR FILING RETURN OF CAPITAL-STOCK TAX IN 1942

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, House Joint Resolution 344 was messaged to the Senate this morning, and I am advised has been referred to the Committee on Finance. I ask unanimous consent that the order referring the joint resolution to the Committee on Finance be vacated, and that the joint resolution be taken up for immediate consideration.

By way of explanation, I will state that the measure merely authorizes extensions of time for filing return of capital-stock tax in 1942. It has had consideration by the Committee on Finance, and merely grants an extension of 120 days beyond September 30 for filing return of capital-stock tax for the current year.

It is necessary that this measure be passed, because the returns cannot be filed by September 30, and that is the last date to which the Commissioner of Internal Revenue can extend the time of filing. This is a simple joint resolution, and accomplishes the one purpose I have indicated.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Georgia that the order referring the joint resolution to the Committee on Finance be vacated? The Chair hears none, and the order is vacated.

The Senator from Georgia asks unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to consider the joint resolution. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 344) authorizing extension of time for filing return of capital-stock tax in 1942 was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Routine morning business is concluded.

ORDER FOR CONSIDERATION OF THE CALENDAR

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I should like to have the attention of the Senate for about 10 minutes.

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

Mr. WILEY. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I have conferred with the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS] about a resolution on the calendar which is ahead of the new bills on the calendar which have not heretofore been considered on a call of the calendar. I was going to ask unanimous consent, and I will do it now, that at the conclusion of the remarks of the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] the Senate proceed to the consideration of unobjected-to bills on the calendar, beginning with Calendar No. 1625, which is the resolution pertaining to attorneys' fees in the Langer case, and that the Senate then proceed to consider the new measures on the calendar, beginning with Calendar No. 1639.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, does the Senator propose that the Senate begin with Calendar No. 1625?

Mr. BARKLEY. No. I will modify my request. At the time I conferred with the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS] I asked him if it would be agreeable to let the measure dealing with attorneys' fees in the Langer case go over until the call of the calendar was concluded.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I do not have any particular objection to that matter being considered, I will say to the Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. BARKLEY. If it is put over until the call of the calendar is concluded, it will accommodate some members of the Committee on Banking and Currency, which is meeting at 1 o'clock to consider proposed legislation before it. If it is agreeable, I suggest that we clean up the new measures on the calendar, and then go back to Calendar No. 1625.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, if I understand the Senator's request, it is that we begin with Calendar No. 1625?

Mr. BARKLEY. I have modified the request, and ask that the Senate begin with Calendar No. 1639, and that at the conclusion of the calendar Calendar No. 1625 be taken up.

Mr. McNARY. Consideration of that resolution would take considerable time.

Mr. BARKLEY. That is one reason why I did not want to have it taken up before the remaining measures on the calendar were acted upon.

Mr. McNARY. In view of the fact that members of the Committee on Banking and Currency desire to complete con-

sideration of the joint resolution now before it, I thought perhaps we had better take up the Langer matter at another time, but I do not care particularly.

Mr. BARKLEY. Nor do I. I have just been informed by the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS] that he thought that resolution had been practically agreed upon, and that it would not take very long to dispose of it.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I have no objection.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent request made by the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY]? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

PROPOSAL TO CREATE A FOREIGN RELATIONS ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR FORMULATION OF TREATIES

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, in September 1918, 2 months before the armistice, we had no more idea of an armistice in the near future, or peace in the near future, than we have now. I do not mean by that, Mr. President, that we can anticipate an early victory; nor do I mean to imply that there has been anywhere in Washington any discussion relative to an early peace.

I merely mention the armistice of the first World War because of the fact that it came unexpectedly, and that we were unprepared with the machinery for working out a peace.

After the rejection of the Treaty of Versailles the United States Senate was subjected to a scathing broadside of criticism. It came from lecturers, newspapers, and political commentators.

At that time there were many demands for sharply restricting the arbitrary power of the Senate in connection with the making of treaties. At that time there was considerable criticism of the constitutional provision which made it possible for a minority of the Senate to block the desires of the President with respect to foreign policy. I refer to section 2 of article II of the Constitution, providing that the President shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, providing two-thirds of the Senators present concur.

It is not my purpose at this time to review the factual history of treaty making, nor to put myself in the place of the critics and attempt to say what might have been had we had a more workable system of cooperation between the executive and the legislative branches, and if this Nation had accepted the Treaty of Versailles and had become a part of the League of Nations. All that is in the field of conjecture; let the dead bury their dead, and let us go on from this place, recognizing that the present has many challenges which must be met. It is about one of those challenges that I desire to speak briefly at this time.

When and if peace or an armistice comes, the American people, the Senate, and the President, will have to face the demands of that hour. I want to make a suggestion today which I think will help smooth over, as it were, the differences which may arise when that time comes. I want to suggest a change in

governmental mechanics, not in the power of the executive or the legislative branches.

December 7, 1941, found us unprepared at Pearl Harbor. When peace comes we must not be unprepared to meet the challenges which it will bring.

Pearl Harbor united America because outside powers intervened in our peace. When peace comes we want to have all the machinery working smoothly so that unity will continue. We need a working domestic unity between the executive and the legislative branches in connection with any treaty which may be written.

I cannot too strongly emphasize that the problem of arranging now for the mechanics of a peace, however far in the future it may be, is imperative. When peace comes there will be little time for gearing the machinery for such a peace.

We know that in the past the Senate has at times been to blame for delaying ratification of treaties for long periods. On the other hand, we know the Department of State has been similarly guilty in this respect in a number of instances, and that it has shown a lack of comprehension of human equations.

In other words, the executive branch has considered its function to be simply that of negotiating and producing, whereas the Constitution provides that the Executive shall have power by and with the advice and consent of the Senate to make treaties.

The word which has been overlooked and which I would stress emphatically in this matter at this time is the word "advice."

In planning a peace we are going to deal in global matters. We are going to think in terms of world-wide obligations for the American people. We are going to contemplate calling on the American people to extend the police power of government over all the seas and the lands of the earth. The destiny of the American people will be tied up in the treaties which mark the conclusion of this war, and it will be imperative that the peoples' representatives have a voice in the formulation of these treaties rather than merely being confronted with a fait accompli which may hardly be amended. Therefore, this period more than any other in American history calls for something more than the routine work of producing and submitting a treaty to the Senate. It calls for advice, which means cooperation in the inception steps of the treaty.

We know what the reaction of the American public was to the Senate's action on the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. We know what the reaction of the public was to the amendments to the Hay arbitration treaties. We know what the attitude of the public was toward the Senate participation in the Taft treaties of 1911, and we know what contemporary historians have said of the Senate and its participation in the Treaty of Versailles. There are Senators on this floor today who were Members of the Senate then, and who can recall vividly the wave of public indignation which followed the final death of the treaty in the Senate.

It is apparent now that if the present war is not to be lost by a disastrous peace

there must be a better working arrangement between the Senate and the Chief Executive.

Some years ago there was discussed a constitutional amendment which would have deprived the Senate of its power, and which would have vested the approval of treaties in both Houses of Congress. Some proposals have been made to shift the Senate power over treaties to the House of Representatives, and one suggestion, which was put in the form of a constitutional amendment in 1920, was a proposal to give a majority of the Senate the power over treaties now exercised under the two-thirds rule. A still more recent proposal would have deprived the Senate of the power of altering treaties before it, and would have left the Senate with only the alternative of either unqualified rejection or unqualified acceptance.

Most of the proposals which have been made from time to time have involved a constitutional amendment, and amendment of the Constitution is, of course, an exceptionally difficult matter.

It serves no purpose for us to discuss whatever deficiencies may have existed in the past in connection with the treaty-making power. I believe, however, it is imperative for us now, before—perhaps long before—there are any peace and treaty proposals, to consider the establishment of machinery which will enable us to overcome the difficulties which have beset us in the past.

Some years ago there was a tentative discussion concerning objectives which I believe should be considered today. These objectives concern a more effective working relationship between the executive and legislative branches and could be achieved by a Foreign Relations Advisory Council. What do I mean by such a council? I mean, we should have an advisory council on foreign relations which would include the Secretary of State, the Under Secretary of State, and any other technician whom the Secretary might designate, the chairmen and the ranking minority members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

In other words, we should have an advisory council which would include the experts of the State Department and the political leaders on those committees of both Houses dealing with foreign affairs.

This council would, of course, be concerned with the definition and formulation of the foreign policy of the United States, and the agreements of the council would have the force of an understanding between the legislative and executive branches, and could well serve as guideposts in the formulation of treaties. Treaties would be negotiated in accordance with definite policies defined by the council, and then submitted to the Senate for ratification.

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

Mr. WILEY. I yield.

Mr. AUSTIN. In the Senator's research into this subject did he find any record of a practice on the part of the State Department to counsel with Members of the United States Senate in ad-

vance of the formulation of a definitive treaty?

Mr. WILEY. I am frank to say that I did not discover anything of that kind, though I understand that at times there have been informal meetings. What I am talking about now is the creation of machinery which would get rid of the rough spots which exist between the Senate and the Executive. I shall come to that point later.

It is equally apparent that the legislators who might be members of the council would become, in effect, the floor leaders for treaties signed in pursuance of policies agreed upon by the council.

Moreover, the council would make it possible for Senate representatives on the council to discuss matters with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and get the benefit of advice of that committee before the treaty itself had been formulated and completed.

The council would insure that there would be men on the floor of the Senate thoroughly familiar with the provisions of the treaty and committed to the provisions of the treaty, so that they could serve as advocates for the treaty on the floor. This would, of course, materially lessen the chances of a Senate rejection. It is obvious also that the council would have the advice of the Senate leaders in conference before the treaty was even transmitted to the Senate for confirmation or rejection.

All this would mean that there would be less need for defeating or amending treaties on the floor of the Senate, and less possibility of political friction. All the compromises between the Executive and the Senate could be considered long before the treaty itself was presented to the Senate.

This proposal requires no legislation. To me it could be a splendid example of democratic government at work, because it would embrace the technician, the Executive, and the representatives of the people working together on the establishment of a policy. That is an infinitely more democratic method than any dictatorial presentation of a fait accompli by an Executive, or any dictatorial action by the Senate.

In general, this proposal would result in a more intelligent formulation of our foreign policy, and would certainly create a better working relationship between the Chief Executive and the Senate.

I make this suggestion not as a final conclusion on this subject, which obviously requires much study. I make it merely as a suggestion to stimulate consideration of this problem at the present time rather than at some remote date. I have made the suggestion in a letter to Secretary of State Cordell Hull, and I ask that this letter be printed in full at the conclusion of my remarks. I have also sent copies of the letter to the Senate majority and minority leaders, and the ranking majority and minority members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and to the Under Secretary of State.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the letter will be printed in the Record.

(See exhibit A.)

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I submit at this time a resolution asking the Executive to join with the Senate in creating a Foreign Relations Advisory Council. I ask that the resolution be referred to the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate. The resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That the Chief Executive be invited to join with the Senate in the creation of a Foreign Relations Advisory Council to be constituted of the following: The Secretary of State, the Under Secretary of State, other technicians whom the Secretary of State might designate, the chairman and the ranking minority member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and the chairman and the ranking minority member of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, and such other Senators as the President might from time to time designate.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the resolution (S. Res. 290) will be received and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EXHIBIT A

SEPTEMBER 16, 1942.

The Honorable CORDELL HULL,

The Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: Attached please find a self-explanatory copy of a speech which I intend to make on the floor of the Senate tomorrow. The speech, as you will note, relates to the voluntary creation by the President and the Senate, of a Foreign Relations Advisory Council, in the thought that the creation of such a council can materially aid in eliminating the friction between the executive and legislative branches which has frequently characterized the presentation and ratification of treaties in the past.

I believe that the problem outlined in this speech is a critical problem, and I believe it warrants serious consideration at the present time.

I would welcome your comments at your earliest convenience.

Respectfully yours,

ALEXANDER WILEY.

THE CALENDAR

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. In accordance with the order previously entered, the clerk will proceed to state the measures on the calendar, beginning with Calendar No. 1639.

AMENDMENT OF ACT INCORPORATING AMERICAN WAR MOTHERS

The bill (H. R. 6401) to amend section 7 of the act entitled "An act to incorporate the American War Mothers," approved February 24, 1925 (43 Stat. 966; title 36, sec. 97, U. S. C., 1940 edition), was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CAPT. SAMUEL N. MOORE

The bill (S. 2705) for the relief of Capt. Samuel N. Moore, U. S. Navy, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Captain Samuel N. Moore, United States Navy, the sum of \$734.20 for the value of personal property lost or damaged in the hurricane at Tutuila, Samoa, on January 1, 1926: *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.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 2706) to amend the act entitled "An act to expedite national defense, and for other purposes," approved June 28, 1940 (54 Stat. 676), and "Title IV of the Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1941," approved September 9, 1940 (54 Stat. 883), was announced as next in order.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I should like to have some explanation of the bill. The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH] is not present. Perhaps some other member of the committee could explain it. I cannot tell from a mere reading of the text what the substance of the bill is. Let it go over for the present.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

CHARLES H. KOCH

The bill (S. 2717) for the relief of Charles H. Koch was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Charles H. Koch, of Minneapolis, Minn., the sum of \$397.31, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States Government for reimbursement for funeral expenses incurred by him in connection with the funeral and burial of the remains of Curtis Herman Koch, late seaman, second class, United States Naval Reserve, erroneously believed by claimant at the time to be those of his son, Charles Herbert Koch, apprentice seaman, United States Navy: *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.

REDUCTION IN COURSE OF INSTRUCTION AT THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY

The bill (S. 2747) to authorize a reduction in the course of instruction at the United States Military Academy was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to reduce, in his discretion, until the termination of the present war, the course of instruction at the United States Military Academy from 4 to 3 years and to graduate classes which have completed such reduced courses of instruction.

SUSPENSION OF STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS IN CASES OF ANTI-TRUST LAW VIOLATIONS

The bill (S. 2731) to suspend until June 30, 1945, the running of the statute of limitations applicable to violations of the antitrust laws was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading,

read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the running of any existing statute of limitations applicable to violations of the antitrust laws of the United States, now indictable or subject to civil proceedings under any existing statutes, shall be suspended until June 30, 1945, or until such earlier time as the Congress by concurrent resolution, or the President, may designate. This act shall apply to acts, offenses, or transactions where the existing statute of limitations has not yet fully run, but it shall not apply to acts, offenses, or transactions which are already barred by the provisions of existing laws.

Sec. 2. That this act shall be in force and effect from and after the date of its passage.

Mr. BURTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point the report of the Judiciary Committee, to explain the bill for the purposes of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the report (No. 1592) was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2731) to suspend until June 30, 1945, the running of the statute of limitations applicable to violations of the antitrust laws, having considered the same, report the bill favorably to the Senate, with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

STATEMENT

This committee had previously reported favorably the bill (H. R. 6484) to suspend the running of the statute of limitations applicable to frauds against the United States, which bill has been enacted into law, approved by the President and is Public Law No. 706. This bill (S. 2731) will accomplish the same purpose as to violations of the antitrust laws, both civil and criminal.

Specifically it suspends the statute of limitations applicable to violation of the antitrust laws of the United States until June 30, 1945, or until such earlier time as the Congress by concurrent resolution, or the President, may designate. The date is selected because it is 6 months after December 31, 1944, which has been used by the Congress as the estimated date of the termination of the war and it is felt that the suspension should continue 6 months after the termination of the war.

The bill expressly states that "it shall not apply to acts, offenses, or transactions which are already barred by the provisions of existing laws." Therefore it will not operate to revive causes of action against which the statute of limitations has now run.

Consideration of this matter was had by the full committee and it was unanimously determined that the bill be reported favorably. The enactment of this legislation was urged by the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Attorney General, and approved by the President. The following explanatory communication, with the enclosures mentioned and here printed, was received by the Hon. Frederick Van Nuys, chairman of this committee:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 18, 1942.

HON. FREDERICK VAN NUYS,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR VAN NUYS: There is enclosed draft of a bill to suspend until June 30, 1945, the running of the statute of limitations applicable to violations of the antitrust laws, which it is recommended be enacted into law.

On March 20, 1942, the undersigned addressed a joint letter to the President with respect to postponement of antitrust court investigations, prosecutions, or suits (which

might interfere with the production of war materials) during the period of such interference. A procedure was set up under which antitrust investigations, prosecutions, or suits would be postponed if it appeared that proceeding therewith would seriously interfere with the war effort. In such letter we announced our intention to request the Congress to pass an appropriate extension of the statute of limitations applicable to antitrust cases. A copy of the above-mentioned letter and a copy of the President's reply, which approved the proposed procedure, are enclosed herewith.

In harmony with the purpose announced in such letter, we request that the enclosed bill be introduced at as early a date as practicable. In instances where antitrust investigations, prosecutions, or suits are postponed, as contemplated by the above-mentioned letter, it is advisable and, in some instances, essential that the running of the statute of limitations be suspended during the periods of postponement. Such postponements will be during periods expiring not later than the end of the present war. The proposed bill will accomplish the suspension of the running of the statute of limitations applicable to antitrust cases until June 30, 1945, or the earlier date specified therein.

The undersigned were prepared to submit a similar bill to the Congress prior to the passage of H. R. 6484, which suspends the running of the statute of limitations applicable to frauds against the United States. In view of the fact that H. R. 6484 was then before the Congress, instead of presenting a bill, we requested the amendment of H. R. 6484 so as to provide for the suspension of the statute of limitations applicable not only to cases of fraud against the United States but also to antitrust matters. H. R. 6484 was not, however, so amended. The proposed bill, enclosed herewith, is identical to H. R. 6484, except that, in lieu of providing for suspension of the statute of limitations with respect to frauds against the Government, the proposed bill provides for suspension of the statute of limitations in connection with antitrust suits—a subject matter not covered by H. R. 6484.

If you require any further information concerning the bill, the undersigned will be glad to furnish it.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the submission of the proposed legislation to the Congress.

Sincerely yours,

HENRY L. STIMSON,
Secretary of War.
JAMES V. FORRESTAL,
Acting Secretary of the Navy.
CHARLES FAHY,
Acting Attorney General.

MARCH 20, 1942.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: The undersigned have been considering for some time the problem presented by the fact that some of the pending court investigations, suits, and prosecutions under the antitrust statutes by the Department of Justice, if continued, will interfere with the production of war materials.

In the present all-out effort to produce quickly and uninterruptedly a maximum amount of weapons of warfare, such court investigations, suits, and prosecutions unavoidably consume the time of executives and employees of those corporations which are engaged in war work. In those cases we believe that continuing such prosecutions at this time will be contrary to the national interest and security. It is therefore something which we seek to obviate as quickly as possible.

On the other hand, we all wish to make sure (1) that no one who has committed a violation of law shall escape ultimate investigation and prosecution; (2) that no such person shall even now be permitted to post-

pone investigation or prosecution under a false pretext that his undivided time is necessary to the war effort—in other words, that it must be preponderantly clear that the progress of the war effort is being impeded; and (3) that no one who has sought actually to defraud the Government shall obtain any postponement of investigation or prosecution in any event.

Accordingly we have worked out the following procedure, subject to your approval:

Each pending and future Federal court investigation, prosecution, or suit under the antitrust laws will be carefully studied and examined as soon as possible by the Attorney General, and the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy, respectively. If the Attorney General and the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy come to the conclusion that the court investigation, prosecution, or suit will not seriously interfere with the all-out prosecution of the war, the Attorney General will proceed. If they agree that it will interfere, or if, after study and examination, they disagree, then, upon receipt of a letter from the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy stating that in his opinion the investigation, suit, or prosecution will seriously interfere with the war effort, the Attorney General will abide by that decision and defer his activity in that particular matter; providing, however, that he shall have the right in such event to lay all the facts before the President, whose determination, of course, shall be final. In each case the action finally taken will be made public.

The deferment or adjournment of the investigation, suit, or prosecution will not, however, mean the exoneration of the individual or corporation, or the discontinuance of the proceeding. As soon as it appears that it will no longer interfere with war production the Attorney General will proceed.

To make sure that no one escapes by the running of the statute of limitations, we shall request Congress to pass an appropriate extension of the statute.

Under no circumstances will there be any suspension or postponement of prosecution for any actual fraud committed against the Government.

We feel that this arrangement will adequately protect the public interest.

Respectfully yours,

FRANCIS BIDDLE,
Attorney General.
HENRY L. STIMSON,
Secretary of War.
FRANK KNOX,
Secretary of the Navy.
THURMAN ARNOLD.

On the same day, March 20, the President, in identic letters addressed to the Attorney General, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy, notified them of his approval of the procedure outlined in the above memorandum.

The President's letter reads:

MARCH 20, 1942.

I approve of the procedure outlined in your memorandum to me dated March 20, 1942. If it is true that any substantial slowing up of war production is being occasioned by antitrust suits, prosecutions, or court investigations, then the war effort must come first and everything else must wait. For unless that effort is successful, the antitrust laws, as indeed all American institutions, will become quite academic.

No one, of course, should be permitted to escape ultimate prosecution for any violation of law. I am sure that the Departments of Justice, War, and Navy will all cooperate so that the needs of the war will not be hampered by these court investigations, suits, or prosecutions, but that, at the same time, the crisis of war will not be used as a means of avoiding just penalties for any wrongdoing. In other words, it must be made very clear that the war effort is being impeded. No right-minded person, or anyone who is con-

scious of what is at stake, should use the Nation's extremities as an excuse to violate any statute.

Nor indeed should there be any deferment or adjournment of any court investigation, prosecution, or suit, unless, after a study and examination with the Attorney General in each specific case, the Secretary of War or of the Navy is satisfied that the war effort will be jeopardized at this time unless such course is followed.

I note from your memorandum that proper steps will be taken to avoid the running of the statute of limitations in any case, and that under no circumstances will there be any delay in the prosecution of acts involving actual fraud upon the Government.

I also heartily approve your intention of making public each determination arrived at by you in accordance with your memorandum. The American people should be informed of each step in their war effort, excepting, of course, any information which may in any way help the enemy in his attempt to destroy us.

While every precaution will be taken to prevent anyone from escaping prosecution if he has violated the antitrust statutes, whether he is now engaged in war work or not, we must keep our eyes fixed now upon the one all-important primary task—to produce more materials at a greater speed. In other words, we shall give our attention to first things first.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

AMENDMENT OF SOIL CONSERVATION AND DOMESTIC ALLOTMENT ACT

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 6921) 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, which had been reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, with an amendment, on page 1, line 6, after the word "or", to insert "effective with respect to the 1942 and subsequent farm programs."

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The bill was read the third time and passed.

TRANSPORTATION OF CERTAIN GOVERNMENT AND OTHER PERSONNEL

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2740) to provide for furnishing transportation for certain Government and other personnel necessary for the effective prosecution of the war, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs, with amendments.

The first amendment of the Committee on Naval Affairs was in section 1, on page 2, line 2, after the word "authorized" to insert "in the absence of adequate private or other facilities"; on page 3, line 24, after the word "that" to insert "existing private and other facilities are not and cannot be rendered adequate by other means, and that"; on page 4, at the beginning of line 2, to strike out "an efficient supply of" and insert "the most efficient method of supplying"; on page 4, after line 5, to strike out:

5. The provisions of section 108 of the Navy Department Appropriation Act 1943 (Public Law 441, 77th Cong.), and of section 302 (b)

of the Treasury-Post Office Appropriation Act, 1943 (Public Law 495, 77th Cong.), are hereby suspended insofar as they conflict with the authority herein granted.

And at the beginning of line 12 to strike out "6" and insert "5", so as to make the section read:

Be it enacted, etc., That whenever during the continuance of the present war the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, or the Chairman of the Maritime Commission shall determine that the effective conduct of the affairs of his department or agency in connection with the prosecution of war requires assured and adequate transportation facilities to and from their places of employment for personnel attached to or employed by such department or agency, including personnel attached to or employed by private plants engaged in the manufacture of war material, he is hereby authorized in the absence of adequate private or other facilities to provide such transportation, subject, however, to the following provisions and conditions:

1. The equipment required to provide such transportation facilities may be either purchased, leased, or chartered for operation by the War Department, the Navy Department, or the Maritime Commission, and when so obtained may be maintained and operated either by enlisted personnel, civil employees of the War Department, the Navy Department, or the Maritime Commission, or by private personnel under contract with such departments or agency. Equipment so obtained may also be leased or chartered to private or public carriers for operation under such terms and conditions as the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, or the Chairman of the Maritime Commission, or such official within their respective departments or agency as they may designate, shall determine necessary and advisable under the existing circumstances: *Provided*, That any equipment purchased, leased, or operated by authority of this act shall have a seating capacity of 12 or more passengers.

2. That in each case where transportation facilities are provided hereunder, reasonable rates of fare for the service furnished shall be established and charged under such regulations as the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, or the Chairman of the Maritime Commission shall prescribe; the receipts from such fares, and the proceeds from the leasing or chartering of any equipment as provided in the foregoing paragraph, shall be accounted for in accordance with such accounting procedure as the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, or the Chairman of the Maritime Commission, respectively, may prescribe, and shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of miscellaneous receipts.

3. The facilities and service authorized hereunder shall be utilized only for the transportation of personnel heretofore enumerated and for the purpose heretofore stated, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by authority of the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, or the Chairman of the Maritime Commission: *Provided, however*, That where the equipment and facilities herein provided for are pooled under lease or charter agreements, the reciprocal use of Government-owned and private-owned equipment shall be deemed to be within the intent of this paragraph.

4. The authority herein granted the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Chairman of the Maritime Commission shall be exercised in each case only after a determination by the Office of Defense Transportation that existing private and other facilities are not and cannot be rendered adequate by other means, and that its exercise will result in the most efficient method of supplying transportation to the personnel concerned and a utilization of transportation

facilities consistent with the plans, policies, and programs of the Office of Defense Transportation.

5. Nothing in this act shall be construed to modify or limit in any manner the authority vested in the Chairman of the War Production Board by any Executive order or act of Congress. All vessels purchased, leased, or chartered under this act shall be procured by or through the War Shipping Administration to the full extent of the authority and jurisdiction of the War Shipping Administration.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 4, after line 18, to insert:

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Chairman of the Maritime Commission, respectively, to file with the Congress, within 60 days after the end of the fiscal year, a summarized report of the exercise of the authority herein granted, which report shall include (1) location, nature, and size of the plant for which transportation facilities were provided; (2) type, amount, and original cost of equipment furnished; (3) outline of lease or charter for rented or reciprocally used equipment with total costs for period of use or operation; and (4) citation of authority of the Office of Defense Transportation under which exercised.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

RIGHTS-OF-WAY OVER NAVAL RESERVATIONS

The bill (S. 2739) to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to grant easements for rights-of-way over, across, in, and upon naval reservations was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered, under such terms and conditions as are deemed advisable by him, to grant easements for rights-of-way over, across, in, and upon naval reservations and other lands under his control for gas, water, electric, telephone, power, and sewer pipe lines, and roads and highways, to any citizen, association, or corporation of any State, Territory, or possession of the United States, or any State of the United States or political subdivision of a State of the United States: *Provided*, That such rights-of-way shall be granted only upon a finding by the Secretary of the Navy that the same will be in the public interest and will not substantially injure the interest of the United States in the property affected thereby: *Provided further*, That all or any part of such rights-of-way may be annulled or forfeited by the Secretary of the Navy for failure to comply with the terms or conditions of any grant hereunder or for nonuse or for abandonment of rights granted under the authority hereof: *And provided further*, That the Secretary of the Navy shall include in his annual report to the President a full and complete statement of each and all easements granted, which statement shall also include the name and address of the grantee, the purpose of the grant, and the benefits accruing to the United States or to the public therefrom.

ST. ANN'S INFANT ASYLUM, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The bill (S. 2639) to amend the act entitled "An act to incorporate St. Ann's Infant Asylum, in the District of Columbia," approved March 3, 1863 (12 Stat.

793), was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 1 of the act entitled "An act to incorporate St. Ann's Infant Asylum, in the District of Columbia," approved March 3, 1863 (12 Stat. 793), be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"That Theresa A. Costello, Lucy Gwynn, Margaret Bowden, Sarah M. Carroll, Catherine Ryan, Louisa Fisher, and Catherine Shea, and their successors, be, and they are hereby, made a body politic and corporate forever, by the name of 'St. Ann's Infant Asylum,' for the purpose of establishing and maintaining in the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, an institution for the maintenance and support of foundlings and infant orphan and half-orphan children, and also to provide for deserving indigent and unprotected females during their confinement in childbirth; and by that name may sue and be sued, prosecute and defend; may have and use a common seal, and the same alter and renew at pleasure; may adopt and establish rules, regulations, and bylaws not repugnant to the Constitution and laws of the United States, for properly conducting the affairs of said corporation; may take, receive, purchase, and hold estate, real, personal, and mixed, not exceeding in value at any one time \$1,000,000, and may manage and dispose of the same, and apply the same, or the proceeds of the sales thereof, to the uses and purposes of said corporation, according to the rules and regulations which now are or may hereafter at any time be established."

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The bill (S. 2733) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the better registration of births in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved March 1, 1907, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 1 of the act entitled "An act to provide for the better registration of births in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved March 1, 1907, is amended so as to read:

"SEC. 1. Any physician or midwife who attends at a live or stillbirth within the District of Columbia, and any person whosoever who, in the absence of a physician or midwife, performs any of the services usually rendered by such shall execute or cause to be executed and shall file with the health officer of said District, not later than 10 days immediately following the date of such birth, a complete report containing such data with reference thereto as may be required by the health officer, subject to the approval of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and such data as may be necessary for the purposes of the Bureau of the Census of the United States Department of Commerce. The health officer shall furnish forms for such purposes. Should any data contained in the aforesaid report be not based upon the personal observation of the physician, midwife, or other person by whom report is made, the report shall show the name and address of the informant and the relationship of said informant to the child born: *Provided*, That if the child is of illegitimate birth the name of the father shall not be entered without his consent, except when paternity has been established by a court of proper jurisdiction.

"A report of birth of a person born in the District of Columbia, whose birth was not reported by the person attending, may be filed at the discretion of the health officer on presentation of evidence satisfactory to the

health officer, concerning the (a) birth date, (b) birthplace, and (c) parentage of the person sought to be registered and the birthplace of both parents of said person.

"Whoever in the District of Columbia assumes the custody of a living infant under 1 year of age, of unknown parentage, whose birth has not been previously registered at the health office of the District of Columbia, or elsewhere, shall, within 10 days thereafter, report to the health officer on an approved form, the following: (a) Date and place of finding or assumption of custody; (b) sex; (c) color or race; (d) approximate age; (e) name and address of person or institution with whom the child has been placed for care, if any; (f) name given to the child. The State or political subdivision where the child was found shall be known as the place of birth and the date of birth shall be determined by approximation. If a child for whom such a report shall be registered shall later be identified and a regular certificate of birth be found or obtained, it shall be substituted and the previous report shall be sealed and filed in a confidential file."

Sec. 2. Section 2 of said act is amended so as to read:

"No person in the District of Columbia shall willfully or negligently certify falsely to any fact whatsoever upon any report of birth and no person shall make any false or fictitious report of a birth or any false or fictitious transcript of any record of a birth. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall have the power to adopt regulations governing the registration of births, not inconsistent with existing law.

"A new certificate of birth shall be made of a person whenever (a) proof is submitted to the health officer that the natural parents of such person subsequently married each other; (b) a certified copy of a judgment or decree of adoption of such person from a court of competent jurisdiction in the District of Columbia, or elsewhere, is filed with the health officer. On every new certificate of birth made because of adoption, a notation 'by adoption' shall be entered. When a new record of birth is made on account of adoption, the health officer shall substitute a new certificate for the original certificate and shall place under seal the original certificate and all papers pertaining to the new record. Such seals shall not be broken except by order of a court of competent jurisdiction in the District of Columbia."

Sec. 3. Section 3 of said act is amended so as to read:

"The reports required by this act shall, when duly filed with the health officer of the District of Columbia, be a part of the public records of said District, but the health officer shall not permit inspection of the records unless he is satisfied that the applicant has a direct and tangible interest in the matter recorded. The health officer shall be the custodian of all reports filed under the provisions of this act, and annually, and at such other times as the Commissioners of said District may direct, shall make and publish abstracts and analyses of such data as may be requested by the Commissioners.

"Upon request a certificate of birth registration shall be issued by the registrar under regulations prescribed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. A certificate of birth registration shall contain only the name, sex, date of birth, place of birth, date of filing of the certificate of birth, and the number of the certificate of birth of the person to whom it relates, and none of the other data on the birth record. Such certificate of birth shall be prima facie evidence in all courts and places of the facts therein stated. A verified transcript of a birth record shall be issued only upon written request therefor by the person to whom the record of birth relates, if 21 years of age, or by a parent, guardian, or other lawful representative of such person, or upon order of a court of competent jurisdiction."

REGULATION OF THE HEALING ART IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The bill (H. R. 6362) to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate the practice of the healing art to protect the public health in the District of Columbia," approved February 27, 1929, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AMENDMENT OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA EMERGENCY RENT ACT

The bill H. R. 7235) to amend the District of Columbia Emergency Rent Act was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PENALTY FOR INDECENT EXPOSURE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The bill (H. R. 7399) to increase the penalty for indecent exposure in the District of Columbia, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM R. LAURENCE

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2411) for the relief of William R. Laurence, which had been reported from the Committee on Military Affairs, with an amendment, on page 1, line 11, after the word "misconduct" to insert a proviso, so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the pension laws or any laws conferring rights, privileges or benefits upon persons who served honorably in the military or naval forces of the United States the personal injury sustained by William R. Laurence (claim No. C-884670) on April 26, 1924, while on an authorized leave of absence from the United States Army, shall be held and considered to be a personal injury sustained by him in line of duty and not the result of his own misconduct: *Provided,* That no bounty, pay, back pay, pension, allowance, or other benefit shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

GENERAL PULASKI MEMORIAL DAY

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 271) authorizing the President of the United States of America to proclaim October 11, 1942, General Pulaski's Memorial Day for the observance and commemoration of the death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AMENDMENT OF WOMEN'S ARMY AUXILIARY CORPS ACT

The bill (S. 2751) to amend the act entitled "An act to establish a Women's Army Auxiliary Corps for service with the Army of the United States," approved May 14, 1942, to create the grade of field director in such corps, to provide for enrolled grades in such corps comparable to the enlisted grades in the Regular Army, to provide pay and allowances for all members of such corps at the same rates as those payable to members of the Regular Army in corresponding grades, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That sections 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 of the act entitled "An act to establish

a Women's Army Auxiliary Corps for service with the Army of the United States," approved May 14, 1942 (Public Law 554, 77th Cong.), are hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 2. From women citizens of the United States, the Secretary of War is authorized to appoint the Director and such Assistant Directors and field directors as he from time to time may deem necessary and advisable, all of such appointees to serve during the pleasure of the Secretary. The Director shall receive pay and allowances at the rate now or hereafter provided by law for a commissioned officer of the Regular Army, without dependents, who is entitled to receive the pay of the sixth pay period. The Director, under the direction of the Chief of Staff of the Army of the United States, shall advise the War Department on matters pertaining to the establishment of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps; shall operate and administer the corps in accordance with normal military procedure of command and administration and such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War; shall make recommendations as to plans and policies concerning the employment, training, supply, welfare, and discipline of the corps; and shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the Secretary. Each Assistant Director shall receive pay and allowances at the rate now or hereafter provided by law for a commissioned officer of the Regular Army, without dependents, who is entitled to receive the pay of the fifth pay period; and each field director shall receive pay and allowances at the rate now or hereafter provided by law for a commissioned officer of the Regular Army, without dependents, who is entitled to receive the pay of the fourth pay period. Each Assistant Director and field director shall perform such duties as may be prescribed by regulations published by the Secretary of War.

"Sec. 3. The Secretary is authorized to establish and maintain such number of schools as he may consider necessary for the purpose of training candidates for officers of the corps. The Secretary may establish by regulations the qualifications for entry into such schools, the course of study to be pursued, and the requirements for graduation therefrom. Candidates for such schools may be selected from enrolled members of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps or from women volunteers who are citizens of the United States. Transportation in kind and subsistence may be authorized by the Secretary for such candidates from the place from which authorized to proceed to such schools, and return, or, in lieu of furnishing such transportation in kind and subsistence, to pay them travel allowances at the rate of 5 cents per mile and subsistence allowances at the rate of 1 cent per mile for the distance of such journeys by the shortest usually traveled routes. Payment of such allowances for return journeys may be made in advance of the actual performance thereof. During the attendance of such candidates at such schools, they shall be furnished living quarters, uniforms as hereinafter provided, medical and dental service, medicines, medical and hospital supplies, hospitalization, subsistence, textbooks, necessary school supplies, and pay. All enrolled members of the corps shall receive the pay and allowances of their grade as hereinafter provided, and all other candidates shall receive pay at the rate of \$50 per month. The Secretary may appoint officers in such number as he may deem necessary for the proper administration of the corps in the grades of first officer, second officer, and third officer, and with such responsibilities as he may direct. First officers, second officers, and third officers shall receive pay and allowances at the rate now or hereafter provided by law for commissioned officers of the Regular Army, without dependents, who are entitled to receive the pay of the third, second, and first pay periods, respectively.

"Sec. 4. The Secretary is authorized to have enrolled in the corps, in addition to the Director, Assistant Director, field directors, and officers hereinabove provided for, by voluntary enrollment, women of excellent character in good physical health, between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five years and citizens of the United States. The personnel of the corps so enrolled shall be distributed, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War, in seven grades corresponding to the seven enlisted grades in the Regular Army; and the Secretary shall have complete authority to define the qualifications for all of the grades in which such personnel are so distributed. Personnel in each of the seven grades shall receive pay and allowances at the rates now or hereafter provided by law for enlisted men, without dependents, in the corresponding enlisted grades in the Regular Army.

"Sec. 5. The Secretary shall, so far as practicable, provide quarters for the members of the corps so enrolled either on established Army posts, camps, or stations, or on those to be established, or in such other places as he may direct, and may use any of the facilities of the Army for such purposes.

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

Sec. 2. Section 8 of such act of May 14, 1942, is amended by inserting therein after the words "Assistant Directors" a comma and the following: "field directors."

Sec. 3. The Secretary of War is authorized to permit members of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps to make allotments from their pay, under such regulations as he may prescribe, for purposes which in his discretion warrant such action.

PROSECUTIONS AFTER LAPSE OF A TEMPORARY STATUTE

The bill (S. 2696) to permit prosecutions after the lapse of a temporary statute for offenses committed prior to its expiration was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 4 of the act of February 25, 1871 (16 Stat. 432, R. S., sec. 13, U. S. C., title 1, sec. 29), be, and it hereby is, amended to read as follows:

"The repeal of any statute shall not have the effect to release or extinguish any penalty, forfeiture, or liability incurred under such statute, unless the repealing act shall so expressly provide, and such statute shall be treated as still remaining in force for the purpose of sustaining any proper action or prosecution for the enforcement of such penalty, forfeiture, or liability. The expiration of a temporary statute shall not have the effect to release or extinguish any penalty, forfeiture, or liability incurred under such statute, unless the temporary statute shall so expressly provide, and such statute shall be treated as still remaining in force for the purpose of sustaining any proper action or prosecution for the enforcement of such penalty, forfeiture, or liability."

TRANSFER OF BUTTS COUNTY FROM MIDDLE DISTRICT TO NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA

The bill (H. R. 6951) to amend subsections (b) and (d) of section 77 of the Judicial Code so as to transfer the county of Butts from the Macon division of the middle district of Georgia to the Atlanta division of the northern district of Georgia

was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. VAN NUYS subsequently said: Mr. President, I was inadvertently detained when Calendar No. 1657, House bill 6951, was passed. I ask unanimous consent that the vote by which the bill was passed be reconsidered.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Indiana? The Chair hears none; and, without objection, the vote by which the bill was passed is reconsidered.

Mr. VAN NUYS. I ask that the bill be passed over at the present time.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over. That completes the calendar.

AUTHORIZATION TO COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY TO REPORT

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that during the adjournment of the Senate the Committee on Banking and Currency be authorized to file its report on Senate Joint Resolution 161, but not later than midnight of Saturday next.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, may we assume that the joint resolution will be ready for consideration on the floor of the Senate on Monday?

Mr. BARKLEY. It is our hope to have it ready for consideration Monday.

Mr. McNARY. I have no objection. The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Kentucky? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate concludes its business for today it stand in adjournment until Monday next.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Kentucky? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

RETIREMENT PAY FOR CERTAIN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA JUDGES

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of Calendar No. 1476, Senate bill 2503.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 2503) to provide for the payment of retired pay to certain retired judges of the police and municipal courts of the District of Columbia.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Nevada?

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I do not know that I shall object. What is the reason for bringing up the bill at this time, when we have a unanimous-consent agreement to proceed with the consideration of another measure on the calendar?

Mr. McCARRAN. This bill is on the calendar preceding the point at which the call of the calendar was commenced today.

Mr. McNARY. I am conscious of that.

Mr. McCARRAN. I should like very much to have the bill disposed of because it proposes to grant a retirement allowance to one individual who, in the judgment of the Committee on the District of Columbia, should previously have been granted retirement pay. He has retired from the bench, and is 78 years old. Other judges have been granted the privilege of retirement allowances, but he has not. I hope that the Senator will not object at this time.

Mr. McNARY. I think the Senator's statement is a very fair one. I shall not be disposed to object.

There being no objection, the bill (S. 2503) to provide for the payment of retired pay to certain retired judges of the police and municipal courts of the District of Columbia was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That any person not less than 70 years of age who has heretofore served for at least 12 years as a judge of the police court of the District of Columbia or the municipal court of the District of Columbia and who is no longer serving as a judge of any court of the United States or the District of Columbia shall be entitled to receive retirement pay, during the remainder of his life, at an annual rate equal to the product obtained by multiplying the number of years, not in excess of 30, he served as such a judge by one-thirtieth of the annual salary which he was receiving for his services as such a judge immediately prior to the time he ceased to so serve. Such retirement pay shall be payable in the same manner as, and from the same funds from which, salaries of judges of the municipal court for the District of Columbia are payable.

SENATOR FROM NORTH DAKOTA—ATTORNEYS' FEES

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the order previously entered, the Chair lays before the Senate Senate Resolution 283, to pay attorneys' fees in the WILLIAM LANGER election case.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution (S. Res. 283), which is as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Privileges and Elections, authorized by Senate Resolution 81, agreed to March 10, 1941, to consider the question of whether WILLIAM LANGER was entitled to retain his seat in the Senate to which he was certified as having been elected on November 5, 1940, hereby is authorized during the Seventy-seventh Congress to expend from the contingent fund of the Senate, in addition to the amounts heretofore authorized, not to exceed \$16,500 for the payment of attorneys' fees incurred by Senator LANGER and others in connection with the said proceeding, on vouchers approved by the chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. LUCAS obtained the floor.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a suggestion?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. NORRIS. As the Senator knows, I have a motion to make regarding an amendment. I suggest to the Senator that he permit me to make my motion to amend, and then proceed. Such an amendment would have to come up for consideration and vote, and then we could proceed with the discussion of the resolution.

Mr. LUCAS. I have no objection to that procedure.

Mr. NORRIS. I think that the amendment is the only one which will be offered. Will the Senator permit me to make my motion now?

Mr. LUCAS. I shall be delighted to have the Senator do so.

Mr. NORRIS. Then, Mr. President, I move, in line 8 of the resolution, to strike out the figures "\$16,500" and insert in lieu thereof "\$10,000."

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, before a vote is taken on the amendment, I should like to take a moment of the Senate's time to review briefly what has occurred in connection with the resolution, which was submitted sometime ago by the Senator from Illinois as chairman of the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

On July 21 the resolution was submitted after it was reported favorably by the Committee on Privileges and Elections. As I recall, the junior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER] was chairman of the subcommittee of the Committee on Privileges and Elections which considered the records and the evidence upon which they based their recommendation of a fee of \$16,000 for the attorneys in the case. I submitted the resolution to the Senate at that time, requesting immediate consideration, and also requesting that the Senate pass upon the question of attorneys' fees, because in reality the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate had had no formal vote as to what should or should not be done in that matter.

Some objection was made to the consideration of the resolution at that time; and after a brief debate it was passed over. Thereafter, once again, the Senator from Illinois attempted to obtain consideration of the resolution. Its consideration was again objected to on July 30, but at that time a slight amendment was offered whereby the payment of the legitimate expenses and obligations incurred in connection with the proceeding, upon which there was no controversy, was approved by the Senate, leaving now before the Senate for consideration only the question of attorneys' fees.

Mr. President, with that brief explanation, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. McKELLAR in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. NORRIS].

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, relative to the delay which has taken place, let me say that under no circumstances do I think that it can be attributed or charged to the Senator from Illinois, nor do I believe that I am to blame for it. At the time when the resolution was sought to be taken up there evidently was not a quorum of the Senate in the city. I stated then, and I state now, that I desired a yea-and-nay vote on my amendment. Through no fault of my own or of the Senator from Illinois, it probably would have been impossible at that time

to obtain a quorum, which would have been necessary in order to dispose of the resolution if a yea-and-nay vote were had upon the amendment which I then said I would offer. No one is to blame, although in a number of respects it has been unfortunate that the delay has taken place. At the time I did consent to the request that the expenses be paid; and a resolution to that effect was agreed to, because there was no controversy in regard to it.

I am laboring under somewhat of an embarrassment in the presentation of my motion. I hope that my colleagues will not feel that I have any personal interest in the motion which I have made. I certainly have no desire to embarrass any of the attorneys who appeared in the case. Two of the attorneys have formerly served in the Senate. One was my colleague from Nebraska and another one was from Georgia. I enjoy, I hope, the very best of personal relations with those former Senators. I certainly have no desire to embarrass either one of them or to take away from them an attorneys' fee which probably they have earned in the amount which has been submitted here. I feel that I am moved by what I believe to be a public interest in the matter. I am not questioning the ability of the attorneys, both very able attorneys, and there were other attorneys in the case, with whom I was not personally acquainted, who showed by their activities and their work that they also were able. However, for some time I have felt that attorneys' fees allowed in such contested-election cases were exorbitant. Such cases offer an attraction to lawyers who charge a large fee, and probably without a question have a right to do so, because of their reputations and the ability which they have gained through long practice, and perhaps somewhat by their service in this body. However, I feel that, particularly at this time, the Senate owes to the country a duty to bring about a curtailment of attorneys' fees. If my motion prevails, it will still leave an attorneys' fee of \$10,000 in this case.

I realize that there are many able attorneys, younger attorneys, whose practice and experience have not given them the great reputations which they will obtain later, and who would be very glad to do all the work just as well as it could be done by former Members of the Senate or other lawyers who, because of their great reputations, could command much larger fees. That may not be a fair way to look at the matter. I do not believe it is unfair to take the position which I am taking when I say that now, when this country is in the greatest war in which it ever was engaged, when we are expending money in untold and unaccounted amounts, expenditures necessary in order to win this war, when everyone is called upon to make sacrifices of all kinds, financial as well as other, it would not be any hardship to the attorneys in this case to have their fees cut from \$16,500 to \$10,000. I believe that they, as well as the Senate, owe a sacrifice to the country.

Of course, their patriotism cannot be questioned. Their fees in this case may

not be as large as those which they would exact and command for the same amount of work in a private lawsuit.

I have had letters in regard to their fees from most of the attorneys, including both of those who were formerly my colleagues in the Senate. I do not question the statements they have made to me that their fees in this case were less than they would have charged for similar work in the ordinary legal business that comes to them from year to year and month to month; yet it seems to me that a fee of \$5,000, to each side in the case, divided equally, if that shall be done, would be ample. Their expenses have all been paid, nothing but the fee remains.

I should like to have a yea-and-nay vote of the Senate, and having said this much in regard to the resolution, I now ask—I do not expect an immediate vote—for a yea-and-nay vote on my amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is the demand seconded? The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, I have said about all I wish to say, and unless some question arises as the debate proceeds I shall not participate further therein.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, no one upon the floor of the Senate, I believe, is more interested in the pending resolution than am I; no one more clearly and thoroughly comprehends what the adoption or rejection of the pending amendment means.

When this matter came up some weeks ago, there was not a quorum present. I left word then with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. McNARY], the Republican leader, that I would come back at any time when the matter came up, and the RECORD so shows.

Upon the floor at that time it was stated that there was some similarity between the legal fees allowed in the contest of Clarence Martin versus the present Senator from West Virginia [Mr. ROSIER] and my case. The former concerned a contest between two individuals, each of whom claimed that he had been legally appointed United States Senator from West Virginia. Each contested the right of the others' appointment to a single vacancy. So this case had to do with a purely legal interpretation of the Constitution of the United States, the constitution of West Virginia, and the power of the Governor of West Virginia to make an appointment to the United States Senate to fill a vacancy. It was right that in such an instance each contestant should incur the expense involved. In my case, however, coming from North Dakota, no such controversy existed. It was not a contest between two individuals claiming a right to a seat in the United States Senate. It was a very peculiar proceeding, brought by individuals who bore no official status whatsoever, who ostensibly represented no one but themselves, and who filed a protest against my being seated on their own account, without warrant or authority from anyone. I strenuously voice my objection to any money being paid to counsel representing any of the petitioners,

if such action is to be taken as a precedent.

These lawyers were not appointed by the United States Senate or by any committee or subcommittee of the Senate, and I do not believe the committee would have the power to appoint counsel in such an instance without obtaining the consent of the Senate. If the committee attempted in the North Dakota case to appoint such counsel for the petitioners, there is no evidence of it anywhere in the record. Since this was not done, it seems to me inconceivable, under ordinary circumstances, that the Senate would set a precedent to pay out of the taxpayers' money from Federal Government funds money to compensate counsel for the petitioners in a case in which no legal point whatsoever was concerned, and in which the Senate assumed absolutely no control over the amount of time taken or the expense incurred.

It is said—and well said by the Senator from Nebraska—that if this compensation is awarded counsel for the petitioners, it will set a precedent whereby any member of the United States Senate may find his seat threatened or in danger at any time either before or after he has taken the oath of office, regardless of the length of time he has served in the Senate. I agree with the Senator from Nebraska; I agree with him that it certainly opens a new field for political enemies of every Senator upon this floor. I do not think that should be encouraged by any Senator or that it will be encouraged by any Senator who gives the matter a moment of thought.

On the other hand, provided the amount concerned is a modest one, as in this instance the amount allowed to my attorneys is, there is every reason why a man who was elected to the United States Senate and who is duly qualified for the office be permitted to have legal counsel in order to protect his official status.

It will be remembered, of course, that the petitioners' claims were determined by the Senate to be unsound. There might be some distinction made between such an instance and one where the petitioners were successful in preventing a Senator from taking his seat. However, Mr. President, in looking over the record, I find that there was a precedent, as is claimed by counsel who appeared for the petitioners. I refer to the precedent in the Smoot case. In that case fees were allowed; and, in view of that precedent, I believe fees should be allowed to the attorneys who appeared against me. I desire, however, to serve notice that I propose to introduce legislation which will make that impossible in the future in case an action similar to the one against me is ever again brought. In the proposed legislation I shall follow the laws which prevail in the State of North Dakota, where even a county commissioner cannot contest the right of another county commissioner to hold office; nor can any group of citizens, as in a recent case from North Dakota, bring about a contest without putting up a bond indemnifying the taxpayers of the State of North Dakota or of the county—and in my case it was the taxpayers of

the Nation who were affected—for the expenses of attorneys' fees which might be incurred. In view of the fact, however, that there is a precedent, and in view of the fact that the lawyers on both sides did a tremendous amount of work, I shall not protest payment being made to counsel for the petitioners.

I do not believe the distinguished Senator from Nebraska knew of the great amount of work which the attorneys were called upon to perform. The Senator from Nebraska was ill in the hospital, as will be remembered, at the time this matter came up.

I do not believe he has the faintest idea of the tremendous amount of work done by the attorneys on both sides. There were altogether 31 charges filed by the petitioners. Every one of those charges was thoroughly gone into. Before I retained my counsel in this case, I wrote a letter to the distinguished senior Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY], who at that time was Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and told him the number of counsel I would have to have in order that the case might be honestly and fairly presented to the United States Senate. I told him in my letter that two of my counsel would consist of Francis Murphy, of Fargo, N. Dak., who perhaps is the outstanding lawyer in the State of North Dakota, and Hon. J. K. Murray, of Bismarck, N. Dak., who also is one of the best lawyers in the State. I explained clearly why I had to have these two men as my attorneys. On several occasions they had appeared in court on my behalf and were thoroughly familiar with the charges which had been bandied about from one end of the State to the other. Some of the charges involved cases which had been tried in the courts of North Dakota and among the 31 charges there were some that required investigation. Manifestly, I could not ask a man such as Francis Murphy, whom during the time that I was governor I was glad to hire at \$100 a day, to serve without adequate compensation. I informed by letter the senior Senator from Texas, when he was chairman, as I have said, of the committee, that I could not hire a man and pay him that amount of money to undertake an investigation. Therefore we employed an unusually able young lawyer in the State of North Dakota by the name of Morgan Ford, of Fargo.

Manifestly those lawyers did not know about procedure before committees of the Senate. Therefore, in order to protect my interests, I had to get in touch with some man who was thoroughly familiar with such procedure.

So there was employed an outstanding lawyer from the State of Georgia, a former Senator, who had been a member of the Committee on Privileges and Elections for a long time, who also at one time was Governor of the State of Georgia. I refer to Governor Hardwick.

Furthermore, of course, I wanted a local lawyer. This matter was of tremendous importance not only to myself but to the people of the State of North Dakota, and I wanted a local lawyer. One of my friends from North Dakota, who lives in Washington, recommended

Mr. Dennis Lyons. Mr. Lyons is an exceptionally good lawyer and rendered splendid service and is entitled to his pay.

Mr. Murphy had to be in Washington 92 days. While he did not have to lock up his law office, he left one of the finest law practices in the State of North Dakota, came here, and spent 92 days at hard work. As I see it, if he had been working in the State of North Dakota, representing me, I should have paid him what I have paid him time and again in North Dakota—\$100 a day—in this case \$9,200.

I call the attention of the Senate once more to the fact that I so advised the senior Senator from Texas at the time when I employed Mr. Murphy. Mr. Murray, on the other hand, spent considerable time on the case in North Dakota, and he briefed some of the laws which were involved in the different hearings, particularly the law involving the Bank of North Dakota.

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

Mr. LANGER. I yield.

Mr. CONNALLY. Of course, the Senator understands that as chairman I had no authority to fix any fee, or anything of the kind.

Mr. LANGER. That is correct.

Mr. CONNALLY. I wish to say, however, that I regard Mr. Murphy, to whom the Senator made reference, as probably one of the most capable lawyers I have ever seen in action around any of the committees of Congress. He is an outstanding and highly skillful attorney and exhibited a thorough familiarity with all the aspects of the case, both from the factual standpoint and the legal standpoint, and I can readily understand how he would enjoy a big practice and a prosperous income wherever he might be located, if his abilities were known as they appear to me.

Mr. LANGER. I might add that while he was in Washington he had to employ other lawyers in North Dakota to take care of various cases in which he had been retained as counsel, and in at least two instances was able to do that only because I myself got in touch with some of his clients and asked them if they would not release him temporarily and let some other lawyer appear for them.

I desire to make my position very clear. I do not wish to be in the position of agreeing to the amount of counsel fees which the lawyers on the other side shall receive, but, as a lawyer and a former attorney general of my State, I can say to the Senate that I believe they earned every dollar they possibly will get. They certainly earned more than \$8,000, if they are to get \$8,000.

I base this opinion upon what I observed as I sat in the hearings day after day. I base it upon the amount of work my own lawyers did in their work in connection with the 31 different charges. I base it upon the fact that this case took from January 1941 to the 23d day of March 1942—a period of 15 months. I think the amount asked is not exorbitant. I think, if anything, it is too little. But if the pending amendment shall be adopted, it can mean only one thing—

that I shall be obliged personally to pay these attorneys the difference between \$5,000 and \$8,000.

As Senators know, of course, the finding of the Senate was in my favor, and I do not believe it is fair, when a man has been elected to the United States Senate, to put him in such a position that, in addition to all the trouble he experiences, all the expense he has, and all the annoyance and the suffering it causes his family, he be asked to pay the sum of three or four or five thousand dollars so that he may be adequately represented.

If the conditions are as the senior Senator from Nebraska has stated, it certainly is not my fault. When I came into the Senate I took conditions as I found them. The precedent in the Smoot case was here.

I, therefore, submit that the amendment should not be agreed to, but that the very least which should be allowed these attorneys is \$16,000, as provided in the resolution.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the senior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. NORRIS].

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

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, does the Senator anticipate that the debate will continue longer?

Mr. LUCAS. I do not think so. I had assumed the debate was now over.

Mr. NORRIS. I wish to say a few words.

Mr. LUCAS. I withhold the suggestion of the absence of a quorum.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, I wish to say a few words in answer to what has been said by the Senator from North Dakota.

As I intimated when I had the floor, there are some embarrassments I must face, one especially in addition to what I mentioned when I had the floor, one now presented by what the Senator from North Dakota has said.

Of course, I realize that it might be a hardship if the Senator from North Dakota were to be required to pay the difference between the amount which will be allowed the attorneys if my amendment shall prevail, and the amount now fixed in the resolution, and I should regret any embarrassment to him. However, I do not believe that is a sufficient reason for my withdrawing the amendment.

I have no desire to inflict any expense upon the Senator from North Dakota; that is far from my intention. I have no desire to take away from these attorneys, some of whom are personal friends of mine, what they believe they have honestly earned. But there is something about this case which has not yet been discussed here.

As I understand the law, if the case had been conducted and ended as I believe the law required that it should be, the committee would not have been in session more than one day. The records show that the committee found that the Senator from North Dakota was legally elected; and the committee reaching that

conclusion was the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

The charges filed should never have been given any consideration by the committee. As I understand, they did present a very interesting question to a lawyer, but the only thing before the committee was the question, Was Mr. LANGER elected to the United State Senate legally? Before the committee had gone very far they found that he was, and they should have stopped right there.

I do not believe any of the charges indicating that he had had dealings years ago of this kind or that kind, which reflected upon his character and his honor as a man, should have been considered by the committee. If something connected with the moral character or financial standing, or any other shortcoming, of a Member of this body, is so gross that he should be expelled, a method is provided by the Constitution for removing him, that is, by way of expulsion proceedings. If these charges had any foundation whatsoever, they should have been presented in that kind of a removal proceeding, and expulsion would have required a two-thirds vote. They were not so presented. The desire was to show that this man was not fit to be a Senator, not that he was not elected. That question was not at issue, and if we are going that far afield, what kind of an invitation are we giving?

If we pay for all such proceedings, pay the attorneys who go into the charges, no matter how earnestly or well they do their work, we are throwing out an invitation which makes any Senator's seat here unsafe, if some unprincipled man wants to look over his life from the day he came out of the cradle, and can find something wrong with his life and say he is not fit to be a Senator, and try that kind of a case here. If we are to consider such charges we should take the Constitution as it is, and bring a proceeding which will require a two-thirds vote to expel the man.

As I have said, if we establish this kind of a precedent we are throwing out an invitation, Nation-wide, for unscrupulous men to attack Members of this body and say, "Although this incident indicating a defect in your character happened years ago, although it has been discussed in your State over and over again and you have been elected notwithstanding that, yet we have a right to show that, and prevent you from taking your seat, when it is admitted that you are honestly and legally elected."

I say that if we are talking about precedents, that is a dangerous precedent to establish here, and that is what this would result in, it seems to me.

I did not care to bring that matter into the discussion, but it is in the case if we are to discuss the facts, and that is one of the regrettable things in the case, according to my opinion.

Mr. President, are we to establish the precedent also that when a Senator is attacked by someone, he can go out and hire the best lawyer in his State to defend him, a man who commands \$100 a day for his services?

Does the Senate want to pay such an amount? If so, then the Senate will

have established a precedent in a contested-election case or an expulsion case. By doing so the Senate will invite lawyers to charge and obtain large fees from the Government of the United States at a time when the Government is almost bankrupt and when its financial condition is becoming rapidly worse.

Let us suppose the attorneys in this case were paid \$1,000 apiece by the Government. Perhaps in their private practice they would each be justified in asking fees of \$10,000 each; but if they were paid fees of \$1,000 apiece they would not in these times be suffering very greatly.

Mr. President, when an individual is attacked he cannot escape the obligation of paying attorneys' fees, even though the attack is groundless. At one time I had some difficulty because a man in my State who bore my name tried to get on the ballot in the senatorial contest. That cost me some money. I had to go into the supreme court of my State to obtain justice, and I did. It never occurred to me, however, that the Senate ought to pay my attorney's fee. I do not believe it ever occurred to my attorney that the Government ought to pay that fee. If he had thought so, he probably would have charged a larger fee.

Mr. President, after Mr. Justice Hughes left the Supreme Court the first time, before he was appointed to be Chief Justice, he engaged in the practice of law. He was retained in some very important cases. He commanded large fees. I think he had a right to large fees. He had earned a great reputation as a lawyer. I have been told what some of his fees amounted to. I shall not say what I was told they were, because I do not know whether the information was correct, but they were very large fees.

Now, let us suppose that a Senator gets into trouble and must hire lawyers to defend his side of the case here. Let us say that Senator retained former Chief Justice Hughes, whose reputation everyone knows, and whose reputation would probably justify as large fees as would be charged by any man on earth. The very fact that he were retained as the Senator's lawyer would add greatly to the strength and dignity of the Senator's case. If the Government pays the attorney's fees, the Senator in question would not care anything about the size of the fee.

When I was a young practicing lawyer I was retained by a client whose case involved a stock of goods, not a very large stock. In that locality there lived an attorney who bore a great reputation as a lawyer, and everyone thereabouts who had a case and who could afford to pay the fees he charged tried to hire him. As the time of the trial approached my client said to me, "I believe I will hire that attorney." I said, "All right. I have, of course, no objection." I knew this man was a much better lawyer than I was. My client went to his home town and hired him. The case was tried. I do not think I am egotistical or boastful in saying so, but I did practically every bit of the work in that case, and there was a good deal of it. The case went to the Supreme Court, and, if that amounted to anything, we had the name

of that great attorney attached to the brief filed on our side. That attorney did not do any particular work in connection with the case. I myself prepared the brief which was filed in the Supreme Court. I did the best I knew how. After I had prepared the brief I went on an evening train to the city where this great attorney lived. I returned home the next morning on a train which left before daylight. The attorney, of course, knew I was coming, and came to his office to meet me. I went into his private office with him. He said, "Read the brief. I will listen to it." He sat and listened while I read. He made simply one suggestion. He changed only one word. I do not mind telling Senators what that word was, because in speaking on the floor of the Senate we often use that word.

In the brief I had referred to "the able attorney" on the other side. He said, "Strike out the word 'able.'" I struck it out. [Laughter.] We won the case in the Supreme Court. I presume the case was won, more by reason of the name of this great attorney than because of my work. As a matter of fact, when the case came up in the Supreme Court neither one of us said a word, because we had filed a stipulation agreeing to submit the case on the briefs, and the case was submitted in that way.

Mr. President, that great attorney received \$500 as his fee in that case. I received \$50.

I have no doubt that in this case some bright young lawyer, perhaps a future Justice of the Supreme Court or a future Senator, could have done the work required, and probably have done it better than some man who had been in the Senate, or who had been on the Supreme Court, or been the Governor of a State. Such a young lawyer, however, would not have the reputation which would entitle him to the large fees which men with great reputations receive. Young law clerks, however, often do the work for which their chiefs receive the credit. Every lawyer who has come up from zero and climbed somewhere near the top in his profession has found that to be true. I am not complaining that that is so. When the poor fellow who works for almost nothing at the bottom of the ladder gets to the top of the ladder he changes his procedure. Then he does no work and gets all the fee, instead of doing all the work and getting very little or no fee, which was the case when he was a young lawyer. That is true everywhere.

I do not wish the Senate to establish a precedent which will permit persons to hire the best lawyers in the country if they are to be paid by Uncle Sam. I do not believe the country wants that to be done. I do not think the Senate ought to have a reputation for doing so. My understanding is that in the House of Representatives there is a standing rule—perhaps I am wrong about it, for I have not read the rules lately, though I used to be familiar with them—limiting attorneys' fees in contested election cases to \$2,500 on each side. If any Senator knows that statement not to be correct

I should like to have him correct it. I think there is a standing rule somewhat similar to that. We have nothing of that kind in the Senate.

Mr. President, under all the circumstances it seems to me my motion should prevail.

Mr. LUCAS. I renew my suggestion of the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

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

| | | |
|--------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Aiken | Downey | Mead |
| Andrews | George | Norris |
| Austin | Gillette | Nye |
| Bailey | Gurney | Pepper |
| Ball | Hatch | Reed |
| Barbour | Hayden | Rosier |
| Barkley | Hill | Smith |
| Brooks | Johnson, Calif. | Spencer |
| Brown | Johnson, Colo. | Taft |
| Bunker | Kilgore | Thomas, Idaho |
| Burton | La Follette | Thomas, Utah |
| Butler | Langer | Tobey |
| Capper | Lee | Truman |
| Caraway | Lucas | Tydings |
| Chandler | McCarran | Vandenberg |
| Clark, Idaho | McFarland | Van Nuys |
| Clark, Mo. | McKellar | Wagner |
| Connally | McNary | Wallgren |
| Danaher | Maloney | Willis |
| Davis | Maybank | |

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Fifty-nine Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. NORRIS].

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, I had hoped that a few more Members of the Senate might be present at this time. As perhaps the only member of the Committee on Privileges and Elections who happens to be present, and as one who served as a member of the subcommittee which fixed the fees in this case, I believe I should have a few words to say.

First, let me say that I have very high respect for my colleague. No Member of the Senate, and no one else, thinks more of him or has a greater respect for his opinions.

As a layman, I cannot give a view on what would be proper, speaking legally, or what might be proper or improper with reference to this vote establishing a precedent for future action by the Senate.

However, in fixing the fees the committee had before it a brief listing the fees which have been allowed in cases which have been tried in the Senate in the past. As Senators know, a great number of such fees were many times the total amount which was allowed in this case. I believe that in not more than one or two instances were the time consumed and the energy expended comparable to the time and energy which went into this case.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, will my colleague yield?

Mr. BUTLER. I yield.

Mr. NORRIS. Will the Senator tell the Senate, first, how much of the time which was consumed by the committee in this case was spent in ascertaining who had been elected in North Dakota; and, secondly, how much of the time of the committee was spent in investigating the 31 charges which were made against the

character of the Senator from North Dakota?

Mr. BUTLER. I will say to my colleague that that question involves the legal phase of this case. I made my position very clear at the time the vote was taken on the so-called Langer case. I did not speak as a lawyer. I spoke as a layman; and what I have to say now is purely in my capacity as a layman.

I think my colleague, the senior Senator from Nebraska, was perfectly correct in saying that perhaps not a great deal of time was spent by the committee in investigating the question referred to by him. Nevertheless, that does not answer the question which was submitted to me as chairman of the subcommittee appointed to determine the correct amount of the fees to be allowed to the attorneys in the case. None of the attorneys were former attorneys for any member of the committee. Of the five members of the subcommittee, four had voted against the seating of Senator LANGER. One had voted in favor of seating him. We were in practically unanimous agreement regarding rejecting the amount which was originally asked by the attorneys—\$15,000 for the attorneys on each side, or a total of \$30,000. We reduced the amount to a total of \$16,000, \$500 being recommended to be allowed for some extra services in the State. We thought that by so doing none of the attorneys engaged in the case would be overpaid.

Again speaking as a layman and as one who has never spent a great deal of money in the employment of attorneys, I should very much dislike to have the task of finding an attorney who would handle such a case for the same amount of money which is proposed to be allowed the attorneys in this case.

I was a member of the committee whose report was rejected by the Senate. There were no ill feelings. There will be none now if the report of the committee is again rejected by the Senate, but under such circumstances I should be inclined to think that the time and energy put in by the members of the committee were not properly appreciated.

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

Mr. BUTLER. I yield.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I was called from the Chamber, so perhaps I am about to ask that some facts be restated. Will the Senator state again how many attorneys were on each side of the case, and approximately how long they were engaged in the case?

Mr. BUTLER. The junior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER] just now made the remark that the case consumed 92 days of his attorneys' time. That gives the answer to the question regarding the length of time consumed. All the attorneys were employed during the entire hearing of the case before the committee. Four attorneys, I believe, were listed on Senator LANGER's side; three were employed on the opposite side of the case. The committee did nothing whatever with respect to deciding how the fee for legal services should be divided. That is left entirely to the attorneys themselves; and I understand it

is very agreeably settled by the attorneys on either side.

Again I wish to emphasize that my colleague and I are usually in entire agreement on matters that are fundamental, and I know, regardless of what action the Senate may take upon his motion, we shall continue to be.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER.** The question is on agreeing to the amendment submitted by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. NORRIS]. On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. McNARY (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. DOXEY]. I transfer that pair to the junior Senator from Colorado [Mr. MILLIKIN], and will vote. I vote "nay."

Mr. THOMAS of Utah (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES]. I transfer that pair to the senior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN], and will vote. I vote "yea." I am not advised how the Senator from Rhode Island would vote, if present.

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HERRING], and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH] are detained in committee meetings.

The Senators from Mississippi [Mr. BILBO and Mr. DOXEY], the Senator from Washington [Mr. BONE], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BULOW], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], the Senators from Rhode Island [Mr. GERRY and Mr. GREEN], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. GUFFEY], the Senators from Delaware [Mr. HUGHES and Mr. TUNNELL], the Senator from Utah [Mr. MURDOCK], the Senators from Montana [Mr. MURRAY and Mr. WHEELER], the Senator from Texas [Mr. O'DANIEL], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. RADCLIFFE], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. SCHWARTZ], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMATHERS], and the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. STEWART] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. REYNOLDS], and the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS] are detained in Government departments.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, the following Senators are necessarily absent: The junior Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER], the senior Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the junior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], and the junior Senator from Colorado [Mr. MILLIKIN].

My colleague the junior Senator from Oregon [Mr. HOLMAN], who is detained on the business of the Senate, has a general pair with the junior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. STEWART].

The result was announced—yeas 25, nays 33, as follows:

YEAS—25

| | | |
|----------------|-----------|--------------|
| Andrews | Kilgore | Rosier |
| Barbour | Lee | Spencer |
| Barkley | McCarran | Thomas, Utah |
| Bunker | McFarland | Truman |
| Capper | McKellar | Tydings |
| Caraway | Maloney | Wagner |
| Chandler | Maybank | Wallgren |
| Hatch | Norris | |
| Johnson, Colo. | Pepper | |

NAYS—33

| | | |
|--------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Alken | Danaher | McNary |
| Austin | Davis | Mead |
| Bailey | Downey | Nye |
| Ball | George | Reed |
| Brooks | Gillette | Smith |
| Brown | Gurney | Taft |
| Burton | Hayden | Thomas, Idaho |
| Butler | Hill | Tobey |
| Clark, Idaho | Johnson, Calif. | Vandenberg |
| Clark, Mo. | La Follette | Van Nuys |
| Connally | Lu | Willis |

NOT VOTING—38

| | | |
|----------|-----------|---------------|
| Bankhead | Guffey | Reynolds |
| Bilbo | Herring | Russell |
| Bone | Holman | Schwartz |
| Brewster | Hughes | Shipstead |
| Bridges | Langer | Smathers |
| Bulow | Lodge | Stewart |
| Byrd | Millikin | Thomas, Okla. |
| Chavez | Murdock | Tunnell |
| Doxey | Murray | Walsh |
| Elender | O'Daniel | Wheeler |
| Gerry | O'Mahoney | White |
| Glass | Overton | Wiley |
| Green | Radcliffe | |

So Mr. NORRIS' amendment was rejected.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER.** The question recurs on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

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. McKellar 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. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Military Affairs:

Several citizens for appointment in the Army Specialist Corps, established by Executive order.

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

Sundry officers for appointment and/or promotion in the Navy.

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

Several postmasters.

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

HAWAII

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Ernest K. Kai to be secretary of the Territory of Hawaii.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER.** Without objection, the nomination is confirmed. Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that in the case of the nomination which was just confirmed the President be notified immediately, because there are certain legal acts which, I am advised, cannot be consummated in Hawaii, which is more or less of a defense area, without the consent of the Secretary of the Territory.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER.** Without objection, the President will be notified forthwith.

ARMY SPECIALIST CORPS

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Ewing Willard Reilly to be Chief, Organization Branch, Quartermaster Corps, Services of Supply.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER.** Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Charles McCartney Wellons to be Chief of Design and Construction Division, Engineer Corps, Services of Supply.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER.** Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of G. Ross Henninger to be liaison officer, headquarters, Army Specialist Corps.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER.** Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Harold Ewing Spickard to be Chief, Rights-of-Way Subdivision, Engineer Corps, Services of Supply.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER.** Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

POSTMASTERS

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations of postmasters.

Mr. BARKLEY. I ask unanimous consent that the postmaster nominations be confirmed en bloc.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER.** Without objection, the postmaster nominations are confirmed en bloc.

THE ARMY

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations for appointment and promotion in the Regular Army and temporary appointment in the Army of the United States.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER.** Without objection, all the Army nominations are confirmed en bloc.

THE MARINE CORPS

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations for appointment and promotion in the Marine Corps.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER.** Without objection, the Marine Corps nominations are confirmed en bloc.

Mr. BARKLEY. I ask that the President be notified of all nominations which have been confirmed today.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER.** Without objection, the President will be notified forthwith.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY

Mr. BARKLEY. As in legislative session, and in accordance with the order previously entered, I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 2 o'clock and 3 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned, the adjournment being, under the order previously entered, until Monday, September 21, 1942, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate September 17, 1942:

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY

Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., of Pennsylvania, now Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Poland, serving concurrently as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the Government of Yugoslavia, to serve concurrently and without additional compensation as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America near the Government of Yugoslavia now established in London.

Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., of Pennsylvania, now Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Poland, serving concurrently as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the Government of Greece, to serve concurrently and without additional compensation as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America near the Government of Greece now established in London.

POSTMASTERS

The following-named persons to be postmasters:

ALABAMA

Lyman W. Ramsey, Grand Bay, Ala., in place of J. H. Randolph, deceased.

Lorenzo D. McCrary, Prattville, Ala., in place of L. D. McCrary. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

CALIFORNIA

Anthony J. Foster, Hayward, Calif., in place of A. J. Foster. Incumbent's commission expired June 13, 1942.

Phillip J. Dougherty, Monterey, Calif., in place of P. J. Dougherty. Incumbent's commission expired May 30, 1942.

Maude Dawson Shea, Redondo Beach, Calif., in place of M. D. Shea. Incumbent's commission expired April 20, 1942.

Grace E. Patterson, Samoa, Calif., in place of G. E. Patterson. Incumbent's commission expired May 27, 1942.

Leon L. Dwight, San Pedro, Calif., in place of L. L. Dwight. Incumbent's commission expired April 20, 1942.

Richard T. Ambrose, Santa Barbara, Calif., in place of R. T. Ambrose. Incumbent's commission expired June 1, 1942.

Robert B. Montgomery, Sequoia National Park, Calif., in place of R. B. Montgomery. Incumbent's commission expired June 13, 1942.

Harold B. Lull, South Gate, Calif., in place of H. B. Lull. Incumbent's commission expired May 30, 1942.

Lloyd L. Long, Veterans Home, Calif., in place of L. L. Long. Incumbent's commission expired April 20, 1942.

Harry Bridgewater, Watsonville, Calif., in place of Harry Bridgewater. Incumbent's commission expired May 27, 1942.

Charles A. Graf, Winters, Calif., in place of C. A. Graf. Incumbent's commission expired April 15, 1942.

CONNECTICUT

Harry W. Potter, Glastonbury, Conn., in place of H. W. Potter. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

John J. Burns, Waterford, Conn., in place of J. J. Burns. Incumbent's commission expired May 12, 1942.

DELAWARE

William H. Draper, Wyoming, Del., in place of W. H. Draper. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

FLORIDA

Morton O. Brawner, Pensacola, Fla., in place of M. O. Brawner. Incumbent's commission expired March 30, 1942.

Dwight W. Shower, Safety Harbor, Fla., in place of D. W. Shower. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Jerald W. Farr, Wauchula, Fla. in place of J. W. Farr. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

GEORGIA

Robert R. Lee, Dallas, Ga., in place of R. R. Lee. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

John C. McDaniel, Rossville, Ga., in place of J. S. Alsbrook, retired.

IDAHO

Fred Kling, Lewiston, Idaho, in place of Fred Kling. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

ILLINOIS

Joseph F. Speelman, Arcola, Ill., in place of J. F. Speelman. Incumbent's commission expired May 11, 1942.

Louis Rump, Beecher, Ill., in place of Louise Rump. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Luella C. Mosley, Blandinsville, Ill., in place of L. C. Mosley. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Carl J. Markel, Carpentersville, Ill., in place of C. J. Markel. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Gilbert Jephtha Armstrong, Chandlerville, Ill., in place of G. J. Armstrong. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Walter T. McCanna, Chilleothe, Ill., in place of W. T. McCanna. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Martin M. Dalrymple, Chrisman, Ill., in place of M. M. Dalrymple. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Dwight C. Bacon, Christopher, Ill., in place of D. C. Bacon. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

John R. Reynolds, Colchester, Ill., in place of J. R. Reynolds. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Vera E. Burrell, Cuba, Ill., in place of V. E. Burrell. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Philip G. Barron, Du Quoin, Ill., in place of P. G. Barron. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Grover C. Norris, Effingham, Ill., in place of G. C. Norris. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Charles R. Bowers, Elmwood, Ill., in place of C. R. Bowers. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Owen Kelly, Farmington, Ill., in place of Owen Kelly. Incumbent's commission expired April 26, 1942.

Edward P. Malone, Gilman, Ill., in place of E. P. Malone. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Arthur M. Hetherington, Harrisburg, Ill., in place of A. M. Hetherington. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

William Raymond Grigg, Mount Vernon, Ill., in place of W. R. Grigg. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Warren S. Smith, Norris City, Ill., in place of W. S. Smith. Incumbent's commission expired May 11, 1942.

Floyd J. Tilton, Rochelle, Ill., in place of F. J. Tilton. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Joseph M. Ward, Sterling, Ill., in place of J. M. Ward. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Samuel T. Duncan, Tamaroa, Ill., in place of S. T. Duncan. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

INDIANA

Edwin W. Hanley, Michigan City, Ind., in place of E. W. Hanley. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Dean I. Lauver, New Carlisle, Ind., in place of D. I. Lauver. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Alva K. Costin, Paragon, Ind., in place of A. K. Costin. Incumbent's commission expired June 9, 1942.

William E. Etcheson, Roachdale, Ind., in place of W. E. Etcheson. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

IOWA

Hollis S. Saar, Cantril, Iowa, in place of H. S. Saar. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Vern D. Freeman, Clarence, Iowa, in place of V. D. Freeman. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Elmer A. Westlund, Dows, Iowa, in place of L. T. Quasdorf. Incumbent's commission expired January 23, 1940.

Lawrence J. Roth, Fairfield, Iowa, in place of L. J. Roth. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Fred W. Franzwa, Glidden, Iowa, in place of F. W. Franzwa. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Ella S. McDonald, Ledyard, Iowa, in place of E. S. McDonald. Incumbent's commission expired April 15, 1942.

Otha H. Darby, Madrid, Iowa, in place of O. H. Darby. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Elmer D. Bradley, Missouri Valley, Iowa, in place of E. D. Bradley. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Raymond A. Gleason, Ruthven, Iowa, in place of R. A. Gleason. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

John I. Haldeman, Shenandoah, Iowa, in place of J. I. Haldeman. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Mary E. Kohorst, Templeton, Iowa, in place of M. E. Kohorst. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

John H. Fitzgerald, Waterloo, Iowa, in place of J. H. Fitzgerald. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

KANSAS

Sam C. Scott, Conway Springs, Kans., in place of S. C. Scott. Incumbent's commission expired May 6, 1942.

Millard S. Whiteside, Fall River, Kans., in place of C. J. Connell, transferred.

George H. Gill, Raymond, Kans. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.

KENTUCKY

Mary H. Vaughan, Jenkins, Ky., in place of M. H. Vaughan. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Robert E. Johnson, Lawrenceburg, Ky., in place of R. E. Johnson. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Grace Williams, Lothair, Ky., in place of Grace Williams. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

James M. Caudill, Neon, Ky., in place of J. M. Caudill. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Marie C. Hagan, New Haven, Ky., in place of M. C. Hagan. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

LOUISIANA

Marvin A. Kent, De Quincy, La., in place of M. A. Kent. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

James R. Wooten, Monroe, La., in place of J. R. Wooten. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

MAINE

Leon C. Weed, Deer Isle, Maine, in place of L. C. Weed. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Anna M. McLaughlin, Dryden, Maine, in place of A. M. McLaughlin. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

John A. Lyons, East Millinocket, Maine, in place of J. A. Lyons. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Irenece Cyr, Fort Kent, Maine, in place of Irenece Cyr. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

James A. McDonald, Machias, Maine, in place of J. A. McDonald. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Leo V. Keenan, Mars Hill, Maine, in place of L. V. Keenan. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Lillian L. Guptill, Newcastle, Maine, in place of L. L. Guptill. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Orrin V. Drew, Vinalhaven, Maine, in place of O. V. Drew. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

MARYLAND

William A. Stroh, Annapolis, Md., in place of W. A. Stroh. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

James G. Archer, Bel Air, Md., in place of J. G. Archer. Incumbent's commission expired April 15, 1942.

Ralph Sellman, Mount Airy, Md., in place of Ralph Sellman. Incumbent's commission expired April 1, 1942.

MASSACHUSETTS

Alice H. Gibson, Canton, Mass., in place of C. F. Gibson, deceased.

Eliot M. O'Connor, East Taunton, Mass., in place of E. M. O'Connor. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Edward C. Pelissier, Hadley, Mass., in place of E. C. Pelissier. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Thomas A. Wilkinson, Lynn, Mass., in place of T. A. Wilkinson. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Agnes T. Doyle, Lynnfield, Mass., in place of A. T. Doyle. Incumbent's commission expired December 7, 1941.

James F. McClusky, Middleboro, Mass., in place of J. F. McClusky. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Arthur A. Mayhew, Vineyard Haven, Mass., in place of S. C. Luce, deceased.

James L. O'Brien, Williamstown, Mass., in place of M. L. Dempsey. Incumbent's commission expired February 16, 1941.

MICHIGAN

Daniel M. McAuliffe, Albion, Mich., in place of D. M. McAuliffe. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Joseph A. Byrne, Birmingham, Mich., in place of J. A. Byrne. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Morton G. Wells, Byron Center, Mich., in place of M. G. Wells. Incumbent's commission expired March 30, 1942.

Cleo T. Aldrich, Clayton, Mich., in place of C. T. Aldrich. Incumbent's commission expired February 9, 1941.

Mortimer W. Olds, Coldwater, Mich., in place of M. W. Olds. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

John G. Watson, Colon, Mich., in place of J. G. Watson. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Charles S. Carland, Corunna, Mich., in place of C. S. Carland. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Joseph W. Harlan, Davison, Mich., in place of J. W. Harlan. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Patrick J. Scanlan, Hubbell, Mich., in place of P. J. Scanlan. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Charles M. Dillon, Iron Mountain, Mich., in place of C. M. Dillon. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Peter J. Nora, Iron River, Mich., in place of P. J. Nora. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Lyman Woodard, Peck, Mich., in place of Lyman Woodard. Incumbent's commission expired March 23, 1942.

MINNESOTA

Elizabeth E. Trench, Dennison, Minn. Office became Presidential July 1, 1941.

Aloysius I. Donahue, Elk River, Minn., in place of A. I. Donahue. Incumbent's commission expired June 13, 1942.

Dean M. Alderman, Grey Eagle, Minn., in place of D. M. Alderman. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Lee L. Champlin, Mankato, Minn., in place of L. L. Champlin. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Chester J. Gay, Moose Lake, Minn., in place of C. J. Gay. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Elmer Backer, New Ulm, Minn., in place of Elmer Backer. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Andrew Reid, South St. Paul, Minn., in place of Andrew Reid. Incumbent's commission expired June 3, 1942.

Paul J. Arndt, Stillwater, Minn., in place of P. J. Arndt. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Daniel M. Coughlin, Waseca, Minn., in place of D. M. Coughlin. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

MISSISSIPPI

Ida F. Thompson, Dlo, Miss., in place of I. F. Thompson. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Allen A. Edwards, Richton, Miss., in place of A. A. Edwards. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

MISSOURI

Charles C. Oliver, Bloomfield, Mo., in place of C. C. Oliver. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Otis D. Kirkman, Cabool, Mo., in place of O. D. Kirkman. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Harrison R. Porter, Conway, Mo., in place of H. R. Porter. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Richard W. Marsden, De Soto, Mo., in place of R. W. Marsden. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Birdie W. Brown, Forest City, Mo., in place of B. W. Brown. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Sadie G. Morehead, Milan, Mo., in place of S. G. Morehead. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

John M. Moss, Nevada, Mo., in place of J. M. Moss. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Walter E. Duncan, Newburg, Mo., in place of W. E. Duncan. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

MONTANA

Robert Midtlyng, Deer Lodge, Mont., in place of Robert Midtlyng. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Henry C. Wilcox, Joliet, Mont., in place of H. C. Wilcox. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Marie D. Laramy, Malta, Mont., in place of M. D. Laramy. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Peter J. Herbst, Plevna, Mont., in place of P. J. Herbst. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Estrid H. Knauts, Richey, Mont., in place of E. H. Knauts. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

NEBRASKA

Margarete C. Phelps, Valentine, Nebr., in place of M. C. Phelps. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

NEVADA

Lem S. Allen, Fallon, Nev., in place of L. S. Allen. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Joseph A. Gorman, Durham, N. H., in place of J. A. Gorman. Incumbent's commission expired May 6, 1942.

Willis E. Herbert, Franconia, N. H., in place of W. E. Herbert. Incumbent's commission expired May 17, 1942.

Richard U. Cogswell, Warner, N. H., in place of R. U. Cogswell. Incumbent's commission expired May 6, 1942.

NEW JERSEY

Ernest F. Rohn, Arlington, N. J., in place of E. F. Rohn. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Hiram S. McKeen, Avalon, N. J., in place of H. S. McKeen. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Frank Tilton, Avon by the Sea, N. J., in place of Frank Tilton. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

John P. Euler, Belford, N. J., in place of J. P. Euler. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Louis J. Bowlby, Bound Brook, N. J., in place of L. J. Bowlby. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Richard P. Hughes, Burlington, N. J., in place of R. P. Hughes. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Benjamin J. Haulboskey, Leonardo, N. J., in place of B. J. Haulboskey. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

John J. Quinn, Perth Amboy, N. J., in place of J. J. Quinn. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Adolph F. Schmitt, Sayreville, N. J., in place of W. E. Riddle, deceased.

Patrick J. Shortt, Wildwood, N. J., in place of P. J. Shortt. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

NEW YORK

Mayme Meegan, Altmar, N. Y., in place of Mayme Meegan. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

James D. Cheesman, Andover, N. Y., in place of J. D. Cheesman. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Lorenzo J. Burns, Batavia, N. Y., in place of L. J. Burns. Incumbent's commission expired May 11, 1942.

Leo W. Pike, Belmont, N. Y., in place of L. W. Pike. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

John A. Holland, Brushton, N. Y., in place of J. A. Holland. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Agnes H. Mead, Hannibal, N. Y., in place of A. H. Mead. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Frank L. Egger, Larchmont, N. Y., in place of F. L. Egger. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Clayton C. Young, Moira, N. Y., in place of C. C. Young. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

William F. McNichol, Nyack, N. Y., in place of W. F. McNichol. Incumbent's commission expired May 28, 1942.

Robert J. Henry, Port Ewen, N. Y., in place of R. J. Henry. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Lindsay J. Hollister, Jr., Port Henry, N. Y., in place of L. J. Hollister, Jr. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

John J. Cassidy, Port Jefferson, N. Y., in place of J. J. Cassidy. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Nora E. Feeley, Skaneateles Falls, N. Y., in place of N. E. Feeley. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

NORTH CAROLINA

William R. Young, Badin, N. C., in place of W. R. Young. Incumbent's commission expired June 7, 1942.

Berta B. White, Ellerbe, N. C., in place of B. B. White. Incumbent's commission expired May 14, 1942.

Stephen C. Clark, High Point, N. C., in place of S. C. Clark. Incumbent's commission expired June 18, 1942.

Robert T. Teague, Newland, N. C., in place of R. T. Teague. Incumbent's commission expired June 13, 1942.

NORTH DAKOTA

Charles K. Otto, Valley City, N. Dak., in place of C. K. Otto. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

OHIO

Mary E. Bakle, Antwerp, Ohio, in place of M. E. Bakle. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Roy H. Kerns, Bellefontaine, Ohio, in place of R. H. Kerns. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Enoch W. Carman, Belmont, Ohio, in place of E. W. Carman. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Charles F. Hildebolt, Eaton, Ohio, in place of C. F. Hildebolt. Incumbent's commission expired April 1, 1942.

Rolland R. Pettay, Freeport, Ohio, in place of R. R. Pettay. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Clelland R. Polen, Lewisville, Ohio, in place of C. R. Polen. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Harry W. Gordon, McConnelsville, Ohio, in place of H. W. Gordon. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Thomas H. Rice, New Vienna, Ohio, in place of T. H. Rice. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Lewis T. Williams, New Waterford, Ohio, in place of L. T. Williams. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Paul A. Elick, Payne, Ohio, in place of P. A. Elick. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

William I. Dague, Wadsworth, Ohio, in place of W. I. Dague. Incumbent's commission expired April 15, 1942.

Sara J. Bell, Waterford, Ohio, in place of S. J. Bell. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

OKLAHOMA

Bourke Hamilton Bayless, Claremore, Okla., in place of A. V. D. Robinson, deceased.

James McK. Williams, Walters, Okla., in place of J. M. Williams. Incumbent's commission expired April 11, 1942.

PENNSYLVANIA

Harry R. Tomlinson, Andalusia, Pa., in place of W. W. Wright, removed.

James P. Bryan, Beaver, Pa., in place of J. P. Bryan. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Francis P. Kelly, Carbondale, Pa., in place of F. P. Kelly. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Alice E. Shoemaker, Fayetteville, Pa., in place of A. E. Shoemaker. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Walter C. Blessing, Hallam, Pa., in place of W. C. Blessing. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Emery C. Mahaffey, Mahaffey, Pa., in place of E. C. Mahaffey. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Emily V. Homsher, North Hills, Pa., in place of E. V. Homsher. Incumbent's commission expired February 10, 1942.

Dora Cowen, Roscoe, Pa., in place of Dora Cowen. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Joseph R. Ganly, Tower City, Pa., in place of T. F. Berney, deceased.

RHODE ISLAND

Grace B. Almy, Little Compton, R. I., in place of G. E. Almy. Incumbent's commission expired June 18, 1942.

TENNESSEE

Annie Blair Waller, Philadelphia, Tenn., in place of W. J. McCrary, transferred.

TEXAS

Joseph Y. Fraser, Colorado City, Tex., in place of J. Y. Fraser. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Stephen S. Perry, Freeport, Tex., in place of S. S. Perry. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

William E. Porter, Glen Rose, Tex., in place of W. E. Porter. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Lucie Hill, Hull, Tex., in place of Lucie Hill. Incumbent's commission expired April 11, 1942.

Morris Ferrell, Krum, Tex. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.

William M. Covey, Mabank, Tex., in place of J. W. Dyer, deceased.

Myrtle M. Hatch, Mission, Tex., in place of M. M. Hatch. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Claude F. Norman, Rule, Tex., in place of C. F. Norman. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Charles H. Grounds, Talpa, Tex., in place of C. H. Grounds. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

VIRGINIA

Kathryn C. Ross, Accomac, Va., in place of K. C. Ross. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Fred Adams, Galax, Va., in place of Fred Adams. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

James R. Gregory, Martinsville, Va., in place of J. R. Gregory. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Eugene P. Whitman, Pulaski, Va., in place of E. P. Whitman. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Vernon C. Griffith, Shenandoah, Va., in place of V. C. Griffith. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Gervis E. Lemley, Stephens City, Va., in place of G. E. Lemley. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

VIRGIN ISLANDS

Bartholin R. Larsen, Christiansted, V. I., in place of B. R. Larsen. Incumbent's commission expired May 6, 1942.

WASHINGTON

George D. Magee, Aberdeen, Wash., in place of G. D. Magee. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Arthur H. Gerl, Wilbur, Wash., in place of A. H. Gerl. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

WISCONSIN

Arthur C. Finder, Ableman, Wis., in place of A. C. Finder. Incumbent's commission expired March 1, 1942.

Perlee W. Dickey, Black River Falls, Wis., in place of P. W. Dickey. Incumbent's commission expired April 26, 1942.

Charles L. Haessly, Ellsworth, Wis., in place of C. L. Haessly. Incumbent's commission expired April 12, 1942.

John T. Tovey, Fremont, Wis., in place of J. T. Tovey. Incumbent's commission expired May 25, 1942.

Frank Heppie, Kewaskum, Wis., in place of Frank Heppie. Incumbent's commission expired May 31, 1942.

May K. Powers, Lake Geneva, Wis., in place of M. K. Powers. Incumbent's commission expired May 31, 1942.

Hildegard Thering, Plain, Wis., in place of William Reuschlein, retired.

Joseph P. Kelly, Richland Center, Wis., in place of J. P. Kelly. Incumbent's commission expired April 26, 1942.

Adelbert O. Randall, Rosendale, Wis., in place of A. O. Randall. Incumbent's commission expired May 31, 1942.

Alfred H. Hadler, Thiensville, Wis., in place of A. H. Hadler. Incumbent's commission expired May 31, 1942.

WYOMING

Albert E. Holliday, Laramie, Wyo., in place of A. E. Holliday. Incumbent's commission expired May 4, 1942.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate September 17, 1942:

HAWAII

Ernest K. Kai to be Secretary of the Territory of Hawaii.

ARMY SPECIALIST CORPS

Ewing Willard Reilly to be Chief, Organization Branch, Quartermaster Corps, Services of Supply, \$6,500.

Charles McCartney Wellons to be Chief of Design and Construction Division, Engineer Corps, Services of Supply, \$6,400.

G. Ross Henninger to be liaison officer, Headquarters, Army Specialist Corps, \$5,600.

Harold Ewing Spickard to be Chief, Rights-of-Way Subdivision, Engineer Corps, Services of Supply, \$5,600.

IN THE REGULAR ARMY

APPOINTMENT, BY TRANSFER, IN THE REGULAR ARMY

Lt. Col. Charles Carlton to Quartermaster Corps.

Second Lt. Myron Richard Bittikofer to Corps of Engineers.

PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY

Thomas Henry Rees, Jr., colonel, Cavalry, with rank from September 1, 1942.

Floyd Randall Waltz, colonel, Infantry, with rank from September 1, 1942.

John Henry Woodberry, colonel, Ordnance Department, with rank from September 1, 1942.

Harold Francis Loomis, colonel, Coast Artillery Corps, with rank from September 1, 1942.

Leland Harold Stanford, colonel, Signal Corps, with rank from September 1, 1942.

TEMPORARY APPOINTMENT IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

Col. Caleb Vance Haynes, for temporary appointment as brigadier general in the Army of the United States.

IN THE MARINE CORPS

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS

To be majors

William A. Willis Charles H. Hayes
Harold W. Bauer Richard C. Mangrum

To be second lieutenants

George M. Warnke Richard H. Vestal
Ralph H. Guppy, Jr. Robert H. Hammond
Wesley R. Christie Paul H. Millichap

POSTMASTERS

ILLINOIS

Paul R. Smoot, Petersburg.
Arthur B. Caughlan, Pittsfield.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1942

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.
Rev. Reuben K. Youngdahl, pastor of Mount Olivet Lutheran Church, Minneapolis, Minn., offered the following prayer:

O God, our help in ages past, our hope in years to come: Sustain us with Thy power today, and give us the assurance and the confidence that enables us to have a faith that looks up to Thee.

We pray Thee that we might understand that Thou art the way and without Thee there is no going; that Thou art the truth and without Thee there is no knowing; that Thou art the life and without Thee there is no living.

When darkness surrounds us, be Thou our light; when we are discouraged, be Thou our comforter; in moments of weakness, be Thou our strength.

Grant Thy blessing, we pray Thee, to those in authority, especially to the President and the Congress of the United States; may their actions and guidance preserve in this land the type of government which is fashioned after Thy will. May Thy blessing rest upon all the liberty-loving people of the world and upon those burdened with the responsibility of bringing about world peace. There is a task that needs the prayers of every citizen of the universe; there is a duty that demands the cooperation and support of all of us.

Today we ask Thy special blessing upon those brave and courageous defenders of all nations in the cause of right, who now fight on many battlefields. Please, dear Lord, may their sacrifices be lessened by Thy goodness. In their responsibilities may they be guided by Thee so that eternal peace may forever reign; so that free people may again carry on in Thy cause; and Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven.

Unto Thee, O Christ, our King, do we offer these petitions, for Thine is the Kingdom and the Power and the Glory, forever and ever. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday, September 15, 1942, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

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

H. J. Res. 344. Joint resolution authorizing extensions of time for filing return of capital-stock tax in 1942.

ADJOURNMENT OVER

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

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

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object, although I do not expect to. I would like to know for the benefit of the House if the so-called inflation bill, which we hope to be able to dispose of as quickly as possible, will be under consideration on Monday next. Is that to be the program?

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, my information is that the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. STEAGALL], chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, expects to appear this morning and ask unanimous consent that he be permitted to file a report upon that bill or upon a new bill during the recess, and my understanding is that it will be ready the first of the week.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Then the membership of the House can plan to be here on Tuesday in the hope that the bill will be then under consideration.

Mr. BLAND. Subject to correction by the Speaker, if I am incorrect, I would say "Yes."

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

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, let me inquire of the acting majority leader what we are going to take up on Monday next?

The SPEAKER. The Chair takes this opportunity to state that he expects to recognize the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. MAY] to ask unanimous consent for the consideration at that time of bills, noncontroversial in nature, coming from the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. And may I ask further of the Speaker when we may expect the Consent Calendar will be next considered.

The SPEAKER. On the 21st of September.

Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I suggest to the gentleman from Virginia that we have been informed by the President of the United States that if we do not get the so-called inflation bill passed by the 1st of October he is going to act himself. I think it is time that we get busy and that we bring the bill in here so that this Congress can act and keep a dictator out of this country, and we do not want to do any fooling around about it, either.

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

There was no objection.

LEAVE TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that after the disposition of business on the Speaker's desk today I be permitted to address the House for 10 minutes on the one hundred and fifty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

MR. SPEAKER RAYBURN

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

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, my purpose in asking this time is to call the attention of the House to the fact that yesterday was the second anniversary of the elevation of the present occupant of the chair to the speakership. I consider the Nation extremely fortunate that in these troubled times the Speaker is a man of such parliamentary skill, of such legislative experience, and of such courage and patriotism as the present occupant of the chair. I have been here since the late Champ Clark was Speaker, and I have served under the subsequent Speakers up to this time. I am convinced that the present Speaker measures up to every one of the Speakers that we have had during my time, and I think at any time

in the past history of the country. He is a man of courage, of patriotism, of loyalty, devoted to his country, learned in its history, and conscientious in his convictions. He is a great son of a great State.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, speaking for the minority side of the House, I join with the acting leader on the majority side in felicitations to our beloved Speaker. I feel safe in saying that we on this side of the House appreciate the great ability and fairness of the distinguished gentleman from Texas. In my judgment, he is one of the great Americans of his day, and we felicitate him on the second anniversary of his elevation to the high office which he now adorns.

Mr. BLAND. I agree with everything the gentleman from Massachusetts has stated about our beloved Speaker. We hope that he may occupy his present position for many years to come. We all wish for him health, happiness, and prosperity in all the years that are to come.

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

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I am glad the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BLAND] took occasion to call the attention of the House to the fact that yesterday was the second anniversary of our Speaker as Presiding Officer of this House.

At this time when the whole world is writhing in a cauldron of war, a war precipitated by the venomous devil spewed up by an angry hell, the steady character of our friend, the Speaker, is a rock to which we may safely moor.

The title which he bears is not an honor to him, but it is he who is an honor to his title. I wish for him not fame, not power, not wealth, but health and happiness and the continued enjoyment of the love and confidence of his fellows who labor by his side.

THE LATE HONORABLE ALBERT W. JEFFERIS

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

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, it is with profound sorrow that I rise to inform the House of the death on Monday last at his home in Omaha, Nebr., of Hon. Albert W. Jefferis, a former Member of this body. Mr. Jefferis served in the Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh Congresses. Born on December 7, 1868 near Embreeville, Pa., the son of a farmer, Mr. Jefferis was in his 73d year at the time of his passing.

Albert W. Jefferis was a big man in every sense of the word. Weighing well over 200 pounds and standing more than 6 feet 3 inches in height he was a striking figure of a man and stood out in any company because of his distinguished appearance. "Big Jeff," as he was affectionately known by his host of

friends and by his colleagues in the House, was big in spirit as well as in bodily stature. Always a fighter for any cause which he espoused, he was nonetheless gentle by nature and so tolerant of those who opposed his views that his antagonists in political and legal conflicts were among his closest friends and most staunch admirers.

After working his way through the State Normal School in Pennsylvania, Mr. Jefferis became principal of the Marshalltown, Pa., schools. A year later he entered the University of Michigan College of Law. It was at Michigan as a football and baseball star and champion debater that he first became known as "Big Jeff." Coming to the practice of law in Omaha in 1893 in the midst of hard times, he supplemented his small earnings by working as football coach at Doane College at Crete, Nebr.

Albert Jefferis was always active as a militant member of the Republican Party. In 1918 he was elected to Congress from the Second Congressional District of Nebraska, and was reelected in 1920. In 1922 he entered the Republican senatorial primary at which the late Senator Robert Beecher Howell was nominated. Throughout his life in Omaha he was an active and respected member of the bar of his city and State.

In 1920 he nominated Charles G. Dawes for Vice President and campaigned throughout the country for Coolidge and Dawes. Understood to be among those considered for appointment as Attorney General in 1925 he refused an appointment as an Assistant Attorney General in 1929.

The passing of "Big Jeff" will be a source of sorrow and regret to his many friends and former colleagues. In the death of Albert W. Jefferis the Nation has lost a sterling citizen, a big man in body, mind, and spirit.

[Here the gavel fell.]

MR. WILLIAM M. JEFFERS

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

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, the appointment of Mr. William M. Jeffers, of Omaha, Nebr., to the extremely important post of Federal Rubber Administrator will have the wholehearted approval of all who know Mr. Jeffers and are interested in the success of the rubber program. William Jeffers is known as Bill in Nebraska where he was born and where he has always lived. He is known as Bill along the entire line of the Union Pacific Railroad from the Missouri River to the Pacific Coast. He is as big and strong and blunt and direct as his name Bill would indicate. He was Bill when, as a boy 14 years old, he left school in his birthplace at North Platte, Nebr., and went to work as office boy and janitor for the Union Pacific Railroad, for which road his father had started to work as an Irish immigrant laborer and continued to work throughout his lifetime. Neither Bill nor his father ever worked for anyone but the Union Pacific. He

was Bill all the way up the ladder, step by step, as telegrapher, clerk, train dispatcher, trainmaster, assistant superintendent, superintendent of division after division, general manager, vice president, executive vice president, and president. The people of North Platte have changed the name of the street where Mr. Jeffers was born to Jeffers Avenue and the little cottage in which he was born has been moved to a place of honor in the town park.

In accepting the appointment Mr. Jeffers said, with modesty:

I don't know anything about rubber. I'm just a railroad executive. That's all I've majored in. I'm going to do this job because it's the job to do.

He added:

I intend to take all the time necessary to learn all about the job before I start to make decisions. But it won't take too long. It's not our way to take long.

Those who know Bill Jeffers know that he will act with judgment and with dispatch. He will do the job.

The Baruch report recommended that plants for the production of grain alcohol be constructed on sites near the grain producing areas. The report sets forth the assurance of the Secretary of Agriculture to the committee that no concern need be felt that the expansion of alcohol and butadiene from grain will interfere with our food supply; that all food requirements that can now be anticipated are met; that there will still be upward of 1,250,000,000 bushels of wheat left on this continent. The Baruch committee report asks for the creation of a rubber administrator who will direct the course of the technical and industrial development of the synthetic rubber production. Bill Jeffers says:

I intend to do whatever is necessary to carry out the assignment.

Adding:

I cannot do any more talking about the matter now. We do not need talk—we need action.

The country can count on Bill Jeffers for action. He will carry out his assignment.

[Here the gavel fell.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and include therein two short editorials on the problem that faces this House as a result of the report of the Attorney General.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that following any other special orders today I may address the House for 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that following any other special orders today I may address the House for 15 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that after the other special orders have been concluded today I may be permitted to address the House for 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my colleague from Pennsylvania [Mr. VAN ZANDT] may be allowed to extend his own remarks in the Record.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. CRAVENS. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the gentleman from New York [Mr. SOMERS] I ask unanimous consent that he may be allowed to extend his remarks in the Record and include a letter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF FARM PRODUCTS

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

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Speaker, one of the many problems confronting our war effort—perhaps the greatest problem—is the serious situation confronting the proper and necessary production and harvesting of farm products and the distribution thereof at fair prices, so as to eliminate the tremendous losses from crops remaining in the fields because of the shortage of labor and the large, unjustifiable spread between producers and consumers, all of which is very costly to producers and consumers.

A sufficient quantity of food and fiber, not only to take care of 130,000,000 Americans but our hard-pressed Allies, in this the greatest struggle ever in the history of the world, is just as important as it is to "keep them rolling."

My committee, representing the various agricultural areas of the country, being deeply interested in every phase of agriculture, the serious problems confronting farmers, one of the most patriotic groups in America, and our war efforts, will meet tomorrow for the purpose of giving serious consideration to the two price-fixing bills now being considered by the Banking and Currency Committees of the House and Senate, for the sole purpose of recommending to these committees and the Congress our views thereon.

Realizing that every group in this country, except farmers, have representation on the War Production Board or the agencies connected therewith, with many technical and expert advisers representing these groups, we also expect to give serious consideration to the proposal of the appointment by the President of a director or a board composed of men from the agricultural areas, interested in and experienced in the problems of agriculture, to definitely represent farmers, their problems, proper distribution, shortage of labor, and proper adjustment of farm wages, all of which is

very necessary if we are to have a successful, well-balanced, and well-rounded war program.

[Here the gavel fell.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CAPOZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include therein an editorial appearing in a newspaper in New York City.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

Mr. PLAUCHÉ. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks and include therein an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

Mr. WASIELEWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the Milwaukee Journal.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

Mr. PADDOCK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include an article from the Chicago Tribune.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

UNSATISFACTORY GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

Mr. PADDOCK. Mr. Speaker, there are three principal reasons why the present District of Columbia government is unsatisfactory:

First—

The existing organization has been built around an act adopted over 60 years ago and has obviously grown without plan or system; it is now unbelievably complex, confused, illogical, and cumbersome.

This is the language of the Griffenhagen report to Congress in 1939.

Second. The residents of the District do not vote.

Third. Most Members of Congress, which is in effect a municipal council, are not sufficiently informed regarding District affairs.

I will restate these three objections this way:

First. The present form of government is inefficient.

Second. The residents have no legally elected representative to advocate desirable changes.

Third. Congress, with full legal authority to improve conditions, does not at present have sufficient information to insure prompt action on greatly needed legislation.

H. R. 7339, providing for an elected Delegate in the House of Representatives from the District of Columbia, should correct objection 3, remove objection 2, and pave the way toward eliminating objection 1. An elected Delegate will certainly assist in obtaining a modern and efficient form of government for the District.

My own interest in this problem comes largely from my knowledge as a Member

of the House that most of us do not know enough about District affairs. If there was an elected Delegate among us, well informed as to local problems and devoting his entire time to furthering District legislation, there is no doubt that we would then be better able to fulfill our responsibilities. The work of this Delegate would also be of the greatest assistance to the District Commissioners and to the House committees which consider District legislation.

Under present wartime conditions there is a sharply increased need for the work which a District Delegate can do in improving local conditions. Washington today is not merely a city of 800,000 people, it is more than our Nation's Capital, it is the general headquarters for the United Nations. Whatever impedes the efficiency of Washington impairs the war effort; and whatever improves Washington conditions brings military success that much closer.

We should, therefore, regard this proposal to provide a new and important element in District affairs as a contributing factor toward our victory.

[Here the gavel fell.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MCGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include excerpts from a speech that I previously made on the floor of this House.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

TOTAL GOVERNMENT REGULATION SOON HERE

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

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, Paul McNutt urges single control of manpower, proposing to Congress that the Government be vested with absolute authority over manpower distribution.

Are we going to have a dictator over all labor? Why? I can tell you why. The Government is the greatest labor pirate. It builds on cost plus. The more the contractor pays, the more profits he has and the greater cost to Government. The taxpayers have to pay. The higher the wages paid, the faster the employees leave their regular jobs in industry and on farms to get Government higher pay jobs. On Government jobs the union gets them first. Men cannot work on Government jobs unless they join a union. That costs \$50 to \$500 to the worker to join the union. That is un-American. Whose fault? Miss Perkins and the New Deal.

The labor turn-over is the fault of this Government more than any individual or any business. Congress has done nothing to correct it. The President is to blame with the body that stopped labor legislation. The result will soon be every man and woman will be assigned a job and they will take it and like it. Free America will soon be a memory. Blame it on war? What war? Regulation, ration, prices, wages. Then communism. Soon there. Liberty gone. Our Govern-

ment, oh, our Government, will you let our liberty and our freedom get away from us?

Not by my vote.
[Here the gavel fell.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, after the other special orders I ask unanimous consent that I may proceed for 10 minutes today.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

SILVER PURCHASE ACTS MUST BE REPEALED—END THE SILVER SCANDAL

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

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I have offered this day bills to repeal the Silver Purchase Acts of 1934 and 1939.

We produce in this country 70,000,000 ounces annually. This is far more than is necessary to meet the needs of defense and normal industries. By virtue of the Silver Purchase Acts, not an ounce of this domestic production is available to industry. It must be bought up by the Government and buried. An enormous hoard of silver now is hidden and stored away at West Point on the Hudson, some 1,361,000,000 ounces. It is sorely needed by industries, yet cannot be touched. Such burial is asinine and scandalous.

It is the result of the machinations of the formidable Silver States, notably Idaho, Montana, Utah, Arizona, Colorado, and Nevada. Some little silver is mined in California, New Mexico, and Texas, but the deadly combine is as stated above. The conspirators have gone so far as to cut off foreign silver supply. To meet the dreadful need growing out of the war effort the War Production Board has even gone so far as to prohibit the use of imported silver except by special authorization. Extreme restrictions are placed upon silver manufacturers as to the use of foreign silver on their hands. They can only use a tiny portion and the balance will have to be disposed of as the War Production Board demands.

Jewelry manufacturers, silversmiths, and fabricators of civilian articles are in dire need of silver. They face the prospect of being forced out of business, despite the fact that 1,361,000,000 ounces are "free" but buried.

We face the anomalous situation of starving in the midst of plenty.

The entire question of silver must be pushed out into the open. The war effort demands it. There is acute need for silver in the making of tanks, trucks, guns, ships, bombs. The selfish owners of silver mines cannot block the war effort any longer. Silver is needed as a substitute for tin in solder no longer obtainable from enemy Japan. Silver, in many instances, can be used as a substitute for copper and in electrical connections.

This nonsense of blocking normal use of silver must cease; it is getting too serious. The closing up of the plants of silversmiths and manufacturers will

mean the placing of thousands on unemployed lists.

The two so-called Silver Purchase Acts of 1934 and 1939 must be immediately repealed. It can no longer be deemed holy and "untouchable."

The Silver Purchase Act of 1934 requires the Treasury to keep on buying silver for the purpose of getting and keeping one-fourth of our combined stocks of gold and silver in the form of silver, and the act of July 6, 1939, requires the Treasury Department to buy all domestically produced silver at 71.111 cents an ounce. And while the Treasury buys it is prohibited from selling any at less than the statutory price of \$1.29 an ounce. Thus the Government has made competition for the purchase of silver well-nigh impossible. It would necessitate outbidding the Treasury's price of 71.111, and if this could be done, the private purchaser would run smack into the ceilings fixed by the General Maximum Price Regulations.

The obvious way out is the repeal of the obnoxious Silver Purchasing Acts enabling those industries in need of silver to compete fairly with the Government for its purchase. To the furtherance of that end, I offered my bills to wipe off from the statute books these entangling skeins skillfully woven by the so-called "silver bloc." With the whole country, nay, the whole world in pressing need for the commodity, must we serve the interests of but a segment, selfishly grinding its own ax?

Let silver be placed where it belongs—on a competitive basis like any other metal placed under restrictions and orders of the War Production Board, the Office of Price Administration and other war agencies. Force the Government to disinter silver now hoarded and stored at West Point. Thus the unallocated domestic silver could be used in the arts and crafts, by defense and non-defense industries.

To hold underground this vast amount of silver when the need for same is so great is just plain stupidity.

If after the repeal of the Silver Purchase Acts, the Treasury Department persists in hoarding free silver on the ground that it should be earmarked as "lend-lease for use in war plants," then the Treasury Department would have to get its knuckles cracked and then in that event enabling legislation would have to be drafted to force the Treasury Department to lift its hand off this buried silver. 1,361,000,000 plus 70,000 additional ounces each year would give us a glut of silver which is far more than necessary for defense purposes.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein some quotations from the writings of George Washington on the subject of price stabilization.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

AMENDMENT OF THE PRICE CONTROL ACT

Mr. STEAGALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have until mid-

night Saturday to file a committee report on the bill (H. R. 7547) amending the Price Control Act.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. STEAGALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an editorial in a recent issue of the Montgomery Advertiser.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an editorial from the Washington Post.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Wednesday next, after the disposition of the legislative business for the day and other special orders I may address the House for 20 minutes.

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

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend in the Appendix of the RECORD a communication received by myself from Mr. Barton, the special aviation assistant to the Secretary of Commerce.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

HOURS OF LABOR IN WAR INDUSTRIES OF THE FIGHTING NATIONS

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, several weeks ago I addressed a letter to the War Production Board requesting figures on the hours of the workweek in war industry in the United States and those in England, in Russia, in Germany, in Italy, and in Japan. I have received an answer to my communication from the Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, acting for Mr. Donald Nelson in the matter of the reply. I believe the information is most interesting, and that the Members will want to read it. I am not attempting to present a contrast or to say how many hours Americans should work in war industry. I believe labor will respond to the urgency of increased production, which is necessary to aid in defeating our foes.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include this letter as a part of my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The letter referred to follows:

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS,
Washington, September 5, 1942.
The Honorable JENNINGS RANDOLPH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN RANDOLPH: Your letter of August 11 to Mr. Nelson, of the War Production Board, regarding hours of work in various countries, has been referred to this office with a request that we send you any additional information that may be available. Information about conditions in other countries is far from adequate, but is sufficient to warrant general comparisons.

The war industries, as you know, are predominantly in the durable-goods group of manufacturing industries. In this group the average in June 1942 was 45.1 hours per week. Some of these industries are continuous-process industries with three shifts, and hours as a result are not as high as in some other industries. In engines, turbines, water wheels, and windmills the average was 49.1 hours; in foundry and machine-shop products, 48.4 hours; in machine tools, 53.8 hours; in textile machinery and parts, 49.3 hours; in aircraft, 47.2 hours; in locomotives, 46.6 hours; in shipbuilding, 48.2 hours; and in railroad transportation, 47.1 hours. I am enclosing a copy of the Bureau's current release on hours and earnings, giving figures for April, May, and June, 1942.

These averages are lower than the hours worked by full-time workers because they include the hours of workers on the pay roll for any part of the pay-roll period. There is a wide variation in hours, and a large proportion of workers in war industries worked much longer hours than the averages indicate. Thus, as early as February 1942, almost half of the plants in the munitions industries had plant averages of 48 hours or more per week and the plant averages ranged as high as 70 hours per week. In another group of war industries, including machine tools, almost three-fifths of the plants had plant averages of 48 hours or more per week. In the machine tools industry more than 4 percent of the reporting plants had plant averages of 70 hours or more per week. These and similar details are to be found in the enclosed Bureau publication on "Working Hours in War Production Plants, February 1942."

Hours of work in foreign countries have tended to vary to a considerable extent with critical situations such as confronted England in the summer of 1940. It was found that after a few weeks of work at 65 hours or more per week output began to decline until it fell in some instances lower than before the increase in the length of the working week. Recently the average working week in war industries seems to have ranged from 55 to 60 hours, so far as plant schedules are concerned, but the average per worker is naturally lower. An order issued by the Ministry of Labor on May 20, 1942, announced a policy of maintaining 52 hours for industrial labor and 46 hours for clerical labor, with annual holidays of not more than 2 weeks as necessary for maintaining maximum utilization of the labor force. The policy was designed to facilitate the transfer of employees to essential production from overstuffed establishments not operating on the newly prescribed basis of hours of work. The hours mentioned (52 hours for industrial labor and 46 hours for clerical labor) are not average hours per employee, which would naturally be lower, but scheduled hours of shifts or plant operations.

Further information regarding hours of work in Great Britain is given in the Monthly Labor Review of July 1942, pages 36, 37, 42. There is also a discussion of hours in a recent book that has just come to my attention, entitled "People in Production," part 1 of "An Enquiry Into British War Production," a report prepared by an organization

known as Mass-Observation for the Advertising Service Guild. A special survey of hours indicates that 42 percent of the workers in war industries were working 9 hours or more per day, and that 26 percent in other forms of work were working 9 hours or more per day. (People in Production, p. 192.)

Information regarding hours of work in Germany is limited for the most part to statements in official decrees and regulations. A summary statement of some of these provisions has just appeared in an article on Wartime Developments in German Wage Policy, in the August 1942 International Labour Review. On page 146 of this journal it is stated that according to regulations issued on January 14, 1940, the normal working day was still regarded as 8 hours with a maximum of 10 hours for an adult male, this maximum to be extended only in exceptional circumstances as determined by labor inspection authorities. It is apparent, however, that wartime conditions were viewed as creating widely prevalent exceptional circumstances. In fact, the same set of regulations of January 1940 indicated that a 10-hour day or a 60-hour week was to be regarded as more or less the standard, with overtime payments to be made to the worker only for hours in excess of 10 per day or 60 per week. Later, however, there was a relaxation of the regulation regarding overtime payments.

The hours of work in Russia have apparently been extended in the vital areas of war production to a degree exceeding the length of hours in England or perhaps even in Germany. The pre-war rule seems to have provided for an 8-hour day and a 5-day week. The best available information indicates that working time has been lengthened from 8 hours for 5 days a week to 10 hours for 6 days a week. Reports in fact indicate that in the most critical areas hours have been still further extended and there seems to be substantial evidence that the unions have taken voluntary action to maintain hours to the point of maximum production.

There is little recent information about hours in Italy. Reports early in 1941 indicate, however, that hours were widely increased about that time, partly to make up for the loss of Italian workers transferred to Germany. There is a summary of these reports in the Monthly Labor Review of May 1941, pages 1159-1161. It appears that for plants with continuous operations for 24 hours a day, the two-shift arrangement was substituted at least in part for the three-shift plan, the two-shift arrangement calling for 12 hours per day and 6 days per week. In other plants it appears that the arrangements call for a working schedule of 10 hours per day and 60 hours per week. It is to be noted, however, that these are scheduled hours and that they are not comparable to the figures of average weekly hours by industry as published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and given in the enclosed release. Average hours per worker are substantially lower than scheduled hours, especially when the latter are exceptionally high.

Formerly the Japanese Government issued statistics of daily hours of work, and the figures are available in the 1941 Year Book of Labour Statistics of the International Labour Office. The figure there given for the first 11 months of 1939 is 9.46 hours per day. It is to be noted, however, that Sunday is not recognized in Japan as a holiday and that the number of holidays is greatly restricted. It is to be presumed that current conditions in Japan have led to some extension of hours, but definite information is unfortunately not available.

If additional information is desired, please let me know. I regret, however, that the available information does not make possible really satisfactory international comparisons.

Sincerely yours,

A. F. HINRICHS,
Acting Commissioner of Labor Statistics.

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PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

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

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. PATRICK. Mr. Speaker, every-time we meet our splendid colleague the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH] has to get up and berate the administration. I call the attention of the Members present to column 2 of page 7108 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, where a little colloquy took place between the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BULWINKLE] and the gentleman from Pennsylvania, as follows: The gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BULWINKLE] said:

You are still saying as a Member of Congress on your own responsibility that this administration was responsible for the attack by the Japanese upon the United States, are you?

And the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH] said:

I made that statement, and I do not apologize.

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

Mr. PATRICK. No; I will not yield. I just want to state to the Members present that we know the Republicans do not feel this way and the stigma should not attach itself to the party the gentleman belongs to. Let me say further that I know that Congress will not take too seriously the rest of the mouthings of a man who thinks like that.

[Here the gavel fell.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a letter from Mr. Hinkel, president of the Missouri Farm Association, on the subject of prices.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

IDLE C. C. C. TRUCKS

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

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, a few days ago the newspapers carried a story saying that the Army in 1 day recently purchased 880,000 trucks and trailers of various types at a total cost in excess of \$1,500,000,000.

I do not wish to be critical, Mr. Speaker. I am not in a position to know about the Army's need of trucks. It is hoped that anything and everything necessary to turn defeat into victory will be done by the administration. However, this bit of news causes me to wonder if they could not have reduced the number of trucks purchased by making use of the many C. C. C. trucks stored over the Nation. At Harrisonville, Mo., in my own congressional district, and where the school board has been unable to secure school busses, there is a considerable number of

good trucks which have stood idle and under guard since the C. C. C. camp there was abandoned more than 1 year ago. Just why some disposition should not be made of such trucks is more than I can understand. Every man knows that they have depreciated greatly since used. All batteries must be dead, tires and generators are going bad, paint is being damaged by weather, and the Government's investment is increasing by employment of guards.

I know, Mr. Speaker, that we must expect some waste during war, but we now have entirely too much of that. No one can claim that such mismanagement is due to lack of help. The Congress appropriated \$10,000,000 to be used in liquidating the C. C. C. Why does it require so much time for disposal of C. C. C. trucks? If the Army cannot use them, why not make quick sales to dealers in used trucks, farmers, and others. If they are too worn for further use, now is when we need scrap metal. However, trucks that are in running condition should not be beaten into scrap, as frequently charged, is sometimes done by the War Department. I think the main trouble lies in too many civilian employees. When the farms and factories are short of manpower, why should we have far more than twice as many on the civilian pay roll as we had during the first World War? If the administration would drop 50 percent of the 2,430,000 civilian employees now on the backs of the overburdened taxpayers, Uncle Sam's business would be handled more efficiently, because the number is so great they are in each other's way. Do this and you will need to sell fewer bonds and sales will be much easier.

I suppose that for this brief statement I will be condemned by New Deal politicians, who can see nothing wrong in anything this administration may do, for "carping criticism when the country is at war." But I warn you, Mr. Speaker, the taxpayers of the Nation are going to place the blame where it rightly belongs when election day comes.

It has been my pleasure to support every bill for the defense of my country and the Western Hemisphere prior to Pearl Harbor, and every measure offered by this administration since that incident for prosecution of the war, but I have not given up my right to condemn either measures or men when I consider them detrimental to the welfare and safety of the Republic.

AMENDMENT OF THE PRICE CONTROL ACT—LET US ACT NOW TO PREVENT INFLATION AND TO CONTROL PRICES

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

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Speaker, I trust the leadership of the House will bring before it without unnecessary delay the legislation which has to do with price control and inflation.

The President in his message recently delivered to Congress has urged the enactment of legislation to prevent further inflation and to control prices of food and the other necessities of life. This

program has my full approval and support.

As just reported to the House by the Acting Majority Leader, the House committee having this legislation in charge has expressed the purpose to bring the legislation on the floor not later than next Tuesday. I trust that nothing will be allowed to interfere with the carrying out of this program. We should not dilly dally, debate, and procrastinate in enacting the legislation necessary to accomplish these objectives. We are in war. Our men are fighting and sacrificing their lives on many battle fronts far removed from our shores. We have many supply lines which we are seeking to protect in order to supply our fighting forces and those of the United Nations fighting with us with implements of war and supplies and matériel needed for the successful prosecution of the war. It ill behooves any of us in such a crisis where our lives are at stake and we are fighting with our backs to the wall to fail to do everything within our power to bring success to our endeavors. Let us act now. Another week may be too late. As Donald Nelson, Chief of War Production said, we can lose the war. In fact, we have been losing it thus far. We are not utilizing all of our resources to full efficiency. The President has stated that we are only 50-percent efficient in our efforts thus far.

Let us all unite in the one great objective to win, which we can and must do; therefore I urge that we in this House proceed with all possible speed to enact the legislation the President has requested and make certain that inflation be prevented and that prices of the necessities of life be kept from increasing, to the end that we may bring our war efforts to full efficiency and achieve victory over our enemies at the earliest possible time and thus prevent the needless loss of life and the waste of our resources. For one I propose to continue to give full and unqualified support to the President as Commander in Chief in the war program.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an editorial on the subject of price control.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks by inserting in the RECORD a copy of a letter I have just sent to Mr. William M. Jeffers, the National Rubber Administrator, to whom America is now looking for important results.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. ROBERTSON of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 5 minutes today after the conclusion of the other special orders.

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

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an article from the Goldfish Bowl on the life of Dr. Richard Gatling, the inventor of the Gatling gun.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. McGRANERY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an address I delivered at Boston last Sunday.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

APPROPRIATION FOR DEFENSE HOUSING

Mr. SABATH, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 538; Rept. No. 2471), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7312) to increase by \$600,000,000 the amount authorized to be appropriated for defense housing under the act of October 14, 1940, as amended. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed 1 hour to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the same to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, this is Constitution Day. I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include a release for the Arizona papers concerning Constitution Day.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. McGRANERY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include an address delivered by Judge J. Burnett Holland, of Norristown, Pa.

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

There was no objection.

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

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

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. JARMAN. Mr. Speaker, when I discussed several weeks ago the accomplishments of the crew of the Birmingham Blitz and expressed particular pride in the conduct of my constituent, Sgt. Kent L. West, in bringing down the first German plane, I was unaware that another constituent, who is a citizen of my home county, is also a member of the crew of this flying fortress. While the press did not mention his participation in this fight, I find that Sgt. Robert S. Jones, Jr., of York, Ala., is a radio operator on this bomber.

This information greatly increases my natural pride, if such be possible, and the pride I know is felt by all Alabamians, in the crew of the Birmingham Blitz and its accomplishments. Not only does it appear that two Birmingham boys participated in this raid, but two other Alabamians, both constituents of mine, are also members of the crew of this sturdy ship.

I know that my friends, Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Jones, Sr., are proud parents indeed, which pride is shared by all their neighbors and friends, and I wish to heartily congratulate them and their noble son.

Sail on, mighty Birmingham Blitz, with these fine boys aboard. May the enemy never bring you down and may these Alabamians account for many more enemy planes during the remainder of their fine service for their country and for you and me and then safely return to their loved ones and friends as honored heroes of the greatest, though most horrible, war the world has ever experienced. May God bless and keep them and their parents in the meantime.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BLAND] is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent, to revise and extend the remarks I made this morning and also to revise and extend the remarks I am about to make.

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

There was no objection.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CONSTITUTION

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, I feel that it is appropriate at this time for the Congress to pause for a little while and remember that this is the one hundred and fifty-fifth anniversary of the day when

the Convention at Philadelphia under the guidance of George Washington concluded their work in the formation of the Constitution of the United States and ordered it to be submitted to the Continental Congress of the United States. The action then taken prescribed the procedure for ratification of that Constitution by the various States.

Whether the action taken should be termed "adoption" of the Constitution or not I am not prepared to say. Certainly it was not the adoption by the States. It was the adoption by the Philadelphia Convention. I read the concluding article of that Constitution:

ARTICLE VII

The ratification of the conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

Done in Convention by the Unanimous Consent of the States present the seventeenth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven and of the Independence of the United States of America the twelfth.

In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

G. WASHINGTON,
President and deputy from Virginia.

In the letter of submission to the Continental Congress of the United States there were used expressions which appear to me to be particularly pertinent at this time—in fact the entire letter is peculiarly pertinent. This letter, submitting this draft of the Constitution to the Continental Congress was signed by George Washington as President and reads as follows:

SIR: We have now the honor to submit to the consideration of the United States in Congress assembled, that Constitution which has appeared to us the most advisable.

The friends of our country have long seen and desired, that the power of making war, peace, and treaties, that of levying money and regulating commerce, and the correspondent executive and judicial authorities should be fully and effectually vested in the general Government of the Union: But the impropriety of delegating such extensive trust to one body of men is evident—Hence results the necessity of a different organization.

It is obviously impracticable in the Federal Government of these States to secure all rights of independent sovereignty to each, and yet provide for the interest and safety of all: Individuals entering into society must give up a share of liberty to preserve the rest. The magnitude of the sacrifice must depend as well on situation and circumstances as on the object to be obtained. It is at all times difficult to draw with precision the line between those rights which must be surrendered, and those which may be reserved; and on the present occasion this difficulty was increased by a difference among the several States as to their situation, extent, habits, and particular interests.

In all our deliberations on this subject we kept steadily in our view, that which appears to us the greatest interest of every true American, the consolidation of our Union, in which is involved our prosperity, felicity, safety, perhaps our national existence. This important consideration, seriously and deeply impressed on our minds, led each State in the Convention to be less rigid on points of inferior magnitude, than might have been otherwise expected; and

thus the Constitution, which we now present, is the result of a spirit of amity, and of that mutual deference and concession which the peculiarity of our political situation rendered indispensable.

That it will meet the full and entire approbation of every State is not perhaps to be expected; but each will doubtless consider, that had her interest alone been consulted, the consequences might have been particularly disagreeable or injurious to others; that it is liable to as few exceptions as could reasonably have been expected, we hope and believe; that it may promote the lasting welfare of that country so dear to us all, and secure her freedom and happiness, is our most ardent wish.

With great respect, we have the honor to be, sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient and humble servants,

GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President.*

By unanimous Order of the Convention.
His Excellency the President of the Congress.

These words ring today as truly as they did then and appeal to us earnestly that we must forget at this time all else except the winning of this war, the prompt adjustment of all differences, and the complete unity of all persons in the great work of restoring peace to the world. Differences, contentions, and disputes may exist between us, but for heaven's sake, let us try amicably to meet all these difficulties as our fathers did when they framed this Constitution. Now, as then, there are conflicting interests, conflicting groups, and selfish purposes, but the country is in peril. Our freedom, our liberty, and all that the Constitution means are now in the balance, and in need today of the same policy of unity, of conciliation, and of compromise with which the framers of the Constitution approached their problems.

I have found in the language of a former Member of this House a tribute to the Constitution which appeals to me with great force. It is an eloquent tribute. It came from an honest heart. I quote from a speech made by the Honorable Finis J. Garrett, of Tennessee, on the floor of this House in 1925. Speaking of the Constitution of the United States, he said:

We revere it as the preserver and the hope of human freedom. In it the great civic heroes of the past crystallized the rights which had been bought with patriot blood; in it they gave to liberty for all time a local habitation and a name. We think of it, sir, with unstinted emotions of gratitude and thanksgiving as having been, in sunshine and in storm, the sheet anchor of our past—our past with its hectic passions and its exalted powers; we recognize it to be the shelter of our present—our present with its prayer and its praise; we hold fast to the faith that it is to be the shield of our future—our future with its dreads and its dreams.

It is strange, Mr. Chairman, but it is true that almost every step which has been taken toward human liberty, apparently the natural state of man, has been taken upon and over the pulseless forms of battle-slain dead, and blood-stained flags are almost the only symbols that signal across the ages the accomplishment of fundamental governmental things.

To this latter our Constitution was the greatest and most notable exception. War, indeed, opened the way for its creation and

acceptance, but it itself came into being through orderly and peaceful processes. It was a revolution of peace.

I desire to add also an excerpt from a speech made on March 4, 1939, by Chief Justice Hughes, on the occasion of exercises commemorating the first session of the First Congress:

Chief Justice Hughes said:

We not only praise individual liberty but our constitutional system has the unique distinction of insuring it. Our guaranties of fair trials, of due process in the protection of life, liberty, and property—which stands between the citizen and arbitrary power—of religious freedom, of free speech, free press, and free assembly, are the safeguards which have been erected against the abuses threatened by gusts of passion and prejudice which in misguided zeal would destroy the basic interests of democracy. We protect the fundamental rights of minorities, in order to save democratic government from destroying itself by the excesses of its own power. The firmest ground for confidence in the future is that more than ever we realize that, while democracy must have its organization and controls, its vital breath is individual liberty.

On September 17, 1887, 100 years after the Constitution was adopted in the city of Philadelphia, there gathered in the state yard, in rear of Independence Hall, in the same city an assemblage of many thousands, said to be as many as a hundred thousand persons. There were present the then President of the United States, Grover Cleveland, and a former President, Rutherford B. Hayes, the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the United States, and Representatives from the Congress.

Hon. James M. Beck, in his work on the Constitution of the United States, says:

Near them sat the ambassadors and ministers of nearly every nation in the world, to attest by their presence its universal admiration for America's supreme achievement in statecraft.

To the left of the notables was a massed chorus of 1,000 voices who fittingly gave Mendelssohn's musical rendition of Schiller's Appeal to Truth and sang an original ode, whose proud refrain, referring obviously to Franklin's closing prediction in the Constitutional Convention, was:

"Thy sun has risen and shall not set
Upon thy day divine.
Ages, and unborn ages yet,
America, are thine."

The orator of the day was Samuel F. Miller, Senior Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

President Cleveland also spoke and concluded with words as true and as challenging to us today as when they were uttered 55 years ago today. The only substitution now for what he said then would be in changing the words "one hundred years" to "one hundred and fifty-five years."

He said then:

When we look down 100 years and see the origin of our Constitution, when we contemplate all its trials and triumphs, when we realize how completely the principles upon which it is based have met every national need and every national peril, how devoutly should we say with Franklin, "God governs in the affairs of men," and how solemn should be the thought that to us is delivered this

ark of the people's covenant and to us is given the duty to shield it from impious hands. It comes to us sealed with the test of a century. It has been found sufficient in the past, and it will be found sufficient in all the years to come, if American people are true to their sacred trust. Another centennial day will come, and millions yet unborn will inquire concerning our stewardship and the safety of the Constitution. God grant they may find it unimpaired; and as we rejoice today in the patriotism and devotion of those who lived 100 years ago, so may those who follow us rejoice in our fidelity and love for constitutional liberty.

In the prologue to his *Bulwark of the Republic*, a biography of the Constitution, Burton J. Hendrick, in 1937, 150 years after the adoption of the Constitution, says:

Few peoples at the present moment are living under the systems which their ancestors upheld a century and a half ago. Since 1787 civilization has been a world of tumbling thrones, prostrated dynasties, overturned constitutions—of new empires, new republics, new and constantly varying conceptions of the state. Yet in this epoch of upheaval one political entity has remained intact. The Constitution of the United States of America is essentially the same instrument today it was in 1787. Almost alone of all the civic organizations that existed 150 years ago, it has withstood the storms that have overwhelmed mankind since the day of its adoption. At the outset of our study, therefore, we are confronted by one arresting paradox: The youngest of the great nations is at the same time the oldest government.

We need today a closer study and a more intimate knowledge of the Constitution of the United States, its philosophy, its purposes, its objectives, its aims, its ideals, and its fundamental principles to the end that this Nation may endure.

God grant that we may know more of the principles of the Constitution of the United States and that we may do more to preserve it in its integrity as the sheet anchor of this Nation for all the ages that are to come.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. HINSHAW] is recognized for 5 minutes.

THE RUBBER SITUATION

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of the Baruch committee was "to study the rubber situation and to recommend action." It has done both. The report of that committee is a fighting document fit for a fighting people. It strips the decks for action. It pulsates with the strength of purposeful leadership. The people demand firm steady leadership and a purposeful direction. Let us have no more silly publicity stunts by petty Government officials—no more threats that upset people's minds—no more political chicanery. We want to stand shoulder to shoulder with each other and get down to steady hard plugging and fighting—and win this war. We are not much interested in social gains right now. We are not interested in personal gains nor in political futures. Those things can wait. The war will not. Let us be thankful for each other and fight our enemies.

Reading between the lines and occasionally in bold type the Baruch report

tells us that there has been much pulling and hauling within administration circles for power, prestige, and favorable position. It tells of confusion and confounding of authority and consequent failure to act. It demands that that confusion be cleared away and final authority vested in one capable competent man who really knows the rubber business. That makes sense, of course. The President has now appointed a competent and capable executive as Rubber Administrator, a railroad man who admits no knowledge of rubber. With great respect for Mr. Jeffers' unquestioned executive ability we are confident that his ignorance of rubber will soon be remedied by his employment of competent men who may advise him.

But tucked away in the full report of the committee is a startling and in these times almost revolutionary recommendation that has been omitted, curiously, from the published summaries of the report. That recommendation makes sense, too.

It is found on page 28 of House Document No. 836, the message from the President transmitting that report. On page 28 are found five recommendations concerning rubber for passenger cars. I quote recommendation No. 2 as follows:

2. Nation-wide gasoline rationing to hold the average annual mileage to 5,000 miles under the general direction of the Office of Defense Transportation.

Now, there is something that you can hang your hats on, Mr. Speaker, and my colleagues. Rationing under the general direction of whom? Under the general direction of the Office of Defense Transportation. That means Mr. Joseph B. Eastman and not Mr. Leon Henderson. That means rationing under the direction of a man who really knows transportation and the transportation needs of all parts of the country. That means rationing under a man who knows where adequate public-service transportation is available or can be supplied, and where it cannot. That means rationing under a man who now employs State public utility and railroad commissions to aid in the solution of wartime transportation problems—agencies that know intimately the capacities of local public-service transportation systems and the transportation needs of the local citizens.

Mr. Eastman, our very able and publicity-shy Coordinator of Defense Transportation, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, is one man in this Government on whom the people may rely for sound judgment and real ability when it comes to transportation.

I salute the Baruch rubber committee for their keenness and insight in recommending Mr. Eastman and the O. D. T. as the general director of their plan to conserve rubber on passenger cars, and I trust that the President will make the transfer of authority from Henderson to Eastman one of his first orders of business now that the new Rubber Administrator has been appointed.

We of the wide-open spaces in the West have confidence in Mr. Eastman and the O. D. T. He has done, and is modestly and quietly doing, a magnificent job in coordinating the bus, truck,

waterway, and rail transportation facilities of our country today. He employs the best technical experts available, and he himself knows his business.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to add a recommendation to that of Mr. Baruch's committee. I would like to recommend that there be transferred also to the Office of Defense Transportation the full powers from both the War Production Board and the Office of Price Administration to allocate priorities for and issue certificates to purchase all kinds of civilian vehicles, including trucks and trailers, busses, and passenger cars, and tires for all of them as well.

The Office of Defense Transportation is the one governmental agency charged with delivering the goods, and it is the one and only agency that should have the power to allocate all vehicles and tires if that job is to be done right. It is the only Federal agency fully competent to handle the problems of transportation.

If Mr. Baruch's committee had been charged with studying transportation as well as rubber, I am sure that they would have made just such a recommendation.

Mr. Speaker, our people want to work and fight and win this war. Time and men are wasting. Let us have action, and fast.

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SCOTT] is recognized for 15 minutes.

NONESSENTIAL GOVERNMENT PROJECTS

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, there is daily evidence that nonessential governmental expenditures continue without regard to the demands of the war. Can it be that the war effort takes second place in the opinion of many of our bureaucrats? Is it not significant that practically no bureau has come back with a report to the Congress that at least some of the work being done by it is not essential to the war effort and could be dispensed with?

There is one exception, in a manner of speaking, and even this instance of which I am about to speak is 9 months late and proposes too little; the limited proposals contained in the report of which I spoke are composed of a considerable amount of skillful double talk. But to give the devil his due, it is at least a starter and that is more than we have heard from the other bureaus. I refer to a recent news release by the War Production Board, which is evidently the result of a compromise between two forces pulling in different directions. The more stout-hearted and patriotic faction appears to have forced the cancelation of nonessential private and municipal projects, but the bureaucrats appear to have rallied with zeal—which might better have been devoted to advancing the war effort—to secure a reprieve for all pending governmental projects.

Cancelation of the private and municipal projects has been received in good part and they appear to have taken their medicine like good citizens. But not so the new dealers. With respect to their pet public power projects, no deadlines have been set by the executive depart-

ment for their termination, and no orders have been received from the Executive to act by a certain date—or else.

The pulling and hauling which goes on within uncountable bureaus is well described in an editorial in Collier's magazine under date of September 19, 1942, of which I include a part:

The situation is particularly bad in the War Production Board, with bureau fighting bureau, dollar-a-year men fighting Socialist, Socialist fighting Communist, and so on, and so forth. The War Production Board situation is not helped by the fact that Donald M. Nelson, head of the War Production Board, is so fine a fellow that he can't fire anybody, or even risk hurting a friend's feelings by hinting that the friend turn out a bit more work and a bit less talk. Washington's only finer fellow in this respect than Nelson is the President himself.

I have the highest regard for Mr. Nelson and for his very sincere efforts. He certainly ought not to be subjected to any sniping or petty criticism for partisan purposes, but it may well be that he is entirely unaware of much of the internal conflict which goes on within many of the bureaus in the War Production Board.

In the news release of which I spoke, the War Production Board announced recently the issuance of a series of orders supposedly "to effect a readjustment of the power-expansion program." Despite the careful phraseology of the news release issued by the W. P. B., the conclusion is inescapable that the purpose intended is to continue the promotion of New Deal schemes under the cloak of war necessities. The Power Division of the W. P. B. appear to have rejected the warlike American slogan, "Damn the torpedoes, go ahead" and substituted for it: "Damn the rivers, dam the creeks, dam the war, the New Deal marches on."

The W. P. B. news release states:

The orders involve extensive revision of existing priority ratings on public and private power projects throughout the country. All utility projects which are regarded as urgently necessary in the war program have been assigned higher priorities in order to assure their completion on schedule. In the case of the remaining projects, action has been taken so that they will not compete with immediate military requirements for critical materials and equipment, particularly equipment needed for the Navy and merchant ship programs, and copper and steel. This has meant the halting of some projects and continuance of another group only to the extent possible on low ratings.

The important thing to note about the above statement is what is left unsaid. We are assured that action has been taken so that projects will not compete with "immediate military requirements, particularly, copper and steel." Now, it is a fact that the projects referred to will compete with necessary civilian efforts closely related to the war effort and will even compete with the war program. A long list of projects halted or suspended in whole or in part is attached to the report, from which it appears that these projects represent municipal and private utility projects scattered through all parts of the country including areas where the principal war industries are located. A second list is attached under

the heading, "Government Projects Proceeding on Low Priorities or Unrated," practically all of which are in areas in the South or far West. None of these projects are in the areas where the majority of war plants are located.

While private projects are canceled—and properly so—Government projects nonessential to the war effort are to go ahead, but it is stated that these will proceed at a reduced rate, which reduced rate will presumably be controlled by the very bureaus and groups who are interested in securing the completion of these projects as soon as possible.

Continuance of work on Government projects nonessential to the war effort will compete with the war effort by withholding from war production large sources of labor, immense quantities of construction machinery, concrete, and wooden forms—in spite of the threatened shortage of lumber—housing materials and supplies and valuable engineering and managerial skills which ought to be devoted to the winning of the war. The continuance of these non-essential projects involves the expenditure of a great deal of the taxpayer's money which expenditure could well be deferred until the institution of the public-works program after the war, since money, too, is ammunition and ought not to be spent for any but the most essential purposes in wartime. To spend it for nonessential public-works projects is, in effect, to throw it away, in view of the crisis in the battle of production which now impends.

Much construction and building machinery will continue to be used for the building of dams and other projects which could well be diverted to vital military projects, such as the desperately needed Alaska Highway.

At least nine projects will be continued by the United States Engineers, none of which is essential to the war effort, by the W. P. B.'s own statement. Is not this the most direct kind of competition with the war effort and should not the skilled services of the United States Engineers be diverted to the preparation for the second front, or to some of the other thirty-odd fronts where we are busily engaged in preparing, with the aid of our Army engineers, to strike out offensively.

The statement goes on to assure what its authors apparently hope constitutes a gullible public, that the work done in the low ratings will facilitate expediting these Federal projects later, if necessary. The whole history of these projects warrants the public in concluding, on the contrary, that those who are charged with the completion of the projects can be expected to use every sort of pressure to raise the priority rating later and to wrangle critical materials from every nook and corner, in order to keep these New Deal projects going, and thus to assure the continuance of their own non-essential, nonwar jobs.

We are also informed in this interesting news release that—

The Federal projects and the projects on which priorities are being suspended are designed to provide a margin of potential source of power supply that can be brought into operation speedily to relieve later power deficiencies.

Here we have again the old and frequently condemned evil of a Federal agency putting something aside in a "kitty" in order to assure the continuance of civilian or nonessential Government projects, without regard to genuine or recognized war necessities. It is this "kitty" idea which leads and has led to grievous shortages in spite of statistical indications of war materials surpluses. Nearly every Government agency tries to build up a "kitty" for itself in spite of the competing needs of other agencies, but here we have an added evil of putting aside a "kitty" for the completion of non-essential projects and, worse still, of projects which are not located in the localities where major war industries are concentrated.

The W. P. B. press release takes advantage of the lack of information on the part of the public as to the stages of completion of Government projects. The list of nonessential projects which will be continued—on low priorities or unrated—actually is a limitation on the installation of additional units only; for many of these dams and other projects will continue to be built on high priority ratings using critical materials, including copper and steel—which will have to be taken away from ship, plane, and tank construction; for example, the list mentions Fontana No. 3, Kentucky Nos. 3, 4, and 5, Norfolk No. 2, Denison No. 2, and Keswick No. 3. This indicates the Fontana, Kentucky, Norfolk, Denison, and Keswick projects are continuing on high priority, but that the No. 3 generator unit on the Fontana project, for example, constituting an additional facility, will proceed on low priority or unrated, and so with each of the other projects mentioned on the list. Thus, by its insistence upon the building of certain dams and completion of certain generator units at high priority ratings—while construction of other generator units continues at a presumably slower pace—our bureaucrats, to whom the war must seem very distant indeed, are actually depriving the war effort of materials of a most critical character. Thus the completion of these dams means that some ships will not be built, some planes will not fly, some tanks will not roll, but some bureaucrats will continue to draw pay, while busily thinking up new confidence games to impose on the American people, who trustingly assume that all the forces of their Government are dedicated to the sole proposition that the war must be won as soon as possible, with as much material made ready as quickly as possible in order that the casualty lists may be as short as possible.

The underlying philosophy of those responsible for the so-called readjustment of the power expansion program is that since Congress authorized these projects—largely before Pearl Harbor—they must be proceeded with upon the theory that a congressional authorization does not permit of the suspension of civilian projects no matter how unessential. The argument most frequently heard among these complacent gentry is that "Congress authorized these projects, therefore, we have not the right to suspend them." But none of these

bureaus have come back to Congress to report on the nonessential character of these projects in wartime, nor to raise the question as to whether these projects should, for the duration of the war, be constructed at all.

Perhaps many Members of Congress believe that nonessential projects have been put aside for the duration. As to authorized Government projects, this is not the case, and if the war powers of the Executive are not adequate to suspend these projects altogether, or if the Executive will not act because unwilling to interfere with the long-term plans of the New Deal, then the Congress should be plainly told that these nonessential projects are not going to be suspended, war or no war.

Unless the Congress is promptly furnished with a statement by the W. P. B. indicating whether these projects can be abandoned under Executive authority or must be set aside by congressional action, the necessary information must be obtained from the W. P. B. by introduction in Congress of a resolution of inquiry. Nor should we wait long for the information. The war is not waiting on the bureaucrats.

If congressional action is required, it would be the plain duty of Congress to provide legislation suspending all nonessential money-wasting, labor-consuming, material-grabbing "pork barrel" schemes. The boondoggling builders of unnecessary or unusable dams should know that the war comes first, dams or no dams. Let us dam Hitler and Hirohito and damn the dams we do not need for that job.

For the information of the Congress I include the press release referred to, which reads as follows:

OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION,
WAR PRODUCTION BOARD,
August 22, 1942.

The War Production Board announced today the issuance of a series of orders to effect a readjustment of the power-expansion program.

The orders involve extensive revision of existing priority ratings on public and private power projects throughout the country. All utility projects which are regarded as urgently necessary in the war program have been assigned higher priorities in order to assure their completion on schedule. In the case of the remaining projects, action has been taken so that they will not compete with immediate military requirements for critical materials and equipment, particularly equipment needed for the Navy and merchant ship programs, and copper and steel. This has meant the halting of some projects and continuance of another group only to the extent possible on low ratings.

The decisions are the result of a comprehensive review of the electric utility construction program in the light of the power supply and requirements situation. This review, recently completed, has been under way since the late spring, in line with a general policy of proceeding only with such heavy construction as is indispensable to the immediate war program.

In the program of projects to be assured completion 5,500,000 kilowatts of new capacity are provided for the remainder of 1942, 1943, and, to a limited extent, early in 1944. Of this amount, 3,400,000 kilowatts is private and 2,100,000 kilowatts public.

Work on projects totaling 2,200,000 kilowatts, scheduled for operation in 1943 and

1944, is being stopped. Of this amount, 355,000 kilowatts represents capacity on which priorities are being suspended subject to reinstatement in the future should changing power requirements dictate such action.

In addition, projects totaling 1,890,000 kilowatts, scheduled for installation in 1943, 1944, and 1945 and authorized by the Congress as part of the program for Federal generating projects, are being reduced to low ratings or are being held to their present low-rated or nonrated status. Work on the low-rated projects is permitted to continue, but only to the extent that it does not compete for critical materials and equipment needed for direct war uses. For the most part, these Federal projects are hydroelectric developments on which, unlike steam plants, some construction operations can be carried on without requiring critical materials. The work done under the low ratings will facilitate expediting these Federal projects later, if necessary.

In conjunction with existing power installations, the projects which have been given the higher priorities are designed to assure supply for war and indirect war production as now planned with a small margin of capacity to provide for possible additional war production not included in the munitions program as now projected. It has been necessary to hold this margin to the minimum, and the risks involved in such action represent the price that must be paid for releasing materials needed immediately for direct military uses.

Because such a large part of the war program is now definitely planned for, it is feasible to plan for the electric capacity with more precision than has heretofore been possible. At the same time it was emphasized that the reduction in the utility expansion program has substantially enhanced the probability of widespread curtailment in the use of electricity for civilian purposes, especially during 1943 and thereafter. It was explained that the necessity for diverting critical materials and equipment to the direct war program makes it impossible to carry out a utility expansion program that would preserve the standards of reliability of service observed in peacetimes, that civilian inconvenience and sacrifice must be expected, particularly during periods of drought or other adverse weather conditions, or in the event of serious accidents affecting utility systems, or in case of unexpected large increases in power requirements for war production.

The Federal projects and the projects on which priorities are being suspended are designed to provide a margin of potential source of power supply that can be brought into operation speedily to relieve later power deficiencies. A close check is being maintained continuously by the War Production Board on power supply and requirements in order that action may be taken as promptly as possible to reinstate or speed up these projects or initiate new ones as need arose.

The accompanying lists show the projects to be halted or suspended and the Government projects permitted to proceed only under low priorities.

PROJECTS HALTED OR SUSPENDED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

Company or authority and plant or location

Albuquerque Gas & Electric Co., Albuquerque, N. Mex.
Austin, City of, Austin, Minn.
Bellefontaine, City of, Bellefontaine, Ohio.
Benton, City of, Benton, Ark.
Berea, City of, Berea, Ohio.
Boston Edison Co., Mystic No. 2.
Central Illinois Electric & Gas Co., Rockford.
Central Illinois Public Service Co., Meredosia.
Central Maine Power Co., Wiscasset.
Clarksdale, City of, Clarksdale, Miss.

Colorado Springs, City of, Colorado Springs, Colo.
Columbus & Southern Ohio Electric Co., Piquette, Walnut Street.
Commonwealth Edison Co., Fisk No. 18.
Connecticut Light & Power Co., Devon.
Consolidated Edison Co., Hell Gate.
Consumers Power Co., Weadock.
Dallas Power & Light Co., Mountain Creek.
Dayton Power & Light Co., Millers Ford.
Des Moines Electric Light Co., Des Moines.
Ephrata, Borough of, Ephrata, Pa.
Fairmont, City of, Fairmont, Minn.
Farmers Electric Generating Corporation, Gilmer, Tex.
Flora, City of, Flora, Ill.
Florida Power Corporation, St. Petersburg.
Fort Dodge Gas & Electric Co., Fort Dodge, Iowa.
Glendale, City of, Glendale.
Gulf Power Co., Pensacola.
Gunnison, Town of, Gunnison, Colo.
Hinsdale, Village of, Hinsdale, Ill.
Illinois-Iowa Power Co., Peoria.
Illinois Northern Utilities Co., Dixon.
Iowa Electric Light & Power Co., Marshalltown.
Iowa Electric Light & Power Co., Boone.
Iowa Public Service Co., Sheldon, Iowa.
Jersey Central Power & Light Co., Raritan River.
Jones Onslow Electric Membership, Jacksonville, N. C.
Kansas City, Kans., Quindaro.
Kansas City Power & Light Co., Missouri, Grand Avenue.
Kentucky Utilities, Tyrone.
Los Angeles, City of, Harbor.
Lynn Gas & Electric Co., Broad Street.
Marshfield, City of, Marshfield, Wis.
Metropolitan Edison Co., Middletown, Pa.
Mississippi Power Co., Hattiesburg.
Missouri Power & Light Co., Mexico, Mo.
Monroe, City of, Monroe, La.
Montaup Electric Co., Somerset.
Murray City, Murray, Utah.
Narragansett Electric Co., Westerly.
New Hampshire Gas & Electric Co., Portsmouth.
New Jersey Power & Light Co., Gilbert.
Northwestern Public Service Co., Aberdeen, S. Dak.
Ohio Edison Co., Toronto, Ohio.
Ohio Power Co., Tidd.
Ohio River Power Co., Dilles Bottom.
Pacific Gas & Electric Co., Midway.
Pacific Gas & Electric Co. (indefinite).
Pennsylvania Power & Light Co., Williamsport.
Philadelphia Electric Co., Southwark.
Potomac Electric Power Co., Buzzard Point No. 6.
Princeton, City of, Princeton, Ill.
Produce Terminal Corporation, Chicago, Ill.
Public Service Co. of Indiana, Edwardsport.
Public Service of New Hampshire, Manchester.
Public Service of Oklahoma, Tulsa.
Reading, City of, Reading, Ohio.
Richmond, city of, Richmond, Ind.
San Antonio Public Service Co., Station B.
San Diego Gas & Electric Co., Silver Gate.
Southern Indiana Gas & Electric Co., Ohio River station.
Southern Indiana Power Co., Rushville, Ind.
Springfield Gas & Electric Co., Springfield, Mo.
Southwestern Gas & Electric Co., Caddo Lake.
St. Joseph Ry., Lt. Rt. & Fr. Co., Lake Road.
Tacoma, City of, Alder No. 1, No. 2.
Tampa Electric Co., West Jackson Street.
Tarentum, Borough of, Tarentum, Pa.
Traverse City, City of, Traverse City, Mich.
Union Electric Co., Venice No. 2, unit No. 4.
United Illuminating Co., Steel Point.
Virginia Electric & Power Co., Norfolk.

Windom, City of, Windom, Minn.
Wisconsin Hydro Electric Co., Clear Lake, Wis.

Wisconsin Power & Light Co., Beloit.
Numbers designate generator units in hydroelectric developments.

GOVERNMENT PROJECTS PROCEEDING ON LOW PRIORITIES OR UNRATED

Agency, plant, and location

Tennessee Valley: Wilson Nos. 15, 16, Alabama; Watts Bar No. 4 (steam), Tennessee; Pickwick No. 5, Tennessee; Fort Loudon Nos. 3, 4, Tennessee; Guntersville No. 4, Alabama; Chicamauga No. 4, Tennessee; Wautaga Nos. 1, 2, Tennessee; Wheeler Nos. 5, 6, Alabama; South Holston Nos. 1, 2, Tennessee; Wilson (steam), Alabama; Fontana No. 3, North Carolina; Kentucky Nos. 3, 4, 5, Kentucky.

United States Engineers: Bluestone, W. Va.; Markham Ferry, Okla.; Wolf Creek, Ky.; Center Hill, Tenn.; Allatoona, Ga.; Norfolk No. 2, Arkansas; Fort Peck No. 2, Montana; Fort Gibson, Okla.; Denison No. 2, Texas-Oklahoma.

United States Bureau of Reclamation: Colorado-Big Thompson, Colorado; Anderson Ranch, Idaho; Keswick No. 3, California; Davis Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Arizona-Nevada.

Federal Works Agency: Pensacola, Okla.; High Point, N. C.

Bonneville Administration: Grand Coulee Nos. 7, 8, 9, Washington.

Numbers designate generator units in hydroelectric developments.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and to include therein a release from the War Production Board under date of August 22, 1942.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. Cox). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. GILCHRIST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a statement which I released to some newspapers about the Baruch report on rubber, and also a short release which the Gillette committee of the Senate sent out to the newspapers.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. EBERHARTER] is recognized for 10 minutes.

THE GROSSMAN FAMILY

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, not very long ago a very famous motion-picture star was inducted into the Army. In order to become famous as an actor on the screen one must, of course, not only possess an artistic sense but must work very hard and earnestly at his chosen profession. The one to whom I am referring is none other than Clark Gable. I congratulate him particularly on the fact that he went into the service as a private and intends to do his best to work his way up.

When Mr. Gable was assigned to his quarters at the Army Air Training School at Miami Beach, Fla., his bunkmate was a sergeant by the name of Hyman Grossman. Up to that time the name Grossman had not appeared in the public prints, but it was discovered several days

later that Sgt. Hyman Grossman was one of six brothers who are in the service of their country, doing everything they possibly can to bring victory to the United Nations and to this country.

As I said, Sergeant Grossman has five brothers in the service. One is Corp. Carl Grossman, another is Corp. Leonard Grossman, and another is Pvt. Sol Grossman. These are all in the Army. Two other brothers are in the Navy, one Chief Petty Officer Morris Grossman, and the other Cadet Eo Grossman.

I take this opportunity to salute the six Grossman boys and also to salute the father and mother of these six boys in the service, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Grossman, who live in my congressional district.

In addition to this, a younger brother is now taking up defense work, being too young, as I understand, to enter the Army, and a younger sister, only 11 years of age, is taking Red Cross first aid.

Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that this family offers a lesson to many persons in this country. This family is offering practically everything they have or hope to have in the service of their country; six boys ready to go to the front, ready to make the supreme sacrifice, and so, again, I salute them, and it gives me an opportunity to make this statement. When we think of the many families in this country that are willing to sacrifice everything they have, a Member of Congress cannot be blamed for getting impatient at times when he hears complaints, sometimes from his constituents back home, sometimes even from members of the executive department of the Government, over minor matters or some little inconvenience that they may have to suffer, or over some little embarrassment that they may be put to or, perhaps, by reason of some Executive order or a piece of legislation which might reduce some of their pleasures, or because some of their profits may be curtailed. For my part, Mr. Speaker, I believe the Congress is willing to go all out and enact any type of legislation which in its opinion is necessary in order to get a total, all-out war effort, not only on the part of themselves but on the part of every person or individual and every business and corporation in the country. I know I am, and I trust we can go forward from this moment on in unity and in harmony and thus help bring ultimate success to the United Nations.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. ROBERTSON] is recognized for 5 minutes.

SEED AND FEED LOANS

Mr. ROBERTSON of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, within the last several days I have had many complaints reaching me from farmers in my State advising me that the Federal Government has dispatched numerous collectors into the State of North Dakota, charged with the responsibility of trying to squeeze out of hard-pressed farmers payments for old seed and feed loans granted in the drought period. There is great pressure being placed upon these farmers by these

ill-advised collectors using the argument of patriotism in their collection efforts. The farmer is being told he is not patriotic if he does not pay this seed and feed loan.

I concede, Mr. Speaker, many of them can pay, but there are many who have not yet been able to overcome the handicap of the drought period sufficiently to meet this situation. I bitterly disapprove of the methods being used by the Government today.

In my opinion, the Nation needs all possible production, not only in the factories of the Nation but from the land as well. It would seem extremely unwise to force these farmers to the wall financially by attempting collection of these old relief loans which, in most cases, should have been considered as relief in the beginning. I am thinking particularly of that group who have not been able, in the short period which has passed since the excessive drought, to put their houses in order.

So seriously do I regard this situation in my State that to remedy it I am today introducing a bill which would give to the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration the power to determine whether old loans can be collected without harm to the borrower's productive capacity as a farmer. If the Farm Credit Administration finds that these loans cannot be repaid without serious financial distress to the farmer concerned, the Governor is empowered to cancel such obligations, over 6 years of age, and to remove liens and judgments in connection therewith from the record.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROBERTSON of North Dakota. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Is it not a fact that the bulk of these seed and feed loans was brought into existence because of the drought of 1934, when your part of the country, as well as mine, was laid waste with practically nothing at all produced?

Mr. ROBERTSON of North Dakota. The gentleman from Minnesota is correct. It is a result of that period of drought which covered so much of the midcontinental area of the United States back in the years of 1934, 1935, and 1936.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. And if the gentleman will yield for a further question, is it not also a fact that the expenses of many of these collectors are hardly reimbursed by the money they are able to squeeze out of these poor farmers who, you and I know, have had a very difficult time even to exist in the past 8 or 10 years.

Mr. ROBERTSON of North Dakota. I think the gentleman from Minnesota is correct. I think the expenses of these collectors run very high and I know personally, from having lived in the State a number of years, that the amount of the loans is not large.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I am very much gratified that the gentleman from North Dakota is taking up the same fight that 3 years ago I endeavored to do something about. We were successful to the extent that

this same legislation practically was passed by this House almost unanimously, but the Senate has refused to act. I want to compliment the gentleman from North Dakota upon the interest he has shown in the welfare of the farmers of the Nation.

Mr. ROBERTSON of North Dakota. I thank the gentleman from Minnesota and I am glad to find my efforts so completely in harmony with his, which are always in the interest of the farmers.

THE WAR EFFORT

Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 15 minutes.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, in the Washington Star of last evening there appeared an article quoting Clarence Budington Kelland, executive director and publicity chief of the Republican National Committee, which I think requires some serious attention.

I would like to think that this gentleman has been misquoted, but I fear that because of his great prominence the newspaper has been more than careful in quoting him accurately. If what he says is true, it is a serious indictment, not only of the President of the United States but of the Chief of Staff of the United States Army, the Chief of Naval Operations of the United States Navy, and others charged with responsibility in our war effort. I will read in part what the gentleman said, to which I think the attention of this House should be directed.

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

Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania. When I am through I will yield to the gentleman; I am sorry I cannot yield at this time.

The gentleman who is the executive director and publicity chief of the Republican National Committee charges in an article which the newspaper headlines in this manner, "Administration Holds Up War Until After Election," Kelland says. "Charges New Deal Fears Sacrifice Would Bring Defeat at Polls."

Then they quote him verbatim:

"There seems to be a disposition on the part of the powers that be," he said in an interview, "to postpone an all-out war effort, with the sacrifices it entails by the public, until after the elections."

Now, my friends, if that is true, the Chief of Staff of the United States Army, the Chief of Naval Operations, and Donald Nelson and other officials connected with the war program have to be parties to the fact that we are holding up the progress of this war until after elections. That is a dastardly thing for anyone who claims to be an American to say.

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

Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania. Yes.

Mr. DINGELL. If that is true, then the President, the Chief of Staff, and the Chief of Naval Operations are guilty of treason, if not true then Mr. Kelland is guilty of treason.

Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania. In saying those words this gentleman, who has a quasi-official standing in the Nation, has discovered a new way of committing treason in the United States, and I can imagine that the Chancellories of the Axis Powers are very much in glee, or will be when they read this article, or when it is reported to them by their agents in this country. I can also imagine the German Minister of Propaganda, Herr Goebbels, chuckling in high happiness when he hears of these statements that have been made by this man, and realizes that some of the propaganda put out by the Axis assailing the patriotism of people in a democracy is at least true of some people, who think so highly of politics and so little of their Nation that they would have the American people believe that the gentlemen, who are charged with the responsibility of waging this war, are holding up our war efforts and being traitors to those boys out on the beachheads of the Solomon Islands at this critical time in the history of our Nation.

Mr. Speaker, this gentleman, Mr. Kelland, is a prominent author, and perhaps the fanciful flights in which he has indulged in his works of fiction have taken hold of his mind again with respect to this particular thing. The gentleman is undoubtedly a great patriot, as he professes to have such an interest in our war effort. Yet I find in consulting Who's Who, that he was 36 years of age at the time of the last war, but I fail to find that he has any active military record and I would be glad to say that he did, if anyone will point out to me where it was, but I fail to find in Who's Who that he had any active military record in the last war.

Further, Mr. Speaker, his charges to some extent are echoed by that distinguished publisher, and editor, Mr. Frank E. Gannett, and I also find in respect to Gannett that he was 41 years of age during the last war, and was unmarried at the time. Yet, according to Who's Who, which carries an exhaustive account of his activities and his record, he also had no military record in the last war. If he had, it would have undoubtedly been mentioned in that publication.

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

Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania. I do not yield yet to my Republican colleague from Pennsylvania. I shall be glad to yield to him at the proper time. Mr. Speaker, this Gannett is the same gentleman who aroused the American people through propaganda when the reorganization bill was considered in this House. According to him—and he was the one who engineered that false propaganda at that time—if the reorganization bill should pass Congress the President of the United States would then become a dictator and representative government would then expire. Members of this House were deluged with telegrams and letters from people who had been misinformed and misled by Mr. Gannett. Well, we had the reorganization bill, and it has passed into history, and yet representative government still exists in the United States. At that time Gannett

even endeavored to persuade the American people that their religious liberties would be violated if the reorganization bill were passed. This is the gentleman who joins with Mr. Kelland in this traitorous attack on the boys who are serving in the armed forces of the United States. I submit that this attempt to impugn the motives of the President of the United States is not the only thing which is implied in his article, because if there is any holding up of our war activity it can only be with the consent and knowledge of the Chief of Staff and the Chief of Naval Operations and others charged with responsibility; and he is attacking them just as much as he is attacking the President of the United States in this cheap attempt at political publicity.

But I would have thought that those who control the destinies of the Republican Party—and I am frank to say that I think the Members of this House on both sides of the aisle are patriotic and loyal Americans, and I do not link any of them to this; but I would have thought that somebody responsible for controlling the Republican Party would seek to put a shield over the mouth of a gentleman of this kind. I would think that because of his record in fantasy and fiction, perhaps they would scrutinize his remarks; but, I repeat, he has found a new way to commit treason and to be a traitor to his own Government.

I now yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH].

Mr. RICH. The gentleman has referred to legislation that might be held up on account of this being a political year.

Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania. Let me stop the gentleman there. Is the gentleman presuming to interpret the remarks of Mr. Kelland?

Mr. RICH. No.

Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania. Well, I can only go by what Mr. Kelland said. I cannot take any wishful interpretation that my distinguished Republican colleague from Pennsylvania may place upon his remarks. If that is all the gentleman wants to tell me, what he thinks Mr. Kelland thought, I do not yield further.

Mr. RICH. Then let me ask you a question.

Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania. Yes.

Mr. RICH. If a high-ranking member of the Ways and Means Committee would say that the tax bill has not come out and we are not going to have certain things in the tax bill because it was said that the Chief Executive made the statement that this is a political year and we do not want to put that in the tax bill, what does the gentleman think of that?

Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania. Now the gentleman is not talking about the same thing I am talking about, and the gentleman is not making a definite statement himself. I do not yield further.

I do not yield further, Mr. Speaker. I will strike the gentleman's remarks out, because he is not making a worth-while contribution, and I told him I did not yield further.

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

Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania. I yield.

Mr. HOLLAND. If the statement of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BRADLEY] is correct, and I believe it is correct, because those things appeared in a very responsible paper, that this man is supposed to make the utterances for the Republican Party, unless the Republican Party repudiates the gentleman, then the Republican Party stands indicted with the gentleman for treason against the United States.

Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania. I hesitate to say that, because I do not think that the millions of Republicans in the United States and I do not think my Republican colleagues in this House are lacking in their loyalty to the United States Government, but I think this gentleman in his zeal to serve political purposes has stuck a dagger into the back of every boy who is serving the United States, and is attempting to inspire a lack of confidence in the minds of the American people, in those who are responsible for the prosecution of this war. When he makes a sweeping assertion of that kind he attempts to indict not only the President of the United States but also General Marshall, Admiral King, and every other responsible military and naval officer in this country.

Mr. RICH. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania. I am sorry I cannot yield, because the gentleman will get off the track again.

Mr. RICH. I want to ask you one question.

Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania. I yield for a question.

Mr. RICH. Is it treason for anybody to criticize things that are happening in Government today?

Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania. No. Honest criticism is always constructive and to be desired.

Mr. RICH. I should think so.

Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania. But when someone is doing the same kind of work that Hitler and Tojo and Mussolini and the heads of the Axis governments and their propaganda departments are doing, then I say that comes so close to treason that I cannot define the difference.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. Cox). The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted, as follows:

To Mr. CLAYPOOL, for Monday, September 21, on account of important business.

To Mr. SHEPPARD, for September 19 to 21, inclusive, on account of official business.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MICHENER. For the purpose of asking the acting majority leader what

the program is for the rest of this week and next week, as far as he knows.

Mr. BLAND. Consent has already been given that when the House adjourns today it shall adjourn until Monday next.

I am authorized by the majority leader to say that on Monday the Consent Calendar will be taken up. There will probably be a few bills from the Military Affairs Committee if unanimous consent is given for the consideration of those bills. They are only bills to which unanimous consent is given.

On Tuesday there will be the stabilization bill provided the committee shall, under the consent which has been given, report the bill this week. Consent has already been given to report the bill until midnight Saturday night. Following the stabilization bill there will be the Lanham building bill which has already been reported under a rule today. If the stabilization bill should not come in on Tuesday the Lanham bill will be taken up.

That is as far as I am authorized to go, and that is as much as I know about it.

Mr. MICHENER. I thank the gentleman.

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

Mr. MICHENER. I yield.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. As I understood the gentleman's statement this morning, the Consent Calendar was not to be taken up until about the 24th or 28th; is that correct?

Mr. BLAND. No; the Consent Calendar will be called on Monday.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Then on Tuesday we were to take up the price-control bill.

Mr. BLAND. Yes; the stabilization bill.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That stands.

Mr. BLAND. That stands, provided the committee reports it out under leave which has already been given. It has not been reported, and, of course, if it is not reported in time it will not be taken up; in that event the Lanham bill will be taken up.

Mr. MICHENER. As I understand it, if the price control bill is reported out this week, the Committee on Banking and Currency will ask the Rules Committee on Monday for a rule, and it is contemplated that if the price-control bill is so reported that a rule will be granted making it in order on Tuesday of next week; so it cannot possibly come up before Tuesday, and under the statement of the acting majority leader there will be no business on Monday except unanimous consent business.

Mr. BLAND. And bills from the Military Affairs Committee, which, of course, will be taken up only by unanimous consent.

Mr. MICHENER. Certainly.

Mr. BLAND. As for the Rules Committee, nothing has been said to me, but I assume from the knowledge I have of the rules of the House that it would have to go to the Rules Committee to be made in order Tuesday.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that in the remarks

I made today I may include certain historical and other quotations.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 30 minutes p. m.) the House, pursuant to its previous order, adjourned until Monday, September 21, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

1905. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the Department of Agriculture in the sum of \$19,000,000 for the fiscal year 1943 (H. Doc. No. 843); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1906. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill for the relief of Donald L. Grunsky; to the Committee on Claims.

1907. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting his report concerning the claim of J. C. Munn against the United States; to the Committee on Claims.

1908. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill for the relief of Col. Leo A. Luttringer, United States property and disbursing officer for Pennsylvania; to the Committee on Claims.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

Mr. SMITH of West Virginia: Committee on Mines and Mining. S. 357. An act to provide for the establishment and operation of a research laboratory in the Pennsylvania anthracite region for investigation of the mining, preparation and utilization of anthracite, for the development of new uses and markets, for improvement of health and safety in mining; and for a comprehensive study of the region to aid in the solution of its economic problems and to make its natural and human resources of maximum usefulness in the war effort; without amendment (Rept. No. 2468). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. SMITH of West Virginia: Committee on Mines and Mining. S. 2515. An act to amend the Federal Explosives Act, as amended, by removing from the application of the act explosives or ingredients in transit upon aircraft in conformity with statutory law or rules and regulations of the Civil Aeronautics Board; without amendment (Rept. No. 2469). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. LANHAM: Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. S. 2584. An act 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; without amendment (Rept. No. 2470). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. SABATH: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 538. Resolution for the consideration of H. R. 7312, a bill to increase by

\$600,000,000 the amount authorized to be appropriated for defense housing under the act of October 14, 1940, as amended; without amendment (Rept. No. 2471). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. BLAND:

H. R. 7556. A bill authorizing the temporary appointment or advancement of commissioned officers of the Coast and Geodetic Survey in time of war or national emergency, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. CARTWRIGHT:

H. R. 7557. A bill to eliminate the requirement in section 19 of the Federal Highway Act, as amended, that the Secretary of Agriculture include an itemized statement in his annual report under such act of traveling and other expenses, including a list of employees, their duties, salaries, and traveling expenses, if any, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Roads.

H. R. 7558. A bill to repeal section 19 of the Federal Highway Act, as amended, which requires the Secretary of Agriculture to make detailed reports with respect to the administration of such act; to the Committee on Roads.

By Mr. MAY:

H. R. 7559. A bill to equalize certain disability benefits for Army officers; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 7560. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to authorize the President of the United States to requisition property required for the defense of the United States," approved October 16, 1941, to continue it in effect; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ROBERTSON of North Dakota:

H. R. 7561. A bill providing a time limit for collection of feed and seed loans; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. CELLER:

H. R. 7562. A bill to repeal the Silver Purchase Act of 1934; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 7563. A bill to repeal the act to extend the time within which the powers relation to the stabilization fund and alteration of the weight of the dollar may be exercised; to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

By Mr. SIKES:

H. R. 7564. A bill to provide an appropriation for the improvement of the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway; to the Committee on Appropriations.

SENATE

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1942

Rev. Daniel W. Justice, S. T. B., M. A., minister, Trinity Methodist Church, Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

O God, our help in ages past, our hope for years to come, we pause this beautiful, bracing morning, to recognize the sovereignty of Thy Presence, and to seek the guidance of Thy Spirit.

Gracious Lord, whose law we fain would keep, whose fellowship we fain would enjoy, and to whose service we fain would be loyal, in the spirit of the Master Friend of all men, touch and bless the lives of all these Thy servants, our Vice President, and our Senators, and in every undertaking of this session of our

Senate help them to do justly, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with Thee.

Graciously remember and protect all loved ones, the home ties and all interests of the citizenry of our United States—all the way from the responsible duties of this sacred Chamber of our Government to the utmost outposts where our boys and girls and men and women are serving faithfully to conserve the faith and the freedoms that make for the brotherhood of all under the living God. Ways of procedure and decision are not always certain for the living of these days. In quietness and in confidence, O God, show forth the light of Thy wisdom and love to our President, our Cabinet, our Congress, and all other leaders entrusted with grave responsibility.

Bless the tie that binds all humanity together in that immortal principle of "man to man shall brother be."

Pardon our sins, forgive those who despitefully use us, and in every crisis keep our fellowship with Thee and faith with one another unbroken.

Through Christ our Redeemer. Amen.

NAMING A PRESIDING OFFICER

The Secretary (Edwin A. Halsey) read the following letter:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE.

Washington, D. C., September 21, 1942.

To the Senate:

Being temporarily absent from the Senate, I appoint Hon. A. B. CHANDLER, a Senator from the State of Kentucky, to perform the duties of the Chair during my absence.

CARTER GLASS,
President pro tempore.

Mr. CHANDLER thereupon took the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BARKLEY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, September 17, 1942, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

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

CALL OF THE ROLL

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

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

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

| | | |
|--------------|-----------------|-----------|
| Aiken | Connally | Lee |
| Andrews | Danaher | Lodge |
| Austin | Davis | Lucas |
| Bailey | Downey | McCarran |
| Ball | George | McFarland |
| Bankhead | Gerry | McKellar |
| Barkley | Gillette | McNary |
| Bilbo | Glass | Maloney |
| Brewster | Green | Maybank |
| Bridges | Guffey | Mead |
| Brooks | Gurney | Murdock |
| Brown | Hatch | Murray |
| Bunker | Hayden | Norris |
| Burton | Herring | Nye |
| Butler | Hill | O'Daniel |
| Byrd | Holman | O'Mahoney |
| Capper | Johnson, Calif. | Overton |
| Caraway | Johnson, Colo. | Pepper |
| Chandler | Kilgore | Radcliffe |
| Clark, Idaho | La Follette | Reed |
| Clark, Mo. | Langer | Reynolds |

| | | |
|-----------|---------------|----------|
| Russell | Thomas, Idaho | Van Nuys |
| Schwartz | Thomas, Okla. | Wagner |
| Shipstead | Thomas, Utah | Wallgren |
| Smathers | Truman | Walsh |
| Smith | Tunnell | White |
| Spencer | Tydings | Wiley |
| Taft | Vandenberg | Willis |

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from Washington [Mr. BONE], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BULLOW], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. DOXEY], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. HUGHES], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. ROSIER], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. STEWART], and the Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER] are necessarily absent from the Senate.

Mr. McNARY. The Senator from Colorado [Mr. MILLIKEN] and the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. BARBOUR] are unavoidably absent.

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

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I wish to announce that we hope to take up the price-control measure at the conclusion of the morning hour, and I serve notice now that I shall object to any speeches by any Senator during the morning hour taking longer than 5 minutes. I ask the Chair to enforce the rule.

STABILIZATION OF THE COST OF LIVING—REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY

Under authority of the order of the 17th instant,

Mr. BROWN, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, to which was referred the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 161) to aid in stabilizing the cost of living, reported it on September 19, 1942, with amendments and submitted a report (No. 1609) thereon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

CLAIM OF J. C. MUNN AGAINST THE UNITED STATES

A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, his report and recommendation concerning the claim of J. C. Munn against the United States (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Claims.

REPORT OF FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

A letter from the Chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Corporation for the year ended December 31, 1941 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

REPORT OF BOARD OF INVESTIGATION AND RESEARCH (TRANSPORTATION ACT OF 1940)

A letter from the chairman and members of the Board of Investigation and Research under the Transportation Act of 1940, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Board for the year ended September 18, 1942 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.