

Mr. SMITH of Washington: Committee on Indian Affairs. S. 2830. An act to provide relief to the owners of former Indian-owned land within the Croville-Tonasket irrigation district, Washington, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2734). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. BLAND: Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries. H. R. 7105. A bill to provide for the suspension, during the war, of operating-differential subsidy agreements, and attendant benefits, under title VI of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 2735). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM: Committee on the Territories. H. R. 5948. A bill to amend the Hawaiian Organic Act so as to provide for reapportionment of the membership of the House of Representatives of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii and to create districts from which said representatives shall be elected, and to authorize the said legislature to provide for reapportionment within each county of the membership of the senate of said legislature and to create districts from which said senators shall be elected; with amendment (Rept. No. 2736). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM: Committee on the Territories. H. R. 6461. A bill to authorize the incorporated city of Anchorage, Alaska, to purchase and improve the electric light and power system of the Anchorage Light & Power Co., Inc., an Alaska corporation, and for such purpose to issue bonds in the sum of not to exceed \$1,250,000 in excess of present statutory debt limits; without amendment (Rept. No. 2737). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. BLAND: Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries. H. R. 7744. A bill to provide that employees of the United States, its Territories or possessions, or of the District of Columbia who leave their positions to serve in the merchant marine shall be restored to their positions upon the termination of such service; with amendment (Rept. No. 2738). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. LEA:

H. R. 7863. A bill for the relief of the State of California; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CELLER:

H. R. 7864. A bill to amend the act of September 22, 1941, Public Law 252, Seventy-seventh Congress, with relation to the temporary appointments of officers in the Army of the United States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. JARMAN:

H. J. Res. 369. Joint resolution authorizing the printing and binding of 1,500 copies of a revision of Cannon's Procedure in the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Printing.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

Mr. LEONARD W. HALL introduced a bill (H. R. 7865) for the relief of Peter Cuccio and Jasper and Pauline Cuccio (minors), which was referred 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:

3489. By Mr. CUNNINGHAM: Resolution adopted by Story County, Iowa, Bankers As-

sociation, dated November 18, 1942, protesting against Production Credit Association lending; to the Committee on Agriculture.

3490. By Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin: Petition of the Wisconsin Cannery Association, Madison, Wis.; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

3491. By Mr. MARTIN of Iowa: Petition of Ruth A. Levendahl, secretary, student branch, American Pharmaceutical Association, College of Pharmacy, University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa, and fellow students, urging the passage of House bill 7432 and Senate bill 2690 to establish a Pharmacy Corps in the United States Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

3492. By Mr. MERRITT: Resolution of the Queens County Board, Ancient Order of Hibernians, affirming its appreciation of the confidence reposed in William Griffin on occasions by our beloved President of the United States and by many distinguished citizens of the United States of various racial and religious origins and affiliations, and expressing its sincere belief that the said William Griffin is devoted to our United States Constitution and our American ideals; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

3493. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the Springfield Chamber of Commerce, Springfield, Mo., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the death of Hon. Phil A. Bennett; to the Committee on Memorials.

3494. Also, petition of the Acting Secretary of the Interior, petitioning consideration of resolution dated July 24, 1942; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

SENATE

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1942

(Legislative day of Monday, November 30, 1942)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock noon, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

God of all Grace and Love, trusting only in Thy mercy would we seek Thy face. We come asking not that Thy will be bent to our whim but that Thy completeness flow around our incompleteness, and around our restlessness Thy rest.

May the Christmas Cradle bring to us a penitent revelation of our towering self-sufficiency and the realization that in our smart sophistication we have so often mistaken knowledge for truth and cleverness for wisdom; and so, alas, have trusted in a wisdom that is not wise. May the Christmas skies and song shed new wonder and mystic meaning on tasks as commonplace as that of shepherds watching their flocks by night. And may the Christmas climate, with its balmy breezes of good will, melt cold unbrotherliness, touching the bleak and barren areas of unbelief into the blossomed loveliness of a spiritual springtime. In that sunny domain unmarred by the blighting frost of disillusionment and intolerance may there bloom the fragrant flowers of humility and sweet charity.

We ask it in the ever blessed Name of that One at whose birth the angels sang and wise men hastened, and of whom the holy prophets declared, "And the gov-

ernment shall be upon His shoulder." Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. HILL, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day Friday, December 11, 1942, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT— APPROVAL OF BILLS

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, who also announced that the President had approved and signed the following acts:

On December 11, 1942:

S. 2292. An act for the relief of Fred Walker, Sr., legal guardian for Fred Walker, Jr.; the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia; and

S. 2742. An act for the relief of Guy E. Mish.

On December 12, 1942:

S. 2195. An act for the relief of Charles E. Salmons.

On December 14, 1942:

S. 2268. An act to further amend section 126 of the act of June 3, 1916, as amended, to authorize travel pay for certain military and naval personnel on discharge or release or relief from active duty;

S. 2422. An act to authorize the Secretary of War to designate the titles of certain offices and departments of instruction at the United States Military Academy;

S. 2619. An act to amend Article of War 114 so as to broaden the power to administer oaths and take acknowledgments;

S. 2891. An act to amend paragraph 8, section 127a, of the National Defense Act so as to authorize certain service to be counted in determining precedence among officers when dates of rank are the same; and

S. 2867. An act to provide for the appointment of an additional circuit judge for the fifth circuit.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Chaffee, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed without amendment the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 140) granting permission to Hugh S. Cumming, Surgeon General (retired) of the United States Public Health Service, to accept certain decorations bestowed upon him by the Republics of Colombia, Haiti, and Chile.

The message also announced that the House had severally agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the following bills of the House:

H. R. 4918. An act for the relief of Anna J. Krogoll;

H. R. 7357. An act for the relief of Madeline Fiori;

H. R. 7522. An act to amend the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1943, so as to authorize the use of public-school buildings in the District of Columbia as and for day nurseries and nursery schools, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 7587. An act for the relief of Etta A. Thompson, Marion E. Graham, Irene Morgan, and Alice K. Weber.

The message further announced that the House had severally agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the following bills of the House:

H. R. 5486. An act to provide for means of egress for buildings in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes;

H. R. 5812. An act for the relief of William E. Averitt and United States Casualty Co.;

H. R. 6839. An act relating to the appointment and retirement in the Naval and Marine Corps Reserve of persons with physical disabilities, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 7633. An act to increase the pay and allowances of members of the Army Nurse Corps, and for other purposes.

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

H. R. 7514. An act to authorize payment by the departments and agencies of the United States, notwithstanding section 89 of the act of April 30, 1900 (31 Stat. 141), for the use, during a limited period, of certain wharves of the Territory of Hawaii;

H. R. 7828. An act for the relief of John Sweeney;

H. R. 7841. An act relating to the administration of grazing districts; and

H. J. Res. 368. Joint resolution fixing the date of meeting of the first session of the Seventy-eighth Congress.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to Senate Concurrent Resolution 40, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring). That the Secretary of the Senate is authorized and directed, in the enrollment of the bill (S. 2528) to provide for the settlement of certain claims of the Government of the United States on behalf of American nationals against the Government of Mexico, to strike out the words "section 6 (b)" where they appear in section 8 (c) thereof and insert in lieu thereof the words "sections 4 (b), 4 (c), and 6 (b)."

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

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

S. 1666. An act to coordinate Federal reporting services, to eliminate duplication and reduce the cost of such services, and to minimize the burdens of furnishing information to Federal agencies;

S. 2341. An act to amend the act approved March 14, 1936, entitled "An act to provide for vacations for government employees, and for other purposes";

S. 2353. An act to amend sections 1305 and 1306 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, to eliminate the prohibition against payment of deposits, and interest thereon, of enlisted men until final discharge;

S. 2528. An act to provide for the settlement of certain claims of the Government of the United States on behalf of American nationals against the Government of Mexico;

S. 2769. An act to authorize the rank of rear admiral in the Dental Corps of the United States Navy;

S. 2852. An act to authorize the President to confer decorations and medals upon units of, or persons serving with, the military forces of cobelligerent nations;

S. 2889. An act to further the war effort by authorizing the substitution of other materials for strategic metals used in minor coinage, to authorize the forming of worn and uncurrent standard silver dollars into bars, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 7575. An act to expedite the prosecution of war, and for other purposes.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED OR PLACED ON CALENDAR

The following bills were severally read twice by their titles and referred or ordered to be placed on the calendar, as indicated:

H. R. 7514. An act to authorize payment by the departments and agencies of the United

States, notwithstanding section 89 of the act of April 30, 1900 (31 Stat. 141), for the use, during a limited period, of certain wharves of the Territory of Hawaii; to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs;

H. R. 7828. An act for the relief of John Sweeney; and

H. R. 7841. An act relating to the administration of grazing districts; to the calendar.

JUDGE OF UNITED STATES CUSTOMS COURT—NOTICE OF HEARING ON NOMINATION

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, the Committee on the Judiciary has received the nomination of Charles D. Lawrence, of New York, to be judge of the United States Customs Court.

As chairman of the subcommittee appointed to consider this nomination and as required by a rule of the committee, I announce that Tuesday, December 22, 1942, at 10:30 a. m., has been set for a hearing in the Judiciary Committee room on this nomination. At this time and place all interested parties may be heard.

DISTRICT JUDGE OF HAWAII—NOTICE OF HEARING ON NOMINATION

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, the Committee on the Judiciary has received the nomination of J. Frank McLaughlin, of Hawaii, to be judge of district of Hawaii.

As chairman of the subcommittee appointed to consider this nomination and as required by a rule of the committee, I announce that Tuesday, December 22, 1942, at 10:30 a. m., has been set for a hearing in the Judiciary Committee room on this nomination. At that time and place all interested parties may be heard.

JUDGE OF THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF OKLAHOMA—NOTICE OF HEARING ON NOMINATION

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, the Committee on the Judiciary has received the nomination of Stephen S. Chandler, Jr., of Oklahoma, to be judge of the district court for the western district of Oklahoma.

As chairman of the subcommittee appointed to consider this nomination and as required by a rule of the committee, I announce that Tuesday, December 22, 1942, at 10:30 a. m., has been set as the time for a hearing in the Judiciary Committee room on this nomination. At that time and place all interested parties may be heard.

CALL OF THE ROLL

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

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

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

Alken	Danaher	McCarran
Andrews	Davis	McFarland
Austin	Downey	McNary
Bailey	Doxey	Maloney
Barkley	Gerry	Maybank
Bone	Gillette	Mead
Brewster	Green	Millikin
Brooks	Guffey	Murdock
Brown	Gurney	Murray
Bulow	Herring	Nelson
Burton	Hill	Norris
Butler	Johnson, Calif.	Nye
Byrd	Johnson, Colo.	O'Daniel
Capper	Kilgore	Pepper
Caraway	Langer	Radcliffe
Clark, Idaho	Lodge	Reed
Clark, Mo.	Lucas	Schwartz

Scrugham	Thomas, Okla.	Wallgren
Shipstead	Truman	Walsh
Shott	Tunnell	Wheeler
Spencer	Tydings	White
Stewart	Vandenberg	Wiley
Taft	Van Nuys	
Thomas, Idaho	Wagner	

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

The Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ] is detained because of a slight cold.

The Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMATHERS] is absent because of illness in his family.

The Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS] is out of the city on important public business.

The Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. BILBO], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CHANDLER], the Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY], the Senators from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER and Mr. OVERTON], the Senators from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE and Mr. RUSSELL], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. HUGHES], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. LEE], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. REYNOLDS], and the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH] are necessarily absent.

Mr. McNARY. The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. BARBOUR], and the Senator from Indiana [Mr. WILLIS] are necessarily absent.

My colleague the Senator from Oregon [Mr. HOLMAN] is absent on public business.

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

CREDENTIALS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the credentials of JAMES E. MURRAY, duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Montana a Senator from that State for the term beginning January 3, 1943, which were read and ordered to be filed, as follows:

In the Name and by the Authority of the State of Montana, To All Whom These Presents Shall Come, Greeting:

Know ye, That I, Sam C. Ford, Governor of the State of Montana, do hereby certify that at a general election held in the State of Montana on the 3d day of November A. D. 1942, pursuant to section 531 of the Revised Codes of the said State, JAMES E. MURRAY was duly elected to the office of United States Senator in and for the State of Montana, he having received the highest number of votes for said office as appears from a certified copy of the abstract votes cast at said election now on file in my office.

And by virtue of the power vested in me by the Constitution, and in pursuance of the laws, I do hereby commission him, the said JAMES E. MURRAY, to be United States Senator, hereby authorizing and empowering him to execute and discharge, all and singular, the duties appertaining to said office, and enjoy all the privileges and immunities thereof for a period of 6 years, beginning January 3, 1943.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my hand and caused the great seal of the State of Montana to be affixed at

Helena, Mont., the 9th day of December, in the year of our Lord, 1942, and in the one hundred and sixty-seventh year of the independence of the United States.

SAM C. FORD.

By the Governor:
[SEAL] SAM W. MITCHELL,
Secretary of State.

Mr. GILLETTE presented the credentials of GEORGE A. WILSON, duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Iowa a Senator from that State for the term beginning January 3, 1943, which were read and ordered to be filed, as follows:

STATE OF IOWA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 3d day of November 1942 GEORGE A. WILSON was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Iowa a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of 6 years, beginning on the 3d day of January 1943.

Witness: His Excellency our Governor, GEORGE A. WILSON, and our seal hereto affixed at Des Moines, this 28th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1942.

GEO. A. WILSON.

By the Governor:
[SEAL] EARL G. MILLER,
Secretary of State.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma presented the credentials of EDWARD H. MOORE, duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Oklahoma a Senator from that State for the term beginning January 3, 1943, which were read and ordered to be filed, as follows:

STATE OF OKLAHOMA,
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,

Oklahoma City, December 7, 1942.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 3d day of November 1942 EDWARD H. MOORE, of Tulsa, Okla., was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Oklahoma a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of 6 years, beginning on the 3d day of January 1943.

Witness: His Excellency our Governor LEON C. PHILLIPS, and our seal hereto affixed at Oklahoma City, Okla., this 7th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1942.

By the Governor of the State of Oklahoma.
LEON C. PHILLIPS.

Attest:
[SEAL] C. C. CHILDERS,
Secretary of State.

Mrs. CARAWAY presented the credentials of JOHN L. McCLELLAN, duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Arkansas a Senator from that State for the term beginning January 3, 1943, which were read and ordered to be filed, as follows:

STATE OF ARKANSAS,
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR,

Little Rock.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 3d day of November, 1942, JOHN L. McCLELLAN was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Arkansas a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of 6 years, beginning on the 3d day of January, 1943.

In testimony thereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the great

seal of the State in the Governor's office at Little Rock, on this 3d day of December 1942.

HOMER M. ADKINS,
Governor.

By the Governor:
[SEAL] C. G. HALL,
Secretary of State.

Mr. WALSH presented the credentials of HENRY CABOT LODGE, JR., duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Massachusetts a Senator from that State for the term beginning January 3, 1943, which were read and ordered to be filed, as follows:

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 3d day of November 1942 HENRY CABOT LODGE, JR., was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts a Senator from said Commonwealth to represent said Commonwealth in the Senate of the United States for the term of 6 years, beginning on the 3d day of January, 1943.

Witness: His Excellency our Governor LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, and our seal hereto affixed at Boston this 9th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1942.

LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,
Governor.

By the Governor:
[SEAL] F. W. COOK,
Secretary of State.

Mr. KILGORE presented the credentials of CHAPMAN REVERCOMB, duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of West Virginia a Senator from that State for the term beginning January 3, 1943, which were read and ordered to be filed, as follows:

UNITED STATES SENATOR—A PROCLAMATION BY
THE GOVERNOR

Whereas, it appears by the certificates returned by the Commissioners of the County Courts (who are ex-officio the Boards of Canvassers) of the several counties composing the State of West Virginia, that at the general election held on the 3d day of November 1942, Matthew M. Neely received two hundred seven thousand forty-five (207,045) votes, and CHAPMAN REVERCOMB received two hundred fifty-six thousand eight hundred sixteen (256,816) votes:

Therefore, I, Matthew M. Neely, Governor of the State of West Virginia, do by this my proclamation declare that CHAPMAN REVERCOMB, of Charleston, in the county of Kanawha, having received the largest number of votes cast at the said election, is duly elected United States Senator for the 6-year term beginning January 3, 1943.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the Capitol in the City of Charleston, this 1st day of December in the year of our Lord, 1942, and of the State the 80th.

MATTHEW M. NEELY,
Governor.

By the Governor:
[SEAL] WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN,
Secretary of State.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE
PRODUCTION, TRANSPORTATION, AND
USE OF FUELS IN AREAS WEST OF THE
MISSISSIPPI RIVER

Under the terms of Senate Resolution 319, agreed to subsequently today, the Vice President appointed Mr. CLARK of Missouri, Mr. LUCAS, Mr. STEWART, Mr. REED, and Mr. GURNEY members of the Special Committee to Investigate the

Production, Transportation, and Use of Fuels in Certain Areas West of the Mississippi River.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE WAR PRODUCTION BOARD RELATING TO SMALLER BUSINESS ENTERPRISES

A letter from the Chairman of the War Production Board, submitting, pursuant to law, his third report of operations under the terms of Public Law 673, 77th Congress, relating to smaller business enterprises; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

DISPOSITION OF EXECUTIVE PAPERS

A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, lists of papers and documents on the files of the Departments of the Navy, Interior, and Agriculture; the Federal Works Agency, and the Federal Power Commission which are not needed in the conduct of business and have no permanent value or historical interest, and requesting action looking to their disposition (with accompanying papers); to a Joint Select Committee on the Disposition of Papers in the Executive Departments.

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

PETITIONS

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

By the VICE PRESIDENT:

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a resolution of the Municipal Council of St. Thomas and St. John, V. I., favoring the enactment of legislation to authorize the deposits of all internal-revenue collections on liquors and articles produced in the Virgin Islands and transported into the United States, to accrue intact and to be paid into the municipal treasury of that municipality of the Virgin Islands; to the Committee on Finance.

A resolution adopted by Local No. 33, International Fishermen and Allied Workers of America (affiliated with the C. I. O.), of San Pedro, Calif., favoring the prompt enactment of legislation to provide periodic payments and medical care in the event of injury or death sustained in the performance of duty to civilian defense workers, such payments and benefits to apply with respect to any death or injury sustained by any civilian defense worker subsequent to December 6, 1941; ordered to lie on the table.

By Mr. TYDINGS:

A petition of sundry citizens, students of the School of Pharmacy of the University of Maryland, praying for the enactment of Senate bill 2690, to establish a pharmacy corps in the United States Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CAPPER:

A petition, numerous signed, of sundry citizens of White City, Kans., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of alcoholic liquor and to suppress vice in the vicinity of military camps and naval establishments; ordered to lie on the table.

By Mr. TAFT:

Petitions of numerous citizens and organizations, all in the State of Ohio, praying for the enactment of Senate bill 860, to prohibit the sale of alcoholic liquor and to suppress vice in the vicinity of military camps and naval establishments; ordered to lie on the table.

By Mr. JOHNSON of California:

Petitions, numerous signed, by sundry citizens of Alameda (25 signatures), Alhambra (23 signatures), Arlington (70 signatures), Aromas (61 signatures), Berkeley (20 signatures), Corona (150 signatures), Fairfield and Cordelia (20 signatures), Fresno (15 signatures), Glendale (4 signatures), Los Angeles (1,200 signatures), Los Gatos (22 signatures), Modesto (30 signatures), Oakland (102 signatures), Pasadena (15 signatures), Riverside (12 signatures), San Mateo County (30 signatures), members of First Methodist Church of Sacramento (50 signatures), members of Church of the Latter Day Saints, San Diego (75 signatures), members of Free Methodist Church of California, Los Angeles and Riverside (30 signatures), members of the Women's Mission Society, Eleventh Baptist Church, Los Angeles (75 signatures), members of Women of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, Breese Avenue Church of the Nazarene of Pasadena (20 signatures), and a group of mothers of Riverside (25 signatures), all in the State of California, praying for the enactment of Senate bill 860, to prohibit the sale of alcoholic liquor and to suppress vice in the vicinity of military camps and naval establishments; ordered to lie on the table.

LETTER FROM YALESVILLE (CONN.) W. C. T. U.—TAXATION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS

Mr. MALONEY. Mr. President, I ask that there be placed at this point in the RECORD and appropriately referred a self-explanatory communication which I have received from Mrs. M. B. McKinnon, president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union at Yalesville, Conn., relating to a House bill concerning the taxation of narcotic drugs.

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

YALESVILLE, December 7, 1942.

DEAR SENATOR MALONEY: We most respectfully ask that you give this most important bill (H. R. 7568) your consideration and influence before coming home. Please insert this appeal in CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. We have failed to see any former appeals so inserted from Connecticut.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. B. MCKINNON,
President of Yalesville W. C. T. U.

PROHIBITION OF LIQUOR SALES AND SUPPRESSION OF VICE AROUND MILITARY CAMPS—LETTER AND STATEMENT FROM SAN JUAN (P. R.) WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION—PETITIONS

Mr. O'DANIEL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD and appropriately referred a letter from the president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of San Juan, P. R., together with a statement from that organization.

There being no objection, the letter and statement were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION,
San Juan, P. R., March 31, 1942.

HON. W. LEE O'DANIEL,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR O'DANIEL: I have read with great interest your speech in behalf of bill S. 860 made before Congress on January 16.

LXXXVIII—601

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Puerto Rico has been getting signatures to back this bill for some time and we have sent quite a number to the Hon. ANDREW J. MAY, chairman, House Military Affairs Committee.

I have written a short letter for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD in the name of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and encouraged by the reading of your splendid speech, I am making bold to send the letter to you with the hope that you might have it appear in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD as soon as possible.

The drink problem is most distressing here in Puerto Rico and it is heart-breaking to see so many of our fine boys from the mainland come down here and go to the dogs. Beer is sold so cheap in the camps that they fill up on that and make a dive for stronger liquor as soon as they are on leave. There have been many accidents and a large number of suicides among the Puerto Rican and American servicemen due to alcoholic beverages. Drastic measures should be taken immediately if we really wish to avoid another Pearl Harbor incident.

I shall greatly appreciate your interest in this matter and hope you will forgive me for having taken this liberty.

Yours very sincerely,

EDITH M. IRVINE-RIVERA,
President.

Last August, some 800 signatures to a petition asking that bill S. 860 be given earnest consideration and be adopted for the protection of our boys in the Army and Navy were mailed to the Honorable ANDREW J. MAY. Since then 946 more have been secured and mailed to Representative MAY.

These signatures were secured through the local Woman's Christian Temperance Unions operating throughout the island and only represent a small proportion who are extremely anxious that this bill be adopted.

There has never been so much drinking in Puerto Rico as there is today. Due to the fact that the servicemen get beer so cheap on the military posts and, worse still, that there are liquor places and houses of ill repute near the posts and everywhere throughout the island, social conditions are most distressing. Crime, suicide, and accidents have reached an incredible peak, and we feel that it is high time for our defenders to be defended from these vice traps.

Heading a list of 108 petitioners living in the mountains of Puerto Rico are these words: "We all protest against liquor and wish to cooperate with the national defense." This voices the sentiments of thousands of Puerto Ricans who are loyal American citizens and whose sons are enlisted and stand ready to fight the enemy to the bitter end. They know, however, that no matter how loyal or brave or well trained their sons may be, they cannot render as efficient service while under the influence of intoxicating liquor.

The entire constituency of evangelical churches and the entire membership of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union represented by 38 local unions unite in this request that our legislators give this important bill immediate attention, and stop this wreckage of human lives through the use of alcoholic beverages by adopting it. This golden opportunity awaits you, the lawmakers of our Nation. We, the mothers of this Nation, who are giving our sons in sacrificial devotion to the great cause of democracy, are counting on you to protect them from the use of liquor inside and outside of the military camps, and by the adoption of this bill, S. 860, bring about the suppression of vice in all military zones.

Mothers of Puerto Rico ask you to make this bill a law before Mother's Day, and you

may be sure that as we ask you to heed our petition we are asking God to guide you in this all-important matter.

Most respectfully yours,

WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION OF PUERTO RICO.

Mr. O'DANIEL. Mr. President, I also ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point a record of petitions which I have received in support of Senate bill 860. They represent the views of 2,587 people from 14 States and the District of Columbia.

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

Petitions received by Senator O'Daniel in support of Senate bill 860

Pennsylvania:	
Philadelphia.....	603
Quarryville.....	1
Rhode Island: Providence.....	
	101
Tennessee: Dandridge.....	
	1
Texas:	
Aledo.....	57
Aquilla.....	1
Austin.....	65
Falfurrias.....	1
Ganaview.....	1
Houston.....	3
Klondike.....	1
Lexington.....	12
Mabank.....	2
Marlin.....	1
Palestine.....	1
San Antonio.....	1
Wharton.....	1
Wichita Falls.....	1
Washington:	
Custer.....	24
Vashon.....	29
Alabama: Bessemer.....	
	5
California: Los Angeles.....	
	63
District of Columbia.....	
	126
Indiana: South Bend.....	
	44
Louisiana: Shreveport.....	
	1
Massachusetts: Gloucester.....	
	840
New York:	
Brooklyn.....	45
Houghton.....	27
Oklahoma: Mangum.....	
	1
Wisconsin: Superior.....	
	22
Minnesota:	
Ferile.....	23
Gary.....	1
Bandette.....	39
Spooner.....	29
Williams.....	1
Pitt.....	2
Clementson.....	1
Halstad.....	2
Warroad.....	1
Duluth.....	34
Hopkins.....	6
Hovland.....	35
Grand Marais.....	15
Lakefield.....	1
St. Louis Park.....	2
St. Paul.....	47
Minneapolis.....	267

14 States and the District of Columbia..... 2,587

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

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, I take great satisfaction and pride in presenting to the United States Senate for its permanent record a series of petitions calling for favorable action on Senate bill 860. These petitions are signed by 24,719 Colorado citizens, representing every county in the State.

It is a matter of deepest regret to these petitioners that the Senate did not see fit to enact this legislation before adjourning this session. They keenly feel that this great Nation should throw every safeguard within its power around its defenders in uniform. Now that 18-year-old boys are being drafted into the armed forces it would seem that the Senate of the United States should give the problem of control of vice and liquor every consideration.

I had hoped that this bill placed on the calendar by the Senate Military Affairs Committee might have come to a recorded vote without being involved in anti-poll-tax and other highly controversial and unrelated legislative proposals.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The petitions will lie on the table.

REGULATION OF IMPORTATION OF MEAT FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES—RESOLUTION OF KANSAS STATE GRANGE

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I desire to call the attention of the Senate to the following telegram from C. C. Cogswell, master of the Kansas State Grange, just received by me:

Kansas Grange delegate body unanimously passed the following resolution:

"We protest giving President or any bureau unlimited right by Executive order to remove restrictions on imports and immigration. We are unalterably opposed to lifting any sanitary regulations to permit importation of meat products from foreign countries."

Mr. President, the matter of granting to the President blanket powers to suspend immigration and tariff restrictions undoubtedly will come before the next Congress. The President has indicated he believes he ought to have such powers. I, for one, do not believe that he should, but feel that if he points out specific suspensions or amendments needed to prosecute the war, Congress will grant them. But the time has come—in fact it has passed—for Congress to refuse to grant to the President over-all blanket powers to exercise legislative functions. I will have more to say on this subject later.

RATIONING OF GASOLINE FOR FARM USE—RESOLUTIONS OF KANSAS STATE GRANGE

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point as a part of my remarks resolutions of the Kansas State Grange dealing with rationing of gasoline for farm use, and other subjects, which I send to the desk.

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

Rationing of gasoline and tires must be so administered that farm producers will be enabled to transport their products to market unhampered. To accomplish this end, we favor increased local supervision and allocation of required gasoline and tires for farm trucks and passenger cars used to transport farm commodities.

SYNTHETIC RUBBER

Additional materials are needed for manufacturers of truck and auto tires to maintain adequate transportation. To this end we urge immediate production and in every pos-

sible manner the manufacture of synthetic rubber.

We urge the elimination of unnecessary uses of gasoline and wear and tear of tires by the practice of transporting loads both ways, but oppose compulsory rules to that effect.

We advocate more liberal distribution of new trucks and truck parts to farmers.

We further urge the removal of transportation barriers between States.

To relieve the overburdened highway transportation facilities, we recommend that long hauls be shifted to railroads and waterways where possible.

COMMITTEE REPORT FILED DURING RECESS

Under authority of the order of the 11th instant,

Mr. WHEELER, from the Committee on Interstate Commerce, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 7370) to authorize, during time of war, waiver of compliance with or modification or suspension of the operation of certain provisions of the Communications Act of 1934, reported it on December 14, 1942, with amendments and submitted a report (No. 1846) thereon.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

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

H. R. 7810. A bill to provide for the appointment of an additional district judge for the northern district of Alabama; without amendment (Rept. No. 1855).

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

H. R. 7142. A bill relating to the payment of fees, expenses, and costs of witnesses and jurors and the accounting therefor, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1852).

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

S. 2856. A bill to provide for the punishment of certain hostile acts against the United States, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 1853).

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

S. Res. 312. Resolution authorizing an investigation of the administration of the laws relating to agricultural commodity prices and subsidies (submitted by Mr. GILLETTE and Mr. REED on October 29, 1942); with an amendment (Rept. No. 1854).

By Mr. HILL, from the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments:

H. R. 6447. A bill to provide for the orderly transaction of the public business in the event of the death or of the resignation or separation from office of the Chief Disbursing Officer; without amendment (Rept. No. 1851).

ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED

Mrs. CARAWAY, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that on December 12, 1942, that committee presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bills:

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 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;

S. 1008. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide that all cabs for hire in the

District of Columbia be compelled to carry insurance for the protection of passengers, and for other purposes," approved June 29, 1938;

S. 2268. An act to further amend section 126 of the act of June 3, 1916, as amended, to authorize travel pay for certain military and naval personnel on discharge or release or relief from active duty;

S. 2422. An act to authorize the Secretary of War to designate the titles of certain offices and departments of instruction at the United States Military Academy;

S. 2619. An act to amend Article of War 114 so as to broaden the power to administer oaths and take acknowledgments;

S. 2734. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to create a board for the condemnation of insanitary buildings in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved May 1, 1906, as amended, and for other purposes;

S. 2798. An act amending the first sentence of Article of War 52, relative to execution of court-martial sentences;

S. 2824. An act to amend the act of January 24, 1920, so as to authorize the award of a Silver Star to certain persons serving with the Army of the United States;

S. 2867. An act to provide for the appointment of an additional circuit judge for the fifth circuit; and

S. 2891. An act to amend paragraph 8, section 127a, of the National Defense Act so as to authorize certain service to be counted in determining precedence among officers when dates of rank are the same.

BILL INTRODUCED

Mr. DOWNEY introduced a bill (S. 2924) for the relief of the State of California, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

AUTHORIZATION FOR RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION TO ISSUE ADDITIONAL NOTES, BONDS, AND DEBENTURES—AMENDMENT

Mr. REED submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 7801) to authorize the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to issue notes, bonds, and debentures in the sum of \$5,000,000,000 in excess of existing authority, which was ordered to lie on the table, to be printed, and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

At the end of the bill insert the following new section:

"SEC. 2. It is hereby declared to be the policy of the Congress that all debts of whatever nature due to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation from common carriers by railroad subject to the Interstate Commerce Act shall be paid to and received by said Corporation as promptly and to the extent that the condition of the several carriers indebted to said Corporation will permit. The Interstate Commerce Commission is hereby vested with jurisdiction and power to determine the extent to which such indebtedness may be safely liquidated in accordance with this policy, and upon application by any interested party or upon its own motion the Interstate Commerce Commission shall exercise the power hereby conferred."

PROPOSED ENLARGEMENT OF ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK—CONTINUANCE OF SENATE RESOLUTION 147, SEVENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS

Mr. BARKLEY (for Mr. HATCH) submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 335), which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys:

Resolved, That Senate Resolution 312, agreed to on September 30, 1940, continuing

Senate Resolution 147, agreed to on January 8, 1940, authorizing the Senate Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, or any subcommittee thereof, to make a thorough investigation of all questions relating to the proposed enlargement of Rocky Mountain National Park, in the State of Colorado, is hereby continued in full force and effect for the same purposes during the Seventy-eighth Congress.

SENATOR NORRIS, OF NEBRASKA

[Mr. BARKLEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record editorials and articles in tribute to Senator Norris, of Nebraska, which appear in the Appendix.]

TO SMASH THE FINAL BOTTLENECK—ARTICLE BY SENATOR PEPPER

[Mr. PEPPER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an article entitled "To Smash the Final Bottleneck," written by him and published in the New Republic of the issue of November 30, 1942, which appears in the Appendix.]

CABLEGRAM FROM GENERAL MACARTHUR TO HOWARD CHANDLER CHRISTY

[Mr. PEPPER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record a cablegram sent by General MacArthur to Howard Chandler Christy, which appears in the Appendix.]

A TOAST TO GENERAL MACARTHUR AND OUR FIGHTING MEN

[Mr. WILEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record a statement made by him relative to a toast to General MacArthur and our fighting men proposed by a shipyard worker in the Manitowoc Shipbuilding Yards at Manitowoc, Wis., which appears in the Appendix.]

PRODUCTION REQUIREMENTS—RESOLUTIONS BY WISCONSIN FARMERS' CONFERENCE

[Mr. WILEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record a series of resolutions adopted at the 1942 fourteenth annual farmers' get together conference, held at Madison, Wis., on November 17, 1942, which appear in the Appendix.]

TRADE WITH SOVIET RUSSIA—ADDRESS BY THOMAS A. MORGAN

[Mr. BAILEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an address entitled "Trade With Soviet Russia," delivered by Thomas A. Morgan, president of the Sperry Gyroscope Co., at Columbia, S. C., February 16, 1932, which appears in the Appendix.]

THANKSGIVING DAY—ARTICLE FROM THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER

[Mr. DAVIS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an article entitled "Why We Celebrate a Thanksgiving Day," written by H. S. J. Sickel, and published in the Philadelphia Inquirer of November 22, 1942, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE EDUCATION BILL—EDITORIAL FROM THE HARTFORD TIMES

[Mr. MALONEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an editorial entitled "The Education Bill," published in the Hartford Times of December 5, 1942, which appears in the Appendix.]

MR. ICKES' NEW POWERS—EDITORIAL FROM HARTFORD TIMES

[Mr. MALONEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an editorial entitled "Mr. Ickes' New Powers," published in the Hartford Times of December 7, 1942, which appears in the Appendix.]

MR. ICKES' ENLARGED POWERS—EDITORIAL FROM HARTFORD COURANT

[Mr. MALONEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an editorial entitled "Mr. Ickes' Enlarged Powers," published in the Hartford Courant of December 5, 1942, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE WAR EFFORT—POEM BY JAMES PATRICK MCGOVERN

[Mr. ANDREWS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record a poem entitled "The War Effort," by James Patrick McGovern, which appears in the Appendix.]

BOMBS OVER ITALY—EDITORIAL FROM IL PROGRESSO ITALO-AMERICANO

[Mr. LUCAS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an editorial entitled "Bombs Over Italy," published in the Il Progresso Italo-Americano, of Wednesday, December 9, 1942, which appears in the Appendix.]

FARM LABOR—ARTICLE BY A. RITCHIE LOW; EDITORIAL FROM NEW ENGLAND HOMESTEAD

[Mr. AIKEN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an article entitled "Help Urgently Needed," written by A. Ritchie Low and published in the New England Homestead of November 28, 1942; also an editorial from the same issue, which appear in the Appendix.]

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON TRAFFIC LAW ENFORCEMENT

[Mr. MURDOCK asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record a summary of the report of the National Committee on Traffic Law Enforcement, which appears in the Appendix.]

VICTORY AND PEACE—ADDRESS BY SENATOR NORRIS

[Mr. AIKEN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an address on the subject Victory and Peace, delivered by Senator Norris at Carnegie Hall, on December 6, 1942, which appears in the Appendix.]

IT MAY INTEREST YOU—COLUMN BY WALTER L. HART

[Mr. KILGORE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an article entitled "It May Interest You," written by William L. Hart and published in The Dominion News, Morgantown, W. Va., which appears in the Appendix.]

REGULATION OF BARBERS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote whereby House bill 5444 was passed by the Senate on Friday last.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The motion will be entered.

Mr. McCARRAN. I also move that the House be requested to return the bill to the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Nevada.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I ask for order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senate will be in order.

Mr. McNARY. I now wish to know what is the request made by the Senator from Nevada. The Senate is proceeding so quickly and there is so much noise in the Senate Chamber that it is difficult to hear what is being done. What is the request or the motion?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Nevada has entered a motion that the Senate reconsider the vote on House bill 5444. The Senator has also moved that the House return the bill.

Mr. McNARY. What is the bill? I should like some information about it.

Mr. McCARRAN. The bill is by number House bill 5444. The bill pertains to regulation of barbers in the District of Columbia.

Mr. McNARY. May we have stated the title of the bill?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The title of the bill will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 5444) to amend the act to regulate barbers in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, what is the motion?

Mr. McCARRAN. The first motion is to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed. The second motion is to request the House to return the bill.

Mr. McNARY. For what reason?

Mr. McCARRAN. In order that we may reconsider the bill.

Mr. McNARY. That is a general statement. Is the Senator from Nevada opposing the bill?

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I will be more explicit. The bill was amended on the floor of the Senate on recommendation of the Committee on the District of Columbia. One word was stricken. The bill went to the House. I now seek to have the bill returned in order that we may recede from our amendment. That is the object of the motion.

Mr. McNARY. I thank the Senator. I think that is quite proper. I have no objection to the motion.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the motion requesting the House to return the bill is agreed to.

ASSISTANT CLERK, COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, I report back favorably Senate Resolution 320, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That Resolution No. 14, agreed to January 27, 1941, authorizing the Committee on Education and Labor to employ an assistant clerk during the Seventy-seventh Congress, to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate at the rate of \$2,880 per annum, hereby is continued in full force and effect until the end of the Seventy-eighth Congress.

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

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, which I do not intend to do, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

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

Aiken	Guffey	Radcliffe
Andrews	Gurney	Reed
Austin	Herring	Schwartz
Bailey	Hill	Scruggam
Barkley	Johnson, Calif.	Shipstead
Bone	Johnson, Colo.	Shott
Brewster	Kilgore	Spencer
Brooks	Langer	Stewart
Brown	Lodge	Taft
Eulow	Lucas	Thomas, Idaho
Burton	McCarran	Thomas, Okla.
Butler	McFarland	Truman
Byrd	McNary	Tunnell
Capper	Maloney	Tydings
Caraway	Maybank	Vandenberg
Clark, Idaho	Mead	Van Nuys
Clark, Mo.	Millikin	Wagner
Danaher	Murdock	Wallgren
Davis	Murray	Walsh
Downey	Nelson	Wheeler
Doxey	Norris	White
Gerry	Nye	Wiley
Gillette	O'Daniel	
Green	Pepper	

The VICE PRESIDENT. Seventy Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 320) submitted by Mr. THOMAS of Utah on November 27, 1942, was considered and agreed to.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE GASOLINE AND FUEL-OIL SHORTAGES—LIMIT OF EXPENDITURES

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, I report back favorably Senate Resolution 264, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the limit of expenditures under Senate Resolution 156, Seventy-seventh Congress, agreed to August 28, 1941 (providing for an investigation with respect to shortages of gasoline, fuel oil, and other petroleum products), is hereby increased by \$10,000.

Mr. REED. Mr. President—

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

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I was on my feet. Reserving the right to object, I should like to know more about the purpose of the resolution, and also what is the intention of the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS], as chairman of the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, with respect to Senate Resolution 319?

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, Senate Resolution 264 was submitted by the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. MALONEY]. It merely increases the amount which has heretofore been allowed under Senate Resolution 156. Senate Resolution 156 was originally submitted, as I recall, in August 1941. Under that resolution the Senator from Connecticut, and the committee which was appointed to make an investigation with respect to the shortages of gasoline, fuel oil, and other petroleum products, held extensive hearings with respect to that very unusual and important problem. The Senator from Connecticut now seeks more money with which to further the investigation he started in 1941. I should like to yield to the Senator from Connecticut in order

that he may, in answer to the question of the Senator from Kansas, make a more elaborate statement as to the full purport of the resolution, what he sought to do in the beginning, and what he expects to do, and can do under the provisions of the resolution now pending.

Mr. MALONEY. Mr. President, the distinguished Senator from Illinois asks a question difficult to answer. I do not know what can be done. The principal purpose of the resolution is to ascertain, if possible, what might be done to afford relief to the distressed sections of the country, particularly the more seriously distressed localities, in connection with the shortage of transportation facilities. Much of the problem surrounding this shortage is of necessity a military secret. As the able Senator from Illinois pointed out, the committee was organized a year ago last fall, at the time of an announced shortage of petroleum products. The committee—and I think the Senate will agree—with considerable success, spent some time in investigation, compiled much information, and I think was exceedingly helpful in speeding the transportation of petroleum products to the then seriously affected eastern area. New problems have arisen with the cold weather, and because of the need for carrying petroleum products to our armed forces on and beyond the seas.

I thought—and my thought was shared by members of the so-called Petroleum Shortage Committee—that we ought at this time to have an additional appropriation in order to keep closely in touch with the work to which we were originally assigned by the Senate, to make such investigation as was properly possible, all things considered, and to cooperate with the Petroleum Administrator in connection with the important work in which he is engaged.

While I should like to be able to answer the inquiry as to what we will do, and what we can do, it is simply a question which is as of the moment impossible to answer. We want to put ourselves in the position of being prepared to meet problems, as they may arise, which are a part of the responsibility of the Senate, and in this instance, the responsibility of the special committee. I understand there is no opposition to the resolution, and I hope I have answered, as well as it could be answered, the inquiry made by the Senator from Illinois.

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

Mr. MALONEY. I do not have the floor.

Mr. LUCAS. I yield to the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, I wish to ask the able senator from Connecticut if the resolution is confined in its scope to the problems in the Eastern States, or whether it is a Nation-wide responsibility which the Senator's committee accepts.

Mr. MALONEY. It is a Nation-wide responsibility under the original resolution.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I can assure the Senator that his problem is by no means confined to the eastern seaboard. This morning the city health commissioner of Detroit has bluntly announced that a pneumonia epidemic is threatening in

Detroit because of the failure to deliver fuel-oil supplies, and he thinks that the failure is probably due exclusively to the fact that rationing books have not been available for distribution, and that the administrative system of distribution itself is so totally inadequate. With a pneumonia threat following this sort of maladministration, I think there is an immediate job for the able Senator's committee, and I hope it is a Nation-wide job, and not one confined exclusively to the eastern area.

Mr. MALONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Illinois yield to me again?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield to the Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. MALONEY. I should like to point out, in answer to the observation made by the distinguished Senator from Michigan, that it is my understanding that the committee of which the able Senator from Illinois is chairman has reduced the amount of money which was requested by our committee. It will not be possible—and we had best be frank about it—under the amount of money proposed, to go into the situations confronting various sections of the country. If we receive sufficient money it is the hope of the committee that it can meet these serious problems, such as the one to which the Senator from Michigan has just referred; but I am not optimistic about being able to go as deeply into the subject, all over the country, as the need may present, unless the amount of the appropriation is increased.

Mr. REED and Mr. PEPPER addressed the Chair.

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

Mr. LUCAS. I yield to the Senator from Kansas.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, may I inquire of the Senator from Illinois when we may expect Senate Resolution 319 to be presented for consideration by the Senate? The Senator will remember that 2 weeks ago I talked with him about this matter. The resolution was favorably reported by the Committee on Interstate Commerce. The Senator from Illinois gave me assurance the resolution would be favorably reported by his committee after a conference with the senior Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] could be had. The conference has been had. The resolution deals with a peculiarly regional problem, but it is important. My inquiry of the Senator from Illinois is when Senate Resolution 319 may be expected to be presented for consideration to the Senate.

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

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. McNARY. I should like to propound an inquiry. I heard the statement made by the able Senator from Connecticut with respect to his proposal for a hearing. Could the purposes of the resolution mentioned by the able Senator from Kansas be included in the one submitted by the Senator from Connecticut?

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, there is no question that the resolution offered by

the able Senator from Connecticut is Nation-wide in its scope. The committee would have complete jurisdiction over the investigation of the gasoline and fuel-oil situation throughout the country. The resolution would give the committee power to conduct such an investigation.

The resolution requests only \$10,000. The Senator from Illinois is of the opinion that the situation is serious. In the event that amount is not sufficient we shall be glad to consider requests for additional sums in the future in order that the job may be done in a way which will satisfy the Senate and the American people.

Mr. McNARY. I ask the able Senator from Illinois if, as chairman of the committee, his judgment is that the resolution of the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. MALONEY] would include all the matters desired to be investigated by the able Senator from Kansas.

Mr. LUCAS. There can be no question about it so far as the language of the resolution is concerned. How far the investigation will go will depend on the attitude of the committee. The Senator from Connecticut has stated to the Senator from Michigan that the problem is Nation-wide and that the committee will investigate every legitimate complaint as expeditiously as possible.

If the Senator from Kansas desires an answer to the question which he submitted to me a moment ago, I will say that the moment we dispose of the resolution which is now pending I shall submit to the Senate for its consideration Resolution 319, to which the Senator from Kansas has referred.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of Senate Resolution 264?

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 264) submitted by Mr. MALONEY on June 11, 1942, was considered and agreed to.

PRODUCTION, TRANSPORTATION, AND USE OF FUELS IN CERTAIN AREAS WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, I report favorably, without additional amendment, Senate Resolution 319, and ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

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

Mr. BARKLEY. May I inquire which resolution is referred to?

Mr. LUCAS. The resolution referred to is Senate Resolution 319, submitted by the Senator from Missouri [Mr. CLARK].

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

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution (S. Res. 319), submitted by Mr. CLARK of Missouri (for himself, Mr. REED, Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, Mr. GILLETTE, Mr. CONNALLY, Mr. TRUMAN, and Mr. CAPPER) on November 25, 1942, which had been reported from the Committee on Interstate Commerce with an amendment.

The amendment of the Committee on Interstate Commerce was, on page 3, line 2, after the word "exceed" and the dollar sign, to insert "10,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The resolution, as amended, was agreed to, as follows:

Whereas the region lying between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains and between the United States-Mexican and the United States-Canadian borders provides the major portion of the national production of crude petroleum and natural gas and a supply of coal ample for its regional needs; and

Whereas, due to confusion of authority and of exercise of war powers delegated by the Congress relating to production, transportation, and use of essential fuels and other materials, this region is threatened with a shortage in the supply of these essential fuels which are produced within its borders: Therefore be it

Resolved, That a special committee of five Senators, to be appointed by the President of the Senate, is authorized and directed to make a full and complete study and investigation with respect to the production, transportation, and use of fuels, including coal, natural gas, petroleum, fuel oil, and gasoline, in the region lying between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains and between the United States and Mexican border and the United States and Canadian border. The committee shall report to the Senate, as soon as practicable, the results of its study and investigation together with its recommendations, if any, for legislation.

For the purposes of this resolution the committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to hold such hearings, to sit and act at such times and places during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Senate in the Seventy-seventh and Seventy-eighth Congresses, to employ such experts and such clerical, stenographic, and other assistants, to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such correspondence, books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, to take such testimony, and to make such expenditures, as it deems advisable. The committee is authorized to utilize the services, information, facilities, and personnel of the departments and agencies of the Government. The cost of stenographic services to report such hearings shall not be in excess of 25 cents per hundred words. The expenses of the committee, which shall not exceed \$10,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

ASSISTANT CLERK, COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. LUCAS. From the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, I report favorably, without amendment, Senate resolution 321, and ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

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

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 321) submitted by Mr. CONNALLY on November 30, 1942, was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That Resolution No. 172, agreed to October 9, 1941, authorizing the Committee on Foreign Relations to employ an assistant clerk during the Seventy-seventh Congress to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate at the rate of \$3,000 per an-

num, hereby is continued in full force and effect until the end of the Seventy-eighth Congress.

ASSISTANT CLERK, COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION

Mr. LUCAS. From the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, I report favorably, without amendment, Senate Resolution 323, and ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

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

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 323) submitted by Mr. RUSSELL on December 3, 1942, was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That Resolution No. 15, agreed to January 27, 1941, authorizing the Committee on Immigration to employ an assistant clerk during the Seventy-seventh Congress to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate at the rate of \$2,400 per annum, hereby is continued in full force and effect until the end of the Seventy-eighth Congress.

ASSISTANT CLERK, COMMITTEE ON INTEROCEANIC CANALS

Mr. LUCAS. From the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, I report favorably, without amendment, Senate Resolution 324, and ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

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

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 324), submitted by Mr. CLARK of Missouri on December 3, 1942, was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That Resolution No. 35, agreed to January 27, 1941, authorizing the Committee on Interoceanic Canals to employ an assistant clerk during the Seventy-seventh Congress to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate at the rate of \$2,000 per annum, hereby is continued in full force and effect until the end of the Seventy-eighth Congress.

ASSISTANT CLERK, COMMITTEE ON PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS

Mr. LUCAS. From the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, I report favorably, without amendment, Senate Resolution 325, and ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

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

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 325) submitted by Mr. GREEN on December 3, 1942, was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That Resolution No. 28, agreed to January 10, 1941, authorizing the Committee on Privileges and Elections to employ an assistant clerk during the Seventy-seventh Congress to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate at the rate of \$2,220 per annum, hereby is continued in full force and effect until the end of the Seventy-eighth Congress.

ASSISTANT CLERK, COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Mr. LUCAS. From the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, I report favorably, without amendment, Senate Resolution 326, and ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

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

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 326) submitted by Mr. MALONEY on December 3, 1942, was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That Resolution No. 170, agreed to September 29, 1941, authorizing the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to employ an assistant clerk during the Seventy-seventh Congress, to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate at the rate of \$1,800 per annum, hereby is continued in full force and effect until the end of the Seventy-eighth Congress.

ASSISTANT CLERK, COMMITTEE ON MANUFACTURES

Mr. LUCAS. From the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, I report favorably, without amendment, Senate Resolution 327, and ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

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

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 327) submitted by Mr. OVERTON on December 3, 1942, was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That Resolution No. 44, agreed to January 27, 1941, authorizing the Committee on Manufactures to employ an assistant clerk during the Seventy-seventh Congress to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate at the rate of \$2,000 per annum, hereby is continued in full force and effect until the end of the Seventy-eighth Congress.

ASSISTANT CLERK, COMMITTEE ON PATENTS

Mr. LUCAS. From the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, I report favorably, without amendment, Senate Resolution 328, and ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

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

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 328) submitted by Mr. PEPPER (for Mr. BONE) on December 3, 1942, was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That Resolution No. 12, agreed to January 27, 1941, authorizing the Committee on Patents to employ an assistant clerk during the Seventy-seventh Congress to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate at the rate of \$2,400 per annum, hereby is continued in full force and effect until the end of the Seventy-eighth Congress.

ASSISTANT CLERK—COMMITTEE ON MINES AND MINING

Mr. LUCAS. From the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, I report favorably, without amendment, Senate Resolution 330, and ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

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

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 330) submitted by Mr. GUFFEY on December 4, 1942, was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That Resolution No. 60, agreed to March 17, 1941, authorizing the Committee

on Mines and Mining to employ an assistant clerk during the Seventy-seventh Congress to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate at the rate of \$1,800 per annum hereby is continued in full force and effect until the end of the Seventy-eighth Congress.

TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY CONFERRED BY SENATE RESOLUTIONS FOR INQUIRIES AND INVESTIGATIONS

Mr. LUCAS. From the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, I report favorably, without amendment, Senate Resolution 284, and ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

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

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 284) submitted by Mr. HAYDEN on August 13, 1942, was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That all authority conferred by resolutions of the Senate heretofore agreed to authorizing inquiries and investigations by standing, select, or special committees of the Senate, or authorizing expenditures for such purposes, is hereby terminated as of the end of the month of January 1943, unless by further resolution such authority is continued beyond such time.

NORTH AFRICAN MILITARY CAMPAIGN—EISENHOWER - DARLAN COLLABORATION

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, the American commander in North Africa, Lt. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, is proceeding with his critical task under an arrangement which has produced and which continues to produce the effective and desperately important collaboration of the French Admiral Jean Darlan and the great French forces which accept his leadership. The President of the United States has said that this collaboration has "saved British and American lives on the one hand and French lives on the other hand" and that it also has "saved a month or two of valuable time." It obviously has been and is of supreme military importance to the United Nations. It has reached north to Toulon and robbed the Axis of most of the French Fleet which, in enemy hands, would have threatened our entire Mediterranean operations. It has reached as far south as Dakar and delivered to our cause—without the firing of a gun—the whole of the most threatening African outpost which we confronted. The entire Allied strategy on this total second front is interwoven with Eisenhower's cooperative contacts with Darlan who has magnificently kept every engagement he has made with us.

Under such life-and-death circumstances I respectfully suggest that some of our unofficial strategists at home, who by their current criticisms of the Darlan arrangement might succeed in upsetting it, would do better for their country and its fighting sons if they would allow General Eisenhower to win his war as cheaply and as swiftly as possible—saving as many American and British and French lives as possible—saving as much precious time and material as possible—instead of ham-stringing him with their anti-Darlan resentments and their post-war ideologies.

Oh, yes; the post-war pattern of things to come is of supreme concern. We want a righteous "peace for keeps." It would be greatly helpful if our complex war objectives could at once be given simple and conclusive definitions—and I certainly have no quarrel with this pursuit. I can understand, for instance, the De Gaullist factional anxieties over African developments—and the De Gaullists have long and honorable credentials. I can understand the reluctance of long-distance, long-range analysts to rely upon ex-enemies and to embrace them. But, Mr. President, I can also understand that our first objective is to win the war. Otherwise our post-war discussions debate a futility in a vacuum. The north African campaign is in the hands of General Eisenhower. I respectfully suggest that we leave it there. We should support him or replace him. We should not try to do both simultaneously. The general may be guilty of "false finagling with expediency," to quote one of his critics. But he is also guilty of saving American lives, saving months of valuable time, and of amazing bloodless victories in the winning of the war. If that be a crime, I should like to sign his bond. He is out where the shooting is. He is supported by our Chief of Staff and our Commander in Chief. He should not be shot at from the rear—and especially from the sanctuary of this safe home front. I do not plead for Darlan. I plead for Eisenhower. I plead for his armies. I plead for his forward march. We can cross these other bridges when we have bridges to cross. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."

Mr. Mark Sullivan, in a particularly notable and dispassionate analysis of this matter in the Sunday newspapers, concludes as follows:

At a time when we have not won the war, and know the worst of it is still ahead, our decisions should be military.

I ask that the entire Sullivan article be printed at this point in the body of the RECORD.

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

[From the Washington Star]

There is a condition which, if we understand it and meet it wisely, may save us much loss and grief. The condition is illustrated by an agitation currently active. In North Africa, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, in charge of American forces, made a military decision, for a military purpose—for the military advantage of the United States. The decision consisted of an arrangement with the acting head of the French Government in North Africa, Admiral Jean Darlan. By the arrangement, Admiral Darlan said that he would order French troops and civilians not to resist the American occupation; that he would order them to cooperate with the Americans against the German and Italian forces whom General Eisenhower had to face.

General Eisenhower accepted the tender, of course. He accepted for a military reason. It would be, and was, to the immense advantage of our Army. It would, and did, avert the loss of thousands of our soldiers. It would, and did, greatly shorten the time required for our occupation of French North Africa. It would, and did, enable General Eisenhower to begin his attack on the Germans and Italians before they had time to get

great reinforcements. As a military decision, General Eisenhower's action was "one of the most profitable in history."

PROTEST AGAINST DARLAN

So far we have been discussing a military decision, made by General Eisenhower as a military leader for a military advantage. We now pass to another phase of the incident, which arose later.

News of General Eisenhower's action reached America in the week ended November 14. At once there was an outcry of protest. The outcry came from many shades of thought, but much of it from radicals and liberals. The outcry paid no attention to the military aspect of what General Eisenhower had done. The outcry was all on grounds of policy, of ideology. The outcry said, accurately, that Darlan was a member of the Vichy French Government, which under duress submitted to, and cooperated with, the Nazi conquerors. The outcry charged, whether accurately or not, that Darlan was personally of a Fascist bent of mind. The outcry said that the United States ought to have nothing to do with Darlan; that the only French leader we should ever recognize or have dealings with was the head of the Fighting French, Gen. Charles de Gaulle. (This part of the outcry neglected the fact that De Gaulle was not in North Africa, and could not help us there, while Admiral Darlan was and did.)

What I have written about the outcry against General Eisenhower's understanding with Darlan is incomplete and expresses no judgment about the merit of it. The outcry arose from a wide variety of reasons and came from a wide variety of sources, many of them utterly earnest. Some of it came from the Fighting French and some from the British. The point I emphasize is that the outcry was based wholly on policy, on ideology.

ROOSEVELT'S POSITION

When the outcry was getting under way, the first impulse of President Roosevelt and the War Department was to deplore it. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, took personal pains to ask one important critic, Wendell L. Willkie, to refrain.

By November 18, however, Mr. Roosevelt concluded he had better take notice of the outcry and allay it. He read to a press conference, for publication, a carefully prepared statement. He did not "throw down" his subordinate, General Eisenhower—he was punctilious not to. Mr. Roosevelt pointed out and emphasized the military value of General Eisenhower's action. He said that the purpose and effect "was to save American and British lives on the one hand and French lives on the other hand," and that it "saved a month or two of valuable time."

Mr. Roosevelt said, however, that it was "no permanent arrangement," that it was a "temporary arrangement . . . a temporary expedient justified solely by the stress of battle." Mr. Roosevelt said that "no one in our Army has any authority to discuss the future government of France and the French Empire."

While this statement of Mr. Roosevelt did not "throw down" his subordinate, General Eisenhower; while it did not at all repudiate the arrangement General Eisenhower had entered into—nevertheless, one is obliged to consider what was, or might have been, the effect on Darlan. Darlan might readily have wondered where President Roosevelt's statement left him, might have hesitated about going further. The military value achieved by General Eisenhower might have been reduced. Actually, Darlan went on with his understanding and took further steps greatly to the military interest of the United States.

TWO KINDS OF DECISIONS

President Roosevelt's statement did not allay the outcry. It went on, and still continues. At a press conference December 1

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, speaking off-hand, seemed to take notice of the outcry and deplore it. Among other things, he said, according to reporters, that the United States is not concerned at all about political aims and purposes, but only with the terrific undertaking of winning the war in the first place.

This whole incident illustrates a condition which exists, which will continue, and as the war goes on will give rise to other problems, decisions, and agitations as vexing and dangerous as those attending General Eisenhower's action.

The condition may be stated thus: There are two kinds of decisions—one is military, the other has to do with policy, ideology. The two are not always wholly separable; in some cases they overlap. A decision made on grounds of policy or ideology may in some cases have military effect, advantageous or adverse.

Yet in our thinking we can and ought to keep in mind the distinction between the two kinds of decisions. A military decision is made for a military purpose only, for the purpose of winning the war as quickly as possible with the least loss of life.

GENERALS VERSUS WALLACE

On the other hand, decisions based on policy or ideology have to do mainly with the kinds of government and society the nations of the world are to have after the war, with quarrels within nations about the form of society and government they desire, such as the one between the Fighting French and Vichy French.

Among the American leaders who direct or influence the conduct of the war, those who are military leaders will make decisions for military purposes only. Always their aim will be to destroy the enemy; to rescue American prisoners held by the enemy; to restore American territory, such as the Philippines, held by the enemy; to reduce the enemy to surrender in the least time with the least loss of American life.

Another group of our leaders have a strong concern with post-war policy and ideology. These include particularly Vice President HENRY A. WALLACE, with others influential in the administration.

As between the two groups of leaders and the two kinds of decisions, there can be no question which should prevail at this stage of the war. At a time when we have not won the war, and know the worst of it is still ahead, our decisions should be military.

MR. VANDENBERG. I also ask to have printed in the RECORD an article by Constantine Brown, entitled "Darlan Loyal Aiding United States Despite Sentiment Against Him in United Nations Capitals."

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

[From the Washington Evening Star of December 10, 1942]

DARLAN LOYALLY AIDING UNITED STATES DESPITE SENTIMENT AGAINST HIM IN UNITED NATIONS CAPITALS

(By Constantine Brown)

Admiral Jean Darlan went on record last week as stating that he intends to retire into private life as soon as the war is over, the Axis is defeated, and France is restored to her own people.

The French admiral, according to reports which have reached officials in Washington, feels that he will soon be too old to try and maintain a naval job, and has no ambition or desire to enter the political arena in his own country. Young men will have to take over the difficult reconstruction problems of post-war France.

In the meantime, however, despite the continuous attacks against him in Britain and to a certain extent in the United States, the admiral continues to collaborate most loyally with the American supreme command in Algeria and in Morocco. The skeptical and sometimes cynical French admiral has implicit confidence in the word given to the French people by President Roosevelt that the United Nations are only in temporary control of the French African empire, and will restore it to the French people as soon as the present emergency is over and the enemy is defeated.

Because he knows there is not a single example in history in which we have not kept our solemn pledges, he has used the prestige he enjoys with French Army, Navy, and civil officials to make things as easy as possible for American occupation forces.

HARMONY WITH DARLAN

Although we are now established with a substantial army in the area between Casablanca and Algiers, French support continues to be essential to the American high command. According to reports from North Africa, the collaboration between Admiral Darlan and his group of generals, admirals, and colonial officials and the American commander in chief, Lt. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, is most harmonious.

Admiral Darlan and his followers in some instances have delivered more than they have promised. At one time there was some doubt whether we could ask that the remaining French Fleet be sent actually to fight on our side. The protocol which was signed between General Eisenhower and Admiral Darlan provides for cooperation but it appears there is nothing definite about the French men-of-war actually battling for the Allies.

This matter is said to have been finally settled, and we may expect aid from a number of French men-of-war which proved in the battle for Casablanca that they are excellent fighters, and can help us tremendously in the Mediterranean.

It is true that the agreement between Admiral Darlan and General Eisenhower is only of a temporary nature since it has not received the official stamp from Washington.

PUZZLED OVER RETICENCE

Neither the American military men in Africa nor the French can quite understand why the United States Government continues its present reticence toward a man who has saved the lives of thousands of Americans and shortened so drastically the military operations in North Africa.

There is, of course, the feeling that political considerations not based purely on ideology are the actual reasons for continuance of anti-Darlan sentiment in the United Nations capitals.

Admiral Darlan, who is becoming less sensitive to the cold shoudering he is receiving from Washington, thought at one time that British political commitments given Gen. Charles de Gaulle were at the bottom of the whole trouble. He and the commander of the French forces in Africa, Gen. Henri Honore Giraud, made it known through indirect sources that although General de Gaulle's contribution to the Allied cause had been confined to the political and intelligence field, they were willing to accept his military organization as part of the National French Army in Africa.

It was pointed out that General de Gaulle, who is a junior general, would have to take a subordinate place in the military branch in which he excels, the armored forces.

It seems that the proposal has not been well received in London and received no consideration from the leader of the Fighting French.

American military men who judge the situation from a purely military point of view thought that Admiral Darlan's offer was equitable and logical.

There is still hope that the French may soon become united. General de Gaulle is expected in Washington in January, and will be received by President Roosevelt. It is possible that after his visit he may change his mind and decide to let by-gones be by-gones and accept a military position for which he has had the proper training.

OVERTIME PAY FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

Mr. MEAD. Mr. President, from the Committee on Civil Service, I report an original joint resolution (S. J. Res. 170) extending until April 30, 1943, the period for which overtime rates of compensation may be paid under the acts of June 28, 1940 (54 Stat. 676), October 21, 1940 (54 Stat. 1205), and June 3, 1941 (55 Stat. 241), and for other purposes, and I submit a report (No. 1847) thereon.

The joint resolution was read the first time by its title and the second time at length, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution extending the period for which overtime rates of compensation may be paid under certain acts," approved July 3, 1942, is amended by striking out "November 30, 1942," and inserting "April 30, 1943": *Provided*, That the authorization contained herein to pay overtime compensation to certain groups of employees is hereby extended, effective December 1, 1942, to all civilian employees in or under the United States Government, including Government-owned or controlled organizations (except employees in the legislative and judicial branches), and to those employees of the District of Columbia municipal government who occupy positions subject to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended: *Provided further*, That such extension shall not apply to (a) those whose wages are fixed on a daily or hourly basis and adjusted from time to time in accordance with prevailing rates by wage boards or similar administrative authority serving the same purpose, (b) elected officials, (c) heads of departments, independent establishments, and agencies, and (d) employees outside the continental limits of the United States, including Alaska, who are paid in accordance with local prevailing native wage rates for the area in which employed: *Provided further*, That overtime compensation authorized herein and under the act approved February 10, 1942 (Public Law No. 450, 77th Cong.), and section 4 of the act approved May 2, 1941 (Public Law No. 46, 77th Cong.), as amended, shall be payable only on that part of an employee's basic compensation not in excess of \$2,900 per annum, and each such employee shall be paid only such overtime compensation or portion thereof as will not cause his aggregate compensation to exceed a rate of \$5,000 per annum: *And provided further*, That officers or employees whose compensation is based on mileage, postal receipts, fees, piecework, or other than a time period basis or whose hours of duty are intermittent, irregular, or less than full time, substitute employees whose compensation is based upon a rate per hour or per day, and employees in or under the legislative and judicial branches, shall be paid additional compensation, in lieu of the overtime compensation authorized herein, amounting to 10 percent of so much of their earned basic compensation as is not in excess of a rate of \$2,900 per annum, and each such employee shall be paid only such additional compensation or portion thereof as will not cause his aggregate compensation to exceed a rate of \$5,000 per annum.

Sec. 2. Within 30 days after the enactment of this act the heads of departments and agencies in the executive branch, whose employees are affected by the provisions of this joint resolution, shall present to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget such information as he shall require for the purpose of

justifying the number of employees in their respective departments or agencies. If any such department or agency fails to present such information or if, in the opinion of the Director, the information so presented fails to disclose that the number of such employees in any department or agency is necessary to the proper and efficient exercise of its functions, the personnel of such department or agency shall be reduced, upon the order of the Director, by such number as the Director finds to be in excess of the minimum requirements of such department or agency. Upon the expiration of 30 days from the date of issuance of such order by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget the provisions of the first section of this joint resolution shall cease to be applicable to the employees of the agency affected by such order, unless and until the head thereof has certified to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget that such order has been complied with. The Civil Service Commission is authorized to transfer to other departments or agencies any employees released pursuant to this section, whose services are needed in and can be effectively utilized by such other departments or agencies.

Sec. 3. The provisions of the Saturday half-holiday law of March 3, 1931 (46 Stat. 1482; U. S. C., title 5, sec. 26 (a)), are hereby suspended for the period during which this joint resolution is in effect.

Sec. 4. This joint resolution shall take effect as of December 1, 1942, and shall terminate on April 30, 1943, or such earlier date as the Congress by concurrent resolution may prescribe.

Mr. MEAD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the joint resolution.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I believe I favor the general objectives of the joint resolution. There are many sides to the question, and there has been much discussion. A few days ago a hurried attempt was made to pass remedial legislation. I shall not object, but I desire a full explanation of the purposes of the joint resolution, and a statement as to whether it meets with the entire accord of the committee. I wish general discussion to be had before consenting to its immediate consideration.

Mr. MEAD. Mr. President, the minority leader has asked, and very properly, that I explain the purport of the joint resolution. Let me say that after the discussion of a few days ago the Committee on Civil Service went diligently to work. The distinguished chairman of the committee, whom I desire to compliment very highly, and who presided over our destinies for the last time, at least for awhile, was deeply concerned with the preparation of a measure which would receive the approval of the Senate. There were in attendance at the committee meetings the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BURTON], the Senator from Vermont [Mr. ARKEN], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER], whose seats are on the other side of the aisle, and the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from California [Mr. DOWNER], myself, and perhaps one or two other Senators whose seats are on this side of the aisle. We have reported a joint resolution which would be a temporary or stop-gap measure, so that in the next session there would be opportunity to go into all phases of the problem.

The resolution would terminate on April 30, 1943. It would apply to only

the lower-paid employees. We have recommended a \$2,900 ceiling in all cases, and no salary in excess of \$5,000 could be increased as a result of the operation of the provisions of the resolution.

By section A the provisions of the joint resolution which has just been outlined would be extended to Army and Navy employees until April 30, 1943.

Section B would extend the same provisions to other employees.

Section C would establish a ceiling so that an employee could receive time and a half pay for overtime only on \$2,900 of his salary, and so that under no circumstances could such overtime payments be made to an employee receiving over \$5,000.

Section D would grant a 10-percent bonus. In the committee we discussed the bonus provisions in the measure we previously reported which provided a 20-percent bonus to the lower-paid employees. We thought that by the provisions of the pending measure, because it is to be only temporary, we could cut that to 10 percent for employees who cannot qualify for the overtime pay provisions.

The joint resolution proposes to repeal for the duration the Saturday half-holiday law, so that the departments may organize their work-week on a longer or on a 6-day basis. Now they are prohibited from doing so because of the inhibition of the Saturday half-holiday law.

The joint resolution grants authority to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to require the reorganization of the departments of Government within the reasonable needs of personnel; and it gives the Civil Service Commission authority to transfer personnel from one agency to another, so that there will be no surplus personnel.

It is also provided that any agency which violates regulations prescribed by the resolution will have the overtime or the 10-percent bonus features denied to them and their employees.

Furthermore, the joint resolution provides that elected officials, the heads of bureaus and agencies, and others receiving higher salaries shall not receive the benefits accruing under the provisions of the measure.

The joint resolution would not extend to employees outside the limits of the continental United States. It would not extend to employees who now have their wages adjusted by wage boards or similar tribunals. It merely provides that employment conditions of Army and Navy workers shall be extended to other employees; and in cases in which the employees cannot be organized on an overtime pay allowance basis it provides a 10-percent bonus, and places a ceiling of \$2,900. The provision is that the first \$2,900 of the pay received by a man drawing \$3,000, for instance, is all that can be figured for either the 10-percent bonus or the time-and-a-half-pay provision.

As I have said, the joint resolution would repeal the Saturday half-holiday law, and would give the Director of the Bureau of the Budget and the heads of the Civil Service Commission plenary powers.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, let me inquire what the cost is estimated to be?

Mr. MEAD. It was estimated that the original measure would have cost \$390,000,000, but the joint resolution as reported cuts that—on the basis of a quick estimate—by at least one-third, considering the cost as applied to the Army and the Navy and the cost of the bonus. We cut the bonus to 10 percent; and by terminating the Saturday half holiday the employees are called upon to work a longer workweek, for which they will be compensated. With the longer workweek I should say that the estimated cost will be approximately \$260,000,000.

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

Mr. MEAD. I yield.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Would the resolution cover the entire civilian personnel of the Government?

Mr. MEAD. It would cover the entire personnel of the Government except those employees covered by wage boards and those who are under the Maritime Commission. The provisions as to the terms of their employment run a little longer, but eventually the resolution would cover all civil-service employees.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Then, if I happen to have the idea that a great many of the "mushroom" services are tremendously overstaffed and with a great many employees who should not be on the pay roll at all, am I to be asked to vote to increase the compensation of those whom I think the agencies should not have?

Mr. MEAD. The committee had that situation in mind. We accepted two amendments, one offered by the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER] and the other offered by the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], giving the agencies of Government in charge of personnel explicit authority to prevent the herding of employees or the accumulation of surplus employees, and providing authority to transfer employees, and to withhold overtime payments and bonus payments if the agencies do not follow instructions. So we went as deeply into the matter as we could. In addition, provision is made that employees receiving over \$5,000 a year and who now are receiving time and a half pay for overtime shall be denied that privilege; and we place a ceiling over all. The ceiling is \$2,900, and only on \$2,900 of an employee's pay can he receive the overtime or bonus payments.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I thank the Senator for his statement, and I hope the injunction he has written into the measure will not prove to be merely wishful thinking—which it seems to me is the probability.

Mr. MEAD. The measure is only temporary, at any rate; we shall go into the matter again in January.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield to me, let me ask what is the number of employees affected.

Mr. MEAD. Upward of 2,500,000.

Mr. McNARY. At a cost of \$250,000,000; is that correct?

Mr. MEAD. Approximately that—perhaps \$260,000,000.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I think it should be made clear that at least a mil-

lion of the employees who are doing mechanical work in the arsenals and navy yards have been receiving time and a half pay for overtime. The provision under which they have received such pay expired December 1.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I understand that hereafter any stenographer, let us say, in the Department of Labor who works over 40 hours a week and works 6 days will receive time and a half pay for all work done in excess of 40 hours; is that correct?

Mr. MEAD. That is correct.

Mr. TAFT. Would such a stenographer also receive the 10-percent bonus?

Mr. MEAD. No; if an employee received one benefit he would not receive the other. In the measure we specify those who are to receive a 10-percent increase. They are those who by reason of the fact that they are paid on a mileage-fee basis or on an intermittent-employment basis cannot well be covered by the provision for time and a half pay for overtime. There are many employees who do not receive either overtime pay or other compensation for extra hours worked; and if it is not found necessary to have them work over 40 hours a week, they will remain just where they are, so far as their pay is concerned.

Mr. TAFT. Let us consider an employee who has been working 40 hours a week, say, a stenographer. The joint resolution provides for the 6-day week; and if the employee worked for 48 hours, he or she would be paid time and a half for the 8 hours of extra work. That would be equivalent to about a one-third increase.

Mr. MEAD. No; a 21-percent increase. They would not be given really time and a half pay. They would be given time and a half pay on the basis of a 360-day year, whereas they work only a 260-day year; so the provision amounts approximately to only time and a quarter; it is not time and a half.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, let me ask the Senator from New York how the joint resolution would apply to postal employees.

Mr. MEAD. The postal employees will receive time and a half pay on the basis of a 360-day year. In reality, it is time and a quarter. However, the work of postal employees—rural-route mail carriers, railway mail clerks, and so forth—cannot be organized on a 6-day workweek basis; and such employees would receive the 10-percent bonus. The resolution would apply in either one way or the other.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Does the Senator believe that the resolution will meet with the approval of the Postal Service?

Mr. MEAD. I believe that the Postal Service will give its hearty approval to the resolution because it is only temporary and because it gives the employees something they do not now enjoy.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, let me ask the Senator whether the resolution would apply to the employees of the Senate and the House?

Mr. MEAD. It would apply to all legislative employees except those who might not come under the ceiling—\$2,900 or \$5,000.

Mr. McNARY. Yes.

Mr. MEAD. But to all the others it would apply. It is a measure for the relief of underpaid employees or employees in the lower categories of the legislative, judicial, and civil-service branches of the Federal Government.

Mr. McNARY. I am curious to know whether the measure would apply to all employees of the Senate and the House receiving less than \$2,900?

Mr. MEAD. It would apply to every one of them.

Mr. BURTON. Mr. President, the Senator from New York replied to the question of the Senator from Michigan indicating that the joint resolution would apply to all employees of the Federal Government. I understand that the Senator expects to offer a separate bill relating to employees of the District of Columbia; is that correct?

Mr. MEAD. That is correct. The Senator from Nevada is offering a measure which covers policemen and firemen.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield to me, I desire to ask him a question. I do not quite understand about the two ceilings—the \$2,900 and the \$5,000.

Mr. MEAD. If an employee receives \$5,000, he cannot receive either the overtime payments or the bonus because such payment would serve to make his wages total more than \$5,000. That is one ceiling. If an employee received \$4,000 annually, he could receive overtime or he could receive a bonus on \$2,900 of his salary, but not enough to make his total pay exceed \$5,000.

Mr. BARKLEY. In other words, those who are paid less than \$2,900 or those who are paid \$2,900 a year—

Mr. MEAD. There would be no other ceilings as to them.

Mr. BARKLEY. They would receive either the bonus or the overtime payments; is that correct?

Mr. MEAD. That is correct.

Mr. BARKLEY. Those whose pay ranges between \$2,900 and \$5,000—

Mr. MEAD. They could receive only such amount of the benefits as would not make their total pay exceed \$5,000.

Mr. BARKLEY. They would come under another category, but under either one or the other their pay would not exceed \$5,000; is that correct?

Mr. MEAD. That is correct.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, in view of the explanation and the debate which followed, I have no objection to the consideration of the joint resolution.

Mr. MALONEY. Mr. President, I should like to know on what basis the legislative employees are treated—whether on the basis of the 10-percent increase or time and a half pay for overtime.

Mr. MEAD. A 10-percent increase of their pay.

Mr. President, I ask for the consideration and passage of the joint resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution? The Chair hears none.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 170) extending until April 30, 1943, the period for which overtime rates of compensation may be

paid under the acts of June 28, 1940 (54 Stat. 676), October 21, 1940 (54 Stat. 1205), and June 3, 1941 (55 Stat. 241), and for other purposes.

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

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

Mr. BYRD subsequently said: Mr. President, for the information of those who read the RECORD I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD the report of the Committee on Civil Service on the Senate joint resolution which has just been agreed to.

There being no objection, the report (No. 1847) was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The Committee on Civil Service which has had under consideration the matter of overtime compensation for employees of the Federal Government reports favorably a joint resolution extending until April 30, 1943, the period for which overtime rates of compensation may be paid under the acts of June 28, 1940 (54 Stat. 676), October 21, 1940 (54 Stat. 1205), and June 3, 1941 (55 Stat. 241), and for other purposes, and recommends that the joint resolution do pass.

Since 1940, due to the national defense and war programs, a series of statutes has authorized the payment of additional compensation for overtime work performed by per annum employees in the War and Navy Departments. These statutes, as originally enacted, were effective only until June 30, 1942. However, such authorization was extended from time to time until November 30, 1942, when it was allowed to expire.

The employees covered by these statutes are, for the most part, engaged in vital war work and the committee has been advised that a failure to extend this authority to pay overtime compensation will result in substantial decreases in the incomes of such employees and, in turn, will create personnel problems which will have serious effects upon the war effort.

The committee also feels, however, that the present discriminatory practice of permitting the payment of overtime compensation only to certain groups should not be permitted to continue, and that all employees of the Government should be put on the same basis. It has not been possible, in the short space of time available, to arrive at an entirely satisfactory solution to the problem, and the joint resolution submitted by the committee is in the form of a temporary measure to be effective only until April 30, 1943. In the meantime the committee proposes to continue its study of the problems involved with a view to making additional recommendations for further adjustments early in the new Congress.

The joint resolution provides for the extension until April 30, 1943, of the laws authorizing the payment of overtime compensation to per annum employees in the War and Navy Departments, and for the extension of such authority to cover other employees of the Government. The joint resolution will not affect employees whose compensation is based upon hourly rates fixed and adjusted by wage boards or similar administrative wage-fixing authority, elected officials, heads of departments and agencies, and certain employees outside the continental limits of the United States who are paid at native wage rates prevailing in the areas in which they are employed.

The overtime compensation payable under the joint resolution would be computed at the rate of one and one-half times an em-

ployee's regular basic rate. For the purposes of such computation the basic rate for 1 day will be considered to be one three-hundred-and-sixtieth of so much of an employee's annual salary as does not exceed \$2,900 per annum. The joint resolution provides all overtime compensation authorized therein, including that payable to War and Navy Department employees under the statutes which are extended in the first section of the joint resolution, will be payable only on the first \$2,900 of an employee's salary, and no overtime compensation may be paid to an employee whose salary is \$5,000 or more, nor could any employee receive overtime compensation under the joint resolution in an amount which would cause his aggregate compensation to exceed \$5,000 per annum. The \$2,900 and \$5,000 ceilings are also made applicable to certain Maritime Commission and National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics employees who have been receiving overtime compensation under the acts of May 2, 1941, and February 10, 1942.

Provision is made for the payment of additional compensation to certain employees, the nature of whose work does not readily lend itself to an overtime pay program. Such additional compensation would amount to 10 percent of so much of an employee's salary as does not exceed a rate of \$2,900 per annum, and would be subject to the \$5,000 ceiling referred to in the preceding paragraph. Included in this category would be employees whose compensation is based on mileage, postal receipts, fees, piecework, or other than a time period basis or whose hours of duty are intermittent, irregular, or less than full time, substitute employees who are paid at hourly or daily rates, and employees in the legislative and judicial branches of the Government.

Under section 2, heads of executive departments and agencies must satisfy the Director of the Bureau of the Budget that the number of employees in their respective departments and agencies is necessary to the efficient functioning of such departments and agencies. If, in the opinion of the Director, any such department or agency has more than enough employees to fulfill its needs, he is authorized to order a reduction in its personnel. If any agency fails to comply with such order of the Director within 30 days after its issuance the employees of such department or agency may not be paid further additional compensation under this joint resolution until the Director receives a certification that the reduction order has been complied with. The Civil Service Commission is authorized to transfer employees released under this section to other departments or agencies in which their services are needed and can be effectively utilized.

Section 3 provides for suspension of the Saturday half-holiday law of March 3, 1931, which required the granting of compensatory time off for work in excess of 4 hours on Saturday. This provision will enable heads of departments and agencies to increase the workweek of their employees, thus enabling them to utilize their present personnel resources to the fullest extent.

The joint resolution would take effect as of December 1, 1942, and would continue in effect until April 30, 1943.

As was stated above, the committee is of the opinion that further study should be given to the matter of Government salary practices as soon as possible. It believes, however, that the enactment of this joint resolution as a temporary expedient will be a step in the right direction, that it will do a great deal toward improving the morale of employees in the lower salary brackets, and eliminating the present excessive rate of turnover in the Federal service which is attributable to a great extent to the inability of such employees to meet increased living costs.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD and appropriately referred two petitions and a telegram. The petitions are signed by several thousand persons, but I do not ask to have their names included in the RECORD.

Their cause is just and I have used my efforts to aid them. I am glad that the Civil Service Committee has reported a resolution that will temporarily relieve the situation, and I am pleased that no Senator has objected.

There being no objection, the petitions, without the names attached, and telegram were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

HON. BURNET R. MAYBANK,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: This is to bring to your attention a deplorable condition which we feel should and could be remedied.

As you know, the failure of the President to sign an extension to the temporary legislation covering the overtime pay of the Federal per annum employees has directly affected thousands of this Nation's workers.

Professional and clerical employees' wages are reduced to or below that of laborers working the same number of hours.

The standard of living remains at wartime levels, whereas the salaries of Federal employees are greatly reduced.

It is understood that a bill has been, or is to be, introduced which will adjust the wages of the above groups of employees. It is requested that your attention be given this matter.

It is imperative that immediate steps be taken to alleviate this situation as it is impossible to maintain an economic balance under the present conditions.

Information regarding what action has been taken on this matter would be appreciated.

NOVEMBER 30, 1942.

Senator B. R. MAYBANK,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Expiration of present overtime pay law reduces our income \$25 to \$40 per month and works severe hardship. Clerical employees in grades 1, 2, and 3, even with overtime pay, receive less than classified laborers cleaning and sweeping floors. Study of wage rates and classification pay rates show mechanics receive \$60 to \$90 a week while clerical employees average \$30 to \$50 a week. Mechanics are paid overtime for Sunday work but clerical force receive no overtime, but are given a weekday off. We have been compelled to depend on overtime pay to feed, clothe, and shelter our families, and meet additional obligations thrust upon us. Under present Executive orders we cannot even accept more remunerative positions elsewhere and must appeal to Congress to alleviate our condition. We therefore urge you to do everything possible to have pending legislation providing relief rushed through to enactment.

CHARLESTON, S. C., December 10, 1942.
BURNETT R. MAYBANK:

Overtime pay, Government employees expired December 1. Action is desired to relieve the present situation that now exists. Your earnest consideration of the present bill before the Senate is desired by several thousand of your constituents employed at this port before adjournment this session.

F. L. THOMPSON,
Lodge 729, American Federation
of Government Employees.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Calloway, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 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.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7171) for the relief of Mrs. J. C. Tommey.

ADDITIONAL REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAM—LUMBER AND FOREST PRODUCTS (PT. 14 OF REPT. NO. 480)

Mr. WALLGREN. Mr. President, by direction of the Special Committee Investigating the National Defense Program, I submit an interim report on lumber and forest products.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President—

Mr. WALLGREN. I yield to the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I ask for the regular order. I think the business of the Senate should proceed in the usual manner. When a Senator gets the floor he should follow through. I insist on the regular order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington has the floor and will proceed.

Mr. WALLGREN. Mr. President, this additional report of the Truman Committee discloses that according to best estimates the Nation faces an acute lumber shortage in 1943. The Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture estimates that 31,100,000 board feet will be required for military and essential civilian use in 1943. This is a minimum estimate and does not provide for unforeseen emergencies. The expected 1943 production will be only 29,000,000 board feet. Particularly, shortages will be felt in important types of lumber used in shipbuilding, pontoons, and heavy construction. However, the War Production Board is more optimistic than the Forest Service and believes that 1942 production schedules may be maintained next year.

The report emphasizes that in order to cushion the effect of the impending shortage the armed services must—

Simplify * * * specifications and adapt their standards to types or species of lumber most readily available and suitable to the purposes for which they are intended. This is of the utmost importance, as every effort should be made wherever possible to force the Army and Navy to relax specifications where it can be done without sacrificing a military advantage.

The committee report recommends that the War Production Board consider the establishment of a regional office in the Pacific Northwest region in addition to the regional office now located in San Francisco. This Northwest office should be headed by a competent administrator

familiar with lumber operations, and he should have sufficient power to carry out decisions effectively. The new regional administrator should seek the advice and counsel of all lumber operators as well as employees represented by both the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O.

The Truman report gives considerable attention to the Forest Products Service plan which was designed to stimulate production of necessary lumber products by providing loans and firm markets for small producers. The plan has been approved by the War Production Board and Department of Agriculture, and is awaiting final approval by the President. The committee found that consideration of this plan was unnecessarily delayed in the War Production Board. The plan was first submitted by the Forest Service in June 1942 and joint approval was not given until November 18, 1942. In this connection the committee concludes:

The committee believes that it is a serious mistake for any officials dealing with any part of the war program to fail to be frank and fair with other agencies of the Government having to do with the same situation. The committee believes that where differences between agencies exist each should make a full and complete disclosure to the other of the exact points on which they differ, and their reasons therefor, so that the points of difference can be reduced to a minimum and when so reduced can be presented to higher Government authorities for determination. Mr. Ben Alexander should be censured for having intentionally failed to follow such a policy. The action resulted in the unnecessary prolongation of a dispute between the Lumber Division of the War Production Board, of which he is the Chief, and the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture, to the detriment of the war effort.

The Truman report notes the action of the Canadian authorities in preventing the continuation of the pre-war practice of shipping American-owned logs from Crown grant lands in British Columbia to American mills in the Puget Sound region. This action on the part of the Canadian Government has had a serious effect upon the production of lumber in the Pacific Northwest which is vital to the war effort. The committee recommends that the War Production Board present the facts with respect to this situation to the Forest Products Subcommittee of the Materials Coordinating Committee of the United States and Canada and insists that appropriate action be taken to remedy this situation.

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

Mr. WALLGREN. I yield.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Am I to understand that the committee approved the so-called forest-products service plan, which was initiated by the United States Forest Service?

Mr. WALLGREN. The committee does not exactly approve the plan; it leaves it up to the experts, and cautions them that they should use the utmost care in trying to put that plan into effect.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I suppose the Senator, of course, is familiar with the protest of the 30 national and regional groups of producers and distributors of

lumber who are insisting that, in the guise of war relief, this is a plan for the regimenting and reorganization of the trade, and that the plan is untenable from their point of view? I assume the Senator is familiar with all those objections?

Mr. WALLGREN. I am, because I have had practically the same objections.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Does the Senator dismiss the objections as having no validity?

Mr. WALLGREN. No, so far as I am concerned I do not, but I believe that the committee feel that both the War Production Board and the Department of Agriculture can work out a plan. The committee do not approve of this particular plan as I understand.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I was under the impression that the Truman committee as such had disapproved this particular plan.

Mr. TRUMAN. Mr. President, the committee neither approved nor disapproved it, let me say to the able Senator from Michigan, for the simple reason that there is a tremendous prospective shortage of lumber, just as there is of steel and aluminum, and some means must be found to get the lumber. The War Production Board and the Forest Service have reached an agreement on a plan which they say will get the lumber. If it will get the lumber, that is what we want.

Mr. WALLGREN. I think every consideration ought to be given to the fact that most of the small mills which will be helped by this subsidy, if it may be so called, are producing a very small amount of lumber in the war program, and the type of lumber they are producing is not so greatly needed at the present time. It is true enough that many of the smaller mills do need some help. The manpower problem is one that is causing them more grief than possibly any other question.

Mr. VANDENBERG. It is my understanding that the objection on the part of the private operators is not to subsidizing the smaller operators. I understand that feature of the plan is approved. But the question that is raised in the communications that have come to me is that that project in its pending form is so broad in the authority which it extends to the Forest Service that—to quote from one of the protests—

If the Forest Service so decides, and to any extent that it wishes for which it can secure the funds, it may—

(a) Buy, build, lease or transfer, or operate mills and plants for the production of forest products—logs, lumber, pulp paper—even tannin extract.

(b) Produce, buy, store, and sell forest products.

(c) Subsidize "submarginal production" of forest products.

(d) Arrange for the requisitioning, commandeering, and allotting of privately owned timber and plants which are regarded by the Forest Service as not "satisfactory operations" or as "recalcitrant."

Which would indicate that the power might even be used for punitive purposes.

Am I to understand that the Truman committee is willing to leave wide open

the determination of the extension of that tremendous power to the Forest Service?

Mr. TRUMAN. Mr. President, I think the statement referred to by the Senator from Michigan somewhat exaggerates the powers which have been given to the Forest Service. The Forest Service plan gives the necessary power to increase the production of lumber to the point where there will not be a shortage. The President has not signed an Executive order. The committee did not go on record as approving the plan or disapproving it. The plan was approved by the War Production Board; it was approved by the Forest Service; and it is up to the President now to decide whether or not it should be put into effect. It is our opinion that some drastic step must be taken in order to get enough lumber to meet the prospective shortage next year.

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

Mr. VANDENBERG. If the Senator will permit me a moment further, I will conclude. I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point a brief memorandum of objections to the forest plan as submitted by Mr. M. L. Fleishel, chairman of the Lumber and Timber Products War Committee with headquarters in Washington. I do not vouch for the validity of his point of view; I know nothing about it; I am simply presenting it for what it may be worth.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to printing the memorandum in the RECORD?

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

OBJECTIONS TO PLAN FOR A GENERAL FOREST PRODUCTS PROGRAM OF UNITED STATES FOREST SERVICE

A. GENERAL OBJECTIONS

1. The provisions of the plan are indicative of a purpose to enable the Forest Service itself to engage in the production, purchase, storage, and sale of timber products rather than simply to facilitate the production and sale of such products for needed war uses by existing mills which already have ample capacity. We are, of course, aware of the long-standing desire of the Forest Service, first, itself to engage in logging and milling operations on the national forests, and second, more recently to establish a Federal control over local forest-cutting and forest-management practices. These are questions of long-time national policy. They are controversial and explosive issues. They have no connection with war production. They can wait and should wait.

2. These industries object to the effort of the Forest Service to secure in the guise of a war-production program a general authorization to go into the lumber business and to establish Federal forestry controls. If the Forest Service thinks that many small mills which otherwise would be producing war products are now unable to operate because of lack of financing and lack of knowledge of markets, and if it intends simply to facilitate such production through Commodity Credit Corporation loans and advances, and through market information, it should limit accordingly its request for additional authority. It should not be seeking these broad and ambiguous powers which mean, or appear to mean, that if the Forest Service so decides, and to any extent that it wishes for which it can secure the funds, it may:

(a) Buy, build, lease, or transfer, or operate mills and plants for the production of forest products—logs, lumber, pulp paper—even tannin extract.

(b) Produce, buy, store, and sell forest products.

(c) Subsidize "submarginal production" of forest products.

(d) Arrange for the requisitioning, commandeering, and allotting of privately owned timber and plants which are regarded by the Forest Service as not "satisfactory operations" or as "recalcitrant."

These involve fundamental interests going far beyond the claimed simple objectives of the Forest Products Service plan, to facilitate additional production of lumber for necessary war purposes.

B. SPECIFIC OBJECTIONS

1. Referring to the Plan for a General Forest Products Program as submitted to the Senate (Truman) committee on October 25, 1942, the following comments refer to specified provisions of the agreement between the Secretary of Agriculture and the Chairman of the War Production Board stated to have been signed on November 20, 1942, and included in the Senate committee hearings record.

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

Mr. WALLGREN. I yield to the Senator from Maine.

Mr. BREWSTER. I think it should be said in answer to the statement made by the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG], that the Executive order which is on the President's desk has not been submitted to the Truman committee. There was a general discussion of its scope. The Forestry Service originally proposed not only an allocation of \$100,000,000 for financing the production of lumber but also that it should have extended power over forest practices. It was the latter suggestion which aroused the most concern. It is our understanding that was eliminated from the plan as finally approved by the War Production Board and submitted to the President. It may well be that with the \$100,000,000 authorization there will be granted such powers as are pointed out in the memorandum to which the Senator has referred; but if the power is to be denied because it may be abused, then government must cease, as, I think, was stated here by the late Senator Walsh of Montana some years ago.

It may be that the Executive order will authorize the Forest Service to go to the extent mentioned, but I am very sure it is not contemplated. I think the contemplation is simply that the \$100,000,000 shall be used to produce lumber. Whether any who have ideas of social and economic revolution will use such powers for purposes beyond the contemplation of those who serve on the Truman committee, of course, is always open to question; but I think that the Truman committee was entirely warranted in not making a finding on a plan which was not before it in detail and which had been under discussion for 8 months between the Forest Service and the War Production Board. This delay was most unfortunate. Decision is the chief requisite in time of war. "Better one bad general than two good generals."

Mr. WALLGREN. Mr. President, I should like to read to the Senator from

Michigan from the report a statement which I think will cover his question. It is as follows:

The advantages which are expected to be gained by placing the plan in operation are important. It is expected to increase production by utilizing the capacity of small mills, now only partially used, through providing firm markets, credit facilities, equipment and material, and knowledge of Government procedure, and through making available labor, particularly agricultural labor, during the off season.

Another advantage cited for the plan is the stimulation of the production of increased quantities of cordwood to provide an important source of fuel, in at least some of the areas where the fuel shortage is expected to be most severe. This is particularly true of the New England area.

Both the War Production Board and the Department of Agriculture are now in agreement that the plan with modifications should be adopted and the committee believes that the determination of the desirability of such action should be left to the experts experienced in such matters, especially where, as here, the two agencies are in agreement.

However, the committee has received many complaints with respect to some of the provisions of the plan, and believes that the program, if improperly or carelessly carried out, which it is assumed will not be the case, could effect considerable damage. The expressed purpose of the plan is to supplement present production and stimulate increased production without bringing the Government into competition with industry or existing lumbering operations which are already producing satisfactory results. Great care should be taken to assure that this objective is met and that we do not, in the operation of the plan, destroy as much or more as we create.

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

Mr. WALLGREN. I yield to the Senator from Florida.

Mr. PEPPER. Florida is very vitally affected by the proposal of the Forestry Service which is under discussion, and the lumber industry of that State has been particularly articulate in the expression of its opposition to the proposed plan. Mr. Fleishel, whose letter the able Senator from Michigan has just put in the RECORD and referred to, is one of the principal lumbermen of this country and one of the most responsible. I gladly attest his reliability and his information. He is in the official position as the head of the lumber industry under the War Production Board which is noted in the letter, the details of which the able Senator from Michigan read.

I have been in Florida and I have talked to some of the lumber industry personally about this matter. Their feeling is that which was indicated by the able Senator from Michigan. It is also my feeling, that, insofar as this plan provides a way whereby the woodlot farmers, the small sawmill, the small citizen may more effectively help the war effort, I am for it; but, insofar as it proposes a re-vamping of the whole forestry system of the United States and to convey the power to take over any sawmill or lumber operation, whatever may be its size or efficiency, provided the administrative agency thinks it would be better if it were owned by the public than by its present owner, whether a corporation or company

or person, it grants authority to which I could not feel free to subscribe.

Mr. President, I do not mind saying that I have personally protested to the President, through Mr. Marvin McIntyre, against signing the report, and I hope the President will not sign it. I am pleased that the Truman committee, with its great prestige, has not recommended the signing of the report in question.

My recommendation to the President, if I may refer to it, was that the matter be restudied, reexamined, and whatever needed authority should be conveyed be provided, and excessive authority be deleted. The lumber industry takes the position that under the Smaller War Plants Corporation there is already in the Government power to help an industry which does not have the money to enable it to go into war production, to make such conversion, and the industry does not see why it is particularly necessary to set up another corporation or another authority to do what the Smaller War Plants Corporation is already authorized and has the money to do. The industry says furthermore that the Forest Service already has considerable authority with respect to forestry practices, and that it is not necessary to revamp the forestry plan by this particular procedure.

So I think the recommendation requires a reexamination, and to say the least, the stripping from the plan of the powers which I think the industry has a right to complain about, and the limiting of the authority conferred only to what may be necessary in furtherance of the war effort.

Mr. WALLGREN. Mr. President, I will say to the Senator from Florida that the testimony given before the committee indicated that the acute shortage at the present time is in the heavy dimension timbers, and not in such timber as is being supplied by the smaller mills.

Mr. PEPPER. If that is where the real shortage is, then probably that power which we thought may be simply an appendage may become the power the agencies are really trying to obtain, that is, to take some of the larger sawmills under control, on the theory that it would be better if they were owned by the public than by their present owners.

Mr. WALLGREN. It is the smaller mills, of course, that are furnishing the smaller dimension timber. It is my personal opinion that the plan should not go through.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Did the Senator from Washington just say that it was his personal opinion that the plan should not go through?

Mr. WALLGREN. That is my personal opinion.

Mr. VANDENBERG. That makes at least three of us then who feel that way.

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

Mr. WALLGREN. I yield.

Mr. ANDREWS. Does the Senator from Washington know whether the order has been signed, or is it still lying unsigned on the desk of the President?

Mr. WALLGREN. It is my understanding that it is on the desk of the

President, unsigned. It has been there for some time.

Mr. ANDREWS. Many of us have asked that it be not signed, and we hope its signing will be suspended until the matter can be gone into by the Senator's committee.

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

Mr. WALLGREN. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. I wish to express the same opinion the Senators from Florida have expressed. The people of South Carolina are quite upset about the proposed order, and on their behalf I protest against it. I entirely agree with the statement made by the junior Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER.]

ADJOURNMENT OF SEVENTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS SINE DIE

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I send to the desk a privileged resolution which I ask to have read and agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. TRUMAN in the chair). The concurrent resolution will be read.

The Chief Clerk read the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 41), as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the two Houses of Congress shall adjourn on Wednesday, the 16th day of December 1942, and that when they adjourn on said day they stand adjourned sine die.

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

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I have no objection to the concurrent resolution; indeed, I am in favor of its adoption.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the concurrent resolution?

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

AUTHORIZATION TO SIGN ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS AFTER THE ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I send to the desk another concurrent resolution, which I ask to have read and agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The concurrent resolution will be read.

The Chief Clerk read the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 42) as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That notwithstanding the adjournment of the second session of the Seventy-seventh Congress, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives be, and they are hereby, authorized to sign enrolled bills and joint resolutions duly passed by the two Houses which have been examined by the Committee on Enrolled Bills of each House and found truly enrolled.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the concurrent resolution?

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS ACT OF 1934

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate

consideration of House bill 7370, Calendar No. 1890.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I rise to announce at this time that in view of the concurrent resolution just adopted providing for sine die adjournment tomorrow, I think we should very carefully scrutinize the bills which we are asked to consider, and I shall object to consideration of any Senate bill, or any bill of controversial nature which must go to the House for its consideration. The able Senator from Montana has explained the general purposes of the bill to me, and I shall make an exception in the case of this bill, and not object to it.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, as I understand, the Senator from Oregon is not going to object?

Mr. McNARY. No. I stated I make an exception in this instance.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be read by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 7370) to authorize, during time of war, waiver of compliance with or modification or suspension of the operation of certain provisions of the Communications Act of 1934.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, the Navy is very anxious to have the bill passed. The House has passed the bill. It came to the Senate and was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce and was amended in that committee. The bill provides for relaxing some of the safety provisions contained in rules and regulations governing radio. These provisions are considered absolutely necessary in time of peace, but in time of war the Navy Department feels that if it were to permit the continuation of certain practices, and could not change them by rules and regulations, it would result in giving to the enemy information which the Department does not want the enemy to have.

I shall read three subsections of the Senate amendment of section 1 of the bill, as follows:

(1) Section 201 (b) of the act shall not be construed as permitting or requiring the furnishing of reports of the positions of ships by common carriers subject to provisions of this act; such reports may be furnished by such common carriers only pursuant to such rules and regulations as may be promulgated by the Secretary of the Navy;

(2) Section 306 shall not be construed to permit the transmission of communications or signals by a foreign ship when the same is within the jurisdiction of the United States except pursuant to such rules and regulations as may be promulgated by the Secretary of the Navy;

(3) Section 318 shall not be construed as preventing the emergency or temporary operation of the transmitting apparatus of radio stations for which licensed operators are required by international agreement or for safety purposes by any member of the armed forces of the United States, or upon aircraft by any person pursuant to direction of the military and naval authorities of the United States.

Mr. President, the changes provided are particularly important to the Navy at this time.

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

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I wish to request the able Senator from Maine [Mr. WHITE] to make a brief statement concerning the bill. He has given particular consideration to the matter.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, I shall be glad to have the Senator from Maine make a statement. I may add that when the bill came to the Interstate Commerce Committee the Senator from Maine, in consultation with officials of the Navy Department, worked out the provisions now contained in it. I may say that the safety provisions were originally written into the law almost entirely by the distinguished senior Senator from Maine.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I am glad to say a brief word of concurrence in all that the Senator from Montana has said, except as to my responsibility for the original provisions of law. The Senator has been most kind in his references to me. The bill as it came from the House was very general in its terms. It constituted a blanket authority to the President, or to whoever the President might name, to modify, or to waive, or to suspend provisions which have been written into our law designed to make for the safety of our ships and the safety of the personnel upon our ships, so far as radio communication might affect those matters. We in the committee felt it highly desirable that, instead of this general authority, there should be particular authority, and above all else we felt that the respects in which the provisions of law might be modified or suspended or amended should be set out in the committee amendment, and that is done.

I myself feel that it is highly necessary that the proposed legislation be passed. I should hate to take the responsibility for what might result from withholding of this authority from the Navy at this time.

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

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 7370) to authorize, during time of war, waiver of compliance with or modification or suspension of the operation of certain provisions of the Communications Act of 1934, which had been reported from the Committee on Interstate Commerce with an amendment on page 1, after line 6, to strike out:

(h) During the continuance of a war in which the United States is engaged, the President, or any agency or officer of the United States designated by him for such purpose, may, to such extent and in such manner and upon such terms as the President or such agency or officer may prescribe as necessary for the national security and defense, by order waive compliance with or modify or suspend the operation of, in whole or in part, the provisions of the last proviso of section 201 (b), the provisions of section 306, the provisions of clauses (1) and (2) of the first proviso of section 318, and the provisions of sections 321, 322, 323, 324, 351, 352, and 357 of this act. No such order shall continue in effect after a period ending not later than 6 months after the termination of such war

or such earlier date as the Congress by concurrent resolution may designate.

And to insert in lieu thereof the following:

(h) During the continuance of the war in which the United States is now engaged and for a period ending not later than 6 months after the termination of such war or such earlier date as the Congress by concurrent resolution may designate—

(1) Section 201 (b) of the act shall not be construed as permitting or requiring the furnishing of reports of the positions of ships by common carriers subject to provisions of this act; such reports may be furnished by such common carriers only pursuant to such rules and regulations as may be promulgated by the Secretary of the Navy;

(2) Section 306 shall not be construed to permit the transmission of communications or signals by a foreign ship when the same is within the jurisdiction of the United States except pursuant to such rules and regulations as may be promulgated by the Secretary of the Navy;

(3) Section 318 shall not be construed as preventing the emergency or temporary operation of the transmitting apparatus of radio stations for which licensed operators are required by international agreement or for safety purposes by any member of the armed forces of the United States, or upon aircraft by any person pursuant to direction of the military and naval authorities of the United States;

(4) Section 321 (b) shall not be construed as establishing any priority for distress messages over military message traffic determined by the Secretary of the Navy to require priority in transmission in the effective prosecution of the war;

(5) Intercommunication by radio stations in the mobile service as provided for in section 322 shall be conducted only in such manner and at such times as may be authorized by the Secretary of the Navy;

(6) Nothing contained in part II of title III of the act shall be construed as preventing the military and naval authorities of the United States from ordering the emergency movement of ships at such times and under such circumstances as they may deem necessary in the effective prosecution of the war.

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.

The title was amended so as to read: "An act to further insure the protection of vessels in wartime by amending the Communications Act of 1934, as amended."

CLARIFICATION OF MERCHANT MARINE LAWS

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. President, I move—and I should like to have the attention of the Senator from Oregon [Mr. McNARY]—that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 7424, to amend and clarify certain provisions of law relating to functions of the War Shipping Administration, and for other purposes. It is Calendar No. 1865. I heard what the Senator from Oregon said when consideration of a previous bill was asked. My regard for the Senator is such that I would not insist unduly on my motion if the Senator from Oregon feels that the proposed legis-

lation should go over to the next session, and therefore feels that he would be justified in objecting to the Senate considering it now. I will say to the Senator that the bill contains several amendments, and, therefore, it would have to go to the House for further consideration. It would not do to pass the bill without one of the amendments. There is some objection to another amendment which I shall be glad to move to strike out. There may be other objections to the bill. I am trying to be frank with the Senator from Oregon in saying that I wish to discharge my duty by moving that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the proposed legislation, and if the Senator objects I shall not insist upon the motion.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I am delighted at the courtesy shown me by the distinguished Senator from North Carolina. I discussed the matter with the Senator some weeks ago, and recently with the able Senator from Maryland [Mr. RADCLIFFE]. I thought at the time it was understood that the bill would go back to the Committee on Commerce, of which the Senator from North Carolina is chairman, and be considered early in the next session of the Congress. There is some opposition to the bill. As a member of the committee, I have received telegrams concerning the bill. In view of the fact that amendments to the bill must be considered by the House, it could not be passed by the House at this time. Personally, I think it should be returned to the Committee on Commerce for further consideration.

Mr. BAILEY. It is a House bill. It came to the Senate, and was referred to the Committee on Commerce. It was reported from the committee to the Senate, and then upon my motion was recommitted to the committee, and has now again been reported to the Senate.

Mr. McNARY. Yes, and it now contains language which would have to be considered by the House.

Mr. BAILEY. Yes. There is one amendment which would have to go to the House for its consideration.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I think that measure falls within the rule for my personal action, which I attempted to promulgate. The Senator from North Carolina places me in an embarrassing position by moving to take the bill up for consideration, which he has a right to do, and I have not control over that. If the Senator had asked unanimous consent for consideration of the bill I should have politely objected. I shall object if the Senator puts the matter in the form of a unanimous-consent request, because I know the bill cannot be passed by the House at this session. I think it should be further considered by the committee.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. President, I said I would not press my motion if the Senator from Oregon should object, and I think the Senator has objected. Now I take it the bill can go over. I dislike to delay.

Mr. McNARY. I do also.

Mr. BAILEY. But I am not prepared to say that delay would be fatal.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I regret the delay in many ways, but I think that by reason of delay better provisions will come out than are now contained in the bill. I shall cooperate with the able Senator from North Carolina to have early consideration of the measure on the floor, and I am sure we can get the assistance of our very distinguished majority leader to help us in January.

Mr. BAILEY. I would insist on my motion, Mr. President, but for the fact that the bill contains an amendment which must go to the House. I agree that the position taken by the Senator from Oregon is reasonable, and I have really no objection to the measure going over. So I shall withdraw the motion.

WARTIME HIGHWAY TRAFFIC PROGRAM

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. President, one of the most crucial problems confronting our country in these difficult wartimes is the maintenance of adequate transportation. It is now recognized that this can be done only if we keep in operation the great bulk of our 27,000,000 passenger cars and some 5,000,000 commercial vehicles, including busses. I believe that the sure way is for agencies of government to utilize to a greater degree the facilities and services of great national organizations which are ready and willing to help do the job. These organizations stand ready to increase their contribution to the war effort and our civilian life by developing public acceptance and public understanding of wartime problems and wartime restrictions.

Recently there has come to my attention the wartime highway traffic program, sponsored by 25 national organizations. It offers a pattern whereby every citizen can have an active part in the heroic struggle in which we are now engaged. It represents a fine example of the American way through the mobilization of millions of citizens behind objectives for the common good.

This wartime highway traffic program—a shift to war needs of peacetime activities based on experience in 5 years of practical application of methods for saving life and property—has been approved by the President of the United States; the Director of Defense Transportation, Joseph B. Eastman; the Rubber Director, William M. Jeffers; the Chairman of the Highway Traffic Advisory Committee to the War Department, Thomas H. MacDonald; the Chief of Transportation Corps, United States Army, Maj. Gen. Charles P. Gross; the Price Administrator, Leon Henderson; and the Chairman of the War Production Board, Donald M. Nelson.

The 25 national organizations supporting this program, through the Automotive Safety Foundation, recognize, first, that our highway transportation system must be stripped of all nonessentials and dedicated to winning the war, and, second, that essential highway transportation is a vital part of our Nation's war effort, and therefore pledge their whole-

hearted support to the conservation and efficient utilization of these facilities.

In view of our great interest in the traffic problem, including the safety aspects, at a time when we must conserve irreplaceable manpower and property, I commend the Wartime Highway Traffic Program to the Congress. I also ask unanimous consent to insert in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD as part of my remarks a brief summary of the objectives, method of achievement, the recommended program, and a list of the 25 sponsoring organizations.

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

WARTIME HIGHWAY TRAFFIC PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

1. Conservation of the current critical stock of vehicles, tires, and roadways.
2. Conservation of man-hours and manpower through accident prevention.
3. Most efficient use of roads and vehicles for essential transportation.

METHOD OF ACHIEVEMENT

1. Official agencies, Federal, State, and local, to coordinate and carry out entire program, each maintaining sufficient personnel to discharge its vital responsibility.
2. Cooperation of nongovernmental organizations to mobilize public participation and support.

RECOMMENDED PROGRAM

1. Legislative action:
 - A. Create, finance, and define authority of State traffic coordinating body.
 - B. Enact such provisions of uniform vehicle code and such supplementary regulations as are necessary to meet emergency conditions.
 - C. Eliminate arbitrary barriers to war traffic at State lines.
 - D. Create by statute authority for use of chemical tests for intoxication.
 - E. Appropriate adequate funds for police, highway, motor vehicle, and other essential war traffic agencies.
2. Motor-vehicle administration:
 - A. Collect and analyze accident records to uncover emergency traffic disruptions, and make the data available to proper officials for action.
 - B. Step up suspension and revocation of licenses of bad-record drivers to conserve war manpower.
 - C. Use driver examinations and reexaminations to meet war traffic needs.
 - D. Maintain bus and truck inventories for military and other emergency uses.
 - E. Inspect tires and vehicles to insure maximum use.
3. Police control:
 - A. Adapt traffic law enforcement to meet special needs of military and war-production areas.
 - B. Secure observance of rubber emergency speed limit.
 - C. Prevent vehicle overloading to conserve vehicles, tires, and highways.
 - D. Meet enforcement needs of black-out, dim-out, and other war hazards.
 - E. Develop cooperation of police and courts with military authorities on traffic violations by military personnel.
 - F. Cooperate in emergency law enforcement program with prosecutors, judges, and driver license departments.
4. Engineering:
 - A. Designate preferred and alternate routes to facilitate essential traffic.
 - B. Adapt signs, signals, and markers to war traffic needs.

- C. Construct essential access roads.
- D. Make minor construction improvements to increase efficiency and safety of war traffic roads.
- E. Maintain essential thoroughfares.
- F. Conduct surveys and prepare detailed plans for staggered working, shopping, and school hours.
- G. Increase mass transportation efficiency through rerouting, rescheduling, fewer stops, elimination of duplicate services.
5. Public participation:
 - A. Eliminate nonessential vehicle use.
 - B. Stagger working, shopping, and school hours to reduce peak-hour congestion on highways and public carriers.
 - C. Share cars, revise shopping habits, and adjust commercial vehicle operations to conserve tires, vehicles, and fuel.
 - D. Improve vehicle and tire maintenance.
 - E. Improve driving habits for conservation and safety.
 - F. Walk more and walk safely.
 - G. Reduce driving speeds for conservation. Observe rubber emergency speed limit.
 - H. Enlist children's cooperation in wartime traffic program.
6. Training:
 - A. Train Army, school bus, truck and bus, and emergency vehicle drivers to meet war traffic conditions.
 - B. Train high-school drivers for future military and essential civilian needs.
 - C. Train regular and replacement, auxiliary and military police in traffic control.
 - D. Train other essential war traffic personnel.

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATIONS

- American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators.
 American Association of State Highway Officials.
 American Automobile Association.
 American Federation of Labor.
 American Legion.
 American Mutual Alliance.
 American Transit Association.
 American Trucking Associations, Inc.
 Automotive Safety Foundation.
 Boy Scouts of America.
 Center for Safety Education.
 Congress of Industrial Organizations.
 Highway Education Board.
 Institute of Traffic Engineers.
 International Association of Chiefs of Police.
 Kiwanis International.
 National Association of Motor Bus Operators.
 National Congress of Parents and Teachers.
 National Conservation Bureau.
 National Farmers Union.
 National Grange.
 National Safety Council.
 Northwestern University.
 United States Junior Chamber of Commerce.
 Yale Bureau for Street Traffic Research.

ADJUSTMENT OF SALARIES OF METROPOLITAN POLICE FORCE, ETC.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 6386, Calendar No. 1526.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the bill by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 6386) to provide for an adjustment of salaries of the Metropolitan Police, the United States Park Police, the White House Police, and the members of the Fire Department of the District of Columbia, to

conform with the increased cost of living in the District of Columbia, and also to conform with wages paid in many cities of the Nation.

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

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

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I assume that the bill is a companion measure to the joint resolution passed today, which was sponsored by the able Senator from New York [Mr. MEAD], and has the same general purposes.

Mr. McCARRAN. It involves the same principle. The measure sponsored by the Senator from New York did not take into consideration the Fire or Police Departments of the District of Columbia. The employees, officers, and privates of the Police and Fire Departments of the District of Columbia have had no consideration given them in any bill which has been before the Congress up to the present time.

Mr. McNARY. Has the bill the unanimous approval of the Committee on the District of Columbia?

Mr. McCARRAN. It has the unanimous approval of the committee, and it has passed the House. I will state frankly to the able Senator from Oregon that it does not have the approval of the District Commissioners.

Mr. McNARY. Does that statement apply to all of the Commissioners?

Mr. McCARRAN. I cannot answer with regard to the unanimity of view. I only know that they reported adversely to my committee. I desire to clear the atmosphere for the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. McNARY. I appreciate the fairness of the able Senator from Nevada.

Mr. McCARRAN. However, the Committee on the District of Columbia were unanimous in reporting the bill favorably as it came over from the House.

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

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. Did the District Commissioners appear before the committee and make their position known to the committee?

Mr. McCARRAN. They not only appeared before the committee but also submitted a letter which dealt with the matter and set forth in detail the reasons for their opposition to the bill.

Mr. McNARY. Will the able Senator from Nevada state briefly their criticism in objecting to the bill?

Mr. McCARRAN. I shall be glad to do so. I believe it would be better and more frank if I should read the letter.

Mr. McNARY. Is it a question of inability to acquire the money without further taxation, or something of that kind?

Mr. McCARRAN. Speaking from memory, I will say that the Commissioners opposed it because they thought the increase would be too great a burden on the taxpayers of the District. However, let me say in response to that, as we said to the Commissioners when they appeared before the committee, that, from

the standpoint of fire hazard and the difficulty in retaining officers and men in the Police and Fire Departments, the employees of the District to whom reference has been made are carrying the greatest burden they have ever carried in all their history. The departments have been losing daily men who have gone into the military service and the better-paid activities of civil life. The Commissioners merely said that they did not believe an increase in salaries should be added as an additional burden on the taxpayers. That is the purport of their letter.

Mr. McNARY. In view of the statement of the able Senator from Nevada, I have no objection to the bill.

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

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. BURTON. When the Commissioners appeared before the committee my position was that the bill should not be passed in advance of legislation which would increase the pay of other Federal employees. I opposed the bill on that ground, feeling that if it were passed there would be a demand for an increase of \$300 a year for all the District employees as well as for all other Federal employees. However, in view of the steps which have now been taken to increase the pay of all employees of the Federal Government in amounts as high as \$290 a year, I believe that the proposed legislation is now justified and in line with proper treatment of other Federal employees.

Mr. McCARRAN. The Senator has accurately stated his own position. It was with that in mind that I held back this bill, awaiting action with respect to other Federal employees.

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

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. BYRD. Will the able Senator from Nevada state the percentage of increase in salaries which would result from the passage of the bill?

Mr. McCARRAN. The percentage varies with varying salaries. It would vary from about 8 percent to 10 or 10¼ percent, if I recall correctly, but the greatest increase would be only \$300 a year in any one salary.

Mr. BYRD. That would give a policeman with the rank of private a salary of \$2,000 a year?

Mr. McCARRAN. The bill would provide that from now on a newly employed private would start at a base salary of \$2,000 a year.

Mr. BYRD. And he would receive an annual increase of \$140 a year.

Mr. McCARRAN. Until he arrived at a yearly salary of \$2,400.

Mr. BYRD. And that would be the limit for a private.

Mr. McCARRAN. That would be the limit.

Mr. BYRD. He receives no overtime pay.

Mr. McCARRAN. He receives no overtime pay whatever. No employees of the Government of whom I have any knowledge are called upon to put in

more overtime than are the employees of the Fire Department and the Police Department of the District of Columbia. There is no such thing as time off for a fireman or a policeman in the District. He is always subject to call.

Mr. BYRD. Why did the District Commissioners oppose the bill? It seems to me that a salary of \$2,000 for a policeman is not unreasonable. Will the able Senator from Nevada read the particular part of the letter to which he has referred showing why the Commissioners opposed the increase in pay?

Mr. McCARRAN. I will read the entire letter. I think it clearly states the position of the Commissioners:

GOVERNMENT OF THE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
OFFICE OF THE BUDGET,
June 3, 1942.

Mr. R. F. CAMALIER,
Counsel, United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Replying to your request, the following statement is submitted for your information:

Prior to the act of March 4, 1923 (Public No. 516, 67th Cong.), usually referred to as the Classification Act of 1923, administrative employees of the District Government were paid in accordance with the prevailing practice at that time, namely, at statutory rates expressly provided in the annual appropriation acts.

With the institution of grades and salary schedules provided by the act mentioned above, appropriate grades were determined in accordance with the work performed, and the salaries fixed in conformity thereto.

Subsequently certain inequities in the salaries originally fixed by the act of March 4, 1923, were recognized and amendments followed at irregular intervals. The act of May 28, 1928 (Public No. 555, 70th Cong.), commonly called the Welch Act; the act of July 3, 1930 (Public No. 523, 71st Cong.), known as the Brookhart Act; and the act of August 1, 1941 (Public Law 200, 77th Cong.), and known as the Mead-Ramspeck Act, are the specific acts referred to. The last-named act did not make any salary adjustments in the wage scale; it was restricted to providing the machinery whereby administrative within-grade salary increases could be obtained by employees subject to the provisions of the Classification Act.

The attached table shows the grades encompassed and the salary ranges, minimum and maximum only, with the changes reflected as a result of the amendments mentioned above.

It is not remiss to mention the fact that in comparison with such employees in the District service as the police and firemen, as well as school teachers, who are compensated under different provisions, the administrative employees enjoy no automatic salary increase feature.

With the exception of those members of the uniformed forces who are sergeants or above, the initial salary rate is \$1,900 per annum, with an annual automatic increase of \$100 until the maximum of \$2,400 is attained. Sergeants, lieutenants, and captains in the police department receive compensation at the rate of \$2,750, \$3,050, and \$3,600 per annum, respectively. In the fire department sergeants, lieutenants, and captains are paid at the rate of \$2,600, \$2,840, and \$3,000 per annum, respectively. The basic pay of teachers in the elementary schools is \$1,400 per annum, with an annual automatic increase of \$100 until the maximum of \$2,200 is attained.

Teachers in the junior and senior high schools enjoy similar features at correspondingly higher rates. By virtue of provisions under the Teacher's Salary Act salary grades are established in higher levels which make it possible for a teacher meeting the requirements to attain a still greater compensation.

On the other hand, no such automatic provision exists for administrative employees to receive periodic increases. Even the liberalized provisions of the Mead-Ramspeck Act require the attainment of an appropriate efficiency rating and manifest a satisfactory working attitude plus the stipulated period of service before being eligible to obtain a within-grade increase. This act referred to did abolish a very serious barrier to such increases when the so-called "average salary rate of the grade" prohibition was removed thereby.

As a further evidence of the beneficial provisions now applicable to members of the uniformed forces, the following instances are cited for your information.

Policemen and firemen are entitled to the same annual-leave benefits as the administrative employees, but are entitled to unlimited sick leave which is restricted with respect to the latter.

The uniformed forces receive complete medical service for which no charge is made.

This group also is furnished with uniforms and supplemental equipment and further enjoys an annual allotment for replacements to worn and damaged uniforms.

Recognition has been accorded the hazardous nature of the calling by permitting supplemental increments or bonuses such as the following: \$120 per annum for motorcycle policemen, \$240 per annum for precinct detectives, and \$600 per annum for detective sergeants, the latter two items are in addition to the salary received as a private. In the Fire Department, a provision which makes possible the payment of an additional \$60 per annum to privates and sergeants exists. In brief, this situation permits the administrative officers of the Fire Department to select 10 percent of the privates and sergeants, respectively, who have rendered outstandingly efficient service during the year for this financial recognition. Such selection is made from the men highest on the promotion lists, and serves as an added incentive for excellent service.

At the present time a deduction of 3½ percent only is withheld from the salaries of members of the uniformed force, but they are permitted to retire on one-half pay. Administrative employees now by law will be required to increase their contribution to the retirement fund from 3½ percent to 5 percent of their salaries and the annuity computed on the basis of service with the rate established over a 5-year period of the highest earning capacity.

In addition to the foregoing, the widows and children of police and firemen are granted a pension of \$50 per month for the widows and \$10 per month for each child until the child reaches the age of 16. No such benefit inures to the families of administrative employees whether killed in line of duty or not.

The foregoing statements are intended to convey the thought that a more liberal policy with respect to salary and other employment features has been applied to school teachers and members of the uniformed forces of the District service than has been the case with respect to the administrative employees. This situation becomes immediately apparent when we examine the average salaries of these groups. The school teachers average approximately \$2,300 per annum, the uniformed force approximately \$2,350 per annum, while the administrative group only average approximately \$1,800 per annum. It is perhaps

significant that the uniformed group represents the highest paid group of employees in the District service.

Very sincerely yours,
WALTER L. FOWLER,
Budget Officer, District of Columbia.

Grade	Classification Act		Welch Act		Brookhart Act		Mead-Ramspeck Act
	From	To	From	To	From	To	
Prof.-1	Dol. 1,860	Dol. 2,400	Dol. 2,000	Dol. 2,500	Dol. 2,000	Dol. 2,600	\$100 steps.
	2,400	3,000	2,600	3,100	2,600	3,200	Do.
	3,000	3,600	3,200	3,700	3,200	3,800	Do.
2	3,800	5,000	3,800	4,400	3,800	4,600	\$200 steps.
	5,200	6,000	4,600	5,200	4,600	5,400	Do.
	6,000	7,500	5,600	6,400	5,600	6,400	Do.
3	7,500	8,000	6,500	7,500	6,500	7,500	\$250 steps.
	8,000	9,000	8,000	9,000	8,000	9,000	Do.
	9,000	1,260	1,020	1,320	1,020	1,380	\$60 steps.
SP-1	1,140	1,500	1,260	1,560	1,260	1,620	Do.
	1,320	1,680	1,440	1,740	1,440	1,800	Do.
	1,500	1,860	1,620	1,920	1,620	1,980	Do.
4	1,680	2,040	1,800	2,100	1,800	2,160	Do.
	1,860	2,400	2,000	2,500	2,000	2,600	\$100 steps.
	2,100	2,700	2,300	2,800	2,300	2,900	Do.
5	2,400	3,000	2,600	3,100	2,600	3,200	\$60 steps.
	1,140	1,500	1,260	1,560	1,260	1,620	Do.
	1,320	1,680	1,440	1,740	1,440	1,800	Do.
6	1,500	1,860	1,620	1,920	1,620	1,980	Do.
	1,800	2,400	2,000	2,500	2,000	2,600	\$100 steps.
	2,100	2,700	2,300	2,800	2,300	2,900	Do.
7	2,400	3,000	2,600	3,100	2,600	3,200	\$60 steps.
	1,140	1,500	1,260	1,560	1,260	1,620	Do.
	1,320	1,680	1,440	1,740	1,440	1,800	Do.
8	1,500	1,860	1,620	1,920	1,620	1,980	Do.
	1,800	2,400	2,000	2,500	2,000	2,600	\$100 steps.
	2,100	2,700	2,300	2,800	2,300	2,900	Do.
9	2,400	3,000	2,600	3,100	2,600	3,200	\$60 steps.
	1,140	1,500	1,260	1,560	1,260	1,620	Do.
	1,320	1,680	1,440	1,740	1,440	1,800	Do.
10	1,500	1,860	1,620	1,920	1,620	1,980	Do.
	1,800	2,400	2,000	2,500	2,000	2,600	\$100 steps.
	2,100	2,700	2,300	2,800	2,300	2,900	Do.
CU-1	2,400	3,000	2,600	3,100	2,600	3,200	\$60 steps.
	600	750	600	840	600	840	Do.
	750	1,140	1,080	1,380	1,080	1,380	Do.
2	900	1,260	1,200	1,500	1,200	1,500	Do.
	1,140	1,500	1,320	1,620	1,320	1,680	Do.
	1,320	1,680	1,500	1,800	1,500	1,860	Do.
3	1,500	1,860	1,680	1,980	1,680	2,040	Do.
	1,800	2,400	2,200	2,800	2,200	2,800	\$60 and \$100 steps.
	2,100	2,700	2,300	2,800	2,300	2,900	\$100 steps.
4	2,400	3,000	2,600	3,100	2,600	3,200	Do.

The Mead-Ramspeck Act provided no increased salary rates, but did abolish the \$500 salary steps previously existing in the higher bracket grades.

Mr. President, let me say now that I think the letter sets forth the gravamen of the complaint laid against the bill by the Commissioners. To that letter the Committee on the District of Columbia made reply by its unanimous statement that the members of the Police Department of the District of Columbia had received no pay increase of any kind since 1930, and that the increase involved in the bill was so small and so insignificant, being at most only \$300 a year—that it was justified on the basis of a normal and natural increase in pay for very responsible public officials.

Mr. BURTON. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield to me, I merely wish to inquire as to the teachers in the District of Columbia. I understand that neither the pending bill nor the pay resolution agreed to earlier in the day by the Senate provides for increasing their pay. Does the Senator from Nevada expect to make some provision for them either now or early in the next session?

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, as chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia, I fully intend to try to make provision for the teachers in the District of Columbia at the next session. If provision for increasing their pay—

justified as it would be—were to be added to the provisions already contained in the pending bill, the bill would be lost before it possibly could get through, because of the concurrent resolution which we agreed to earlier today.

The measure is a meritorious one. It is in keeping with the necessity of the times; the need for it is brought on by the unusual conditions of today. I hope the bill will have no opposition.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado in the chair). If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill H. R. 6386 was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

RULES FOR DISPLAY AND USE OF FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. McFARLAND. From the Committee on the Judiciary, I report favorably, with amendments, House Joint Resolution No. 359 and I submit a report (No. 1848) thereon. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the joint resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution will be stated by title, for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 359) to amend Public Law 623, Seventy-seventh Congress, entitled "Joint resolution to codify and emphasize existing rules and customs pertaining to the display and use of the flag of the United States of America."

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, on June 22, 1942, Public Law No. 623 was approved by the President. Its purpose was to provide an authoritative guide to civilians who desire to use the flag correctly. The pending joint resolution, as amended, would amend the law in a number of particulars, and carries out changes suggested by the House Committee on the Judiciary. After the resolution passed the House it came to the Senate and was referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee.

In the interest of clarity, the numerous amendments contained in the House bill have been annotated by striking out all after the enacting clause and dovetailing into the text of Public Law No. 623 the amendments as passed by the House, so that this resolution, when approved by the President and printed as a law on the subject of the code of the flag of the United States, will be printed in one pamphlet.

Mr. President, this is done in order that the law may be printed and distributed for the benefit of those who desire all the information. I ask unanimous consent that the joint resolution be considered at this time.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I understand the Senator is asking for immediate consideration of the joint resolution, with amendments; is that correct?

Mr. McFARLAND. That is correct. Let me say to the Senator from Oregon that the only amendment which is proposed is in the printing of the bill. It sets forth the whole law as amended;

and that is done merely in order that it may be printed as an entirety. No changes at all would be made in the law by following the process requested.

Mr. McNARY. No change is made in the substance of the act; is that correct?

Mr. McFARLAND. The substance of the act is changed to conform with House Joint Resolution No. 359.

Mr. McNARY. Would it require House action?

Mr. McFARLAND. It would require House action; yes.

Mr. McNARY. How is the Senator going to get that?

Mr. McFARLAND. It would require very simple House action. The Senate amendment does not make any change in the substance of the law. The amendment relates only to the matter which is set forth.

Mr. McNARY. That is what I desired to understand. No change or modification is now proposed in the act; is that correct?

Mr. McFARLAND. That is correct. Mr. McNARY. Under that statement, I have no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 359) to amend Public Law 623, Seventy-seventh Congress, entitled "Joint resolution to codify and emphasize existing rules and customs pertaining to the display and use of the flag of the United States of America," which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with amendments to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That Public Law No. 623, approved June 22, 1942, entitled "Joint resolution to codify and emphasize existing rules and customs pertaining to the display and use of the flag of the United States of America", be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

"That the following codification of existing rules and customs pertaining to the display and use of the flag of the United States of America be, and it is hereby, established for the use of such civilians or civilian groups or organizations as may not be required to conform with regulations promulgated by one or more executive departments of the Government of the United States.

"Sec. 2. (a) It is the universal custom to display the flag only from sunrise to sunset on buildings and on stationary flagstaffs in the open. However, the flag may be displayed at night upon special occasions when it is desired to produce a patriotic effect.

"(b) The flag should be hoisted briskly and lowered ceremoniously.

"(c) The flag should not be displayed on days when the weather is inclement.

"(d) The flag should be displayed on all days when the weather permits, especially on New Year's Day, January 1; Inauguration Day, January 20; Lincoln's Birthday, February 12; Washington's Birthday, February 22; Army Day, April 6; Easter Sunday (variable); Mother's Day, second Sunday in May; Memorial Day (half staff until noon), May 30; Flag Day, June 14; Independence Day, July 4; Labor Day, first Monday in September; Constitution Day, September 17; Columbus Day, October 12; Navy Day, October 27; Armistice Day, November 11; Thanksgiving Day, fourth Thursday in November; Christmas Day, December 25; such other days as may be proclaimed by the President of the United

States; the birthdays of States (dates of admission); and on State holidays.

"(e) The flag should be displayed daily weather permitting, on or near the main administration building of every public institution.

"(f) The flag should be displayed in or near every polling place on election days.

"(g) The flag should be displayed during school days in or near every schoolhouse.

"Sec. 3. That the flag, when carried in a procession with another flag or flags, should be either on the marching right; that is, the flag's own right, or, if there is a line of other flags, in front of the center of that line.

"(a) The flag should not be displayed on a float in a parade except from a staff, or as provided in subsection (1).

"(b) The flag should not be draped over the hood, top, sides, or back of a vehicle or of a railroad train or a boat. When the flag is displayed on a motorcar, the staff shall be fixed firmly to the chassis or clamped to the radiator cap.

"(c) No other flag or pennant should be placed above or, if on the same level, to the right of the flag of the United States of America, except during church services conducted by naval chaplains at sea, when the church pennant may be flown above the flag during church services for the personnel of the Navy.

"(d) The flag of the United States of America, when it is displayed with another flag against a wall from crossed staffs, should be on the right, the flag's own right, and its staff should be in front of the staff of the other flag.

"(e) The flag of the United States of America should be at the center and at the highest point of the group when a number of flags of States or localities or pennants of societies are grouped and displayed from staffs.

"(f) When flags of States, cities, or localities, or pennants of societies are flown on the same halyard with the flag of the United States, the latter should always be at the peak. When the flags are flown from adjacent staffs, the flag of the United States should be hoisted first and lowered last. No such flag or pennant may be placed above the flag of the United States or to the right of the flag of the United States.

"(g) When flags of two or more nations are displayed, they are to be flown from separate staffs of the same height. The flags should be of approximately equal size. International usage forbids the display of the flag of one nation above that of another nation in time of peace.

"(h) When the flag of the United States is displayed from a staff projecting horizontally or at an angle from the window sill, balcony, or front of a building, the union of the flag should be placed at the peak of the staff unless the flag is at half staff. When the flag is suspended over a sidewalk from a rope extending from a house to a pole at the edge of the sidewalk, the flag should be hoisted out, union first, from the building.

"(i) When the flag is displayed otherwise than by being flown from a staff, it should be displayed flat, whether indoors or out, or so suspended that its folds fall as free as though the flag were staffed.

"(j) When the flag is displayed over the middle of the street, it should be suspended vertically with the union to the north in an east and west street or to the east in a north and south street.

"(k) When used on a speaker's platform, the flag, if displayed flat, should be displayed above and behind the speaker. When displayed from a staff in a church or public auditorium, if it is displayed in the chancel of a church, or on the speaker's platform in a public auditorium, the flag should occupy the position of honor and be placed at the clergyman's or speaker's right as he faces the congregation or audience. Any other flag so

displayed in the chancel or on the platform should be placed at the clergyman's or speaker's left as he faces the congregation or audience. But when the flag is displayed from a staff in a church or public auditorium elsewhere than in the chancel or on the platform it shall be placed in the position of honor at the right of the congregation or audience as they face the chancel or platform. Any other flag so displayed should be placed on the left of the congregation or audience as they face the chancel or platform.

"(l) The flag should form a distinctive feature of the ceremony of unveiling a statue or monument, but it should never be used as the covering for the statue or monument.

"(m) The flag, when flown at half staff, should be first hoisted to the peak for an instant and then lowered to the half-staff position. The flag should be again raised to the peak before it is lowered for the day. By 'half-staff' is meant lowering the flag to one-half the distance between the top and bottom of the staff. Crepe streamers may be affixed to spear heads or flagstaffs in a parade only by order of the President of the United States.

"(n) When the flag is used to cover a casket it should be so placed that the union is at the head and over the left shoulder. The flag should not be lowered into the grave or allowed to touch the ground.

"Sec. 4. That no disrespect should be shown to the flag of the United States of America, the flag should not be dipped to any person or thing. Regimental colors, State flags, and organization or institutional flags are to be dipped as a mark of honor.

"(a) The flag should never be displayed with the union down save as a signal of dire distress.

"(b) The flag should never touch anything beneath it, such as the ground, the floor, water, or merchandise.

"(c) The flag should never be carried flat or horizontally, but always aloft and free.

"(d) The flag should never be used as drapery of any sort whatsoever, never festooned, drawn back, nor up, in folds, but always allowed to fall free. Bunting of blue, white, and red, always arranged with the blue above, the white in the middle, and the red below, should be used for covering a speaker's desk, draping the front of a platform, and for decoration in general.

"(e) The flag should never be fastened, displayed, used, or stored in such a manner as will permit it to be easily torn, soiled, or damaged in any way.

"(f) The flag should never be used as a covering for a ceiling.

"(g) The flag should never have placed upon it, nor on any part of it, nor attached to it any mark, insignia, letter, word, figure, design, picture, or drawing of any nature.

"(h) The flag should never be used as a receptacle for receiving, holding, carrying, or delivering anything.

"(i) The flag should never be used for advertising purposes in any manner whatsoever. It should not be embroidered on such articles as cushions or handkerchiefs and the like, printed or otherwise impressed on paper napkins or boxes or anything that is designed for temporary use and discard; or used as any portion of a costume or athletic uniform. Advertising signs should not be fastened to a staff or halyard from which the flag is flown.

"(j) The flag, when it is in such condition that it is no longer a fitting emblem for display, should be destroyed in a dignified way, preferably by burning.

"Sec. 5. That during the ceremony of hoisting or lowering the flag or when the flag is passing in a parade or in a review, all persons present should face the flag, stand at attention, and salute. Those present in uniform should render the military salute. When not in uniform, men should remove the headdress with the right hand holding

it at the left shoulder, the hand being over the heart. Men without hats should salute in the same manner. Aliens should stand at attention. Women should salute by placing the right hand over the heart. The salute to the flag in the moving column should be rendered at the moment the flag passes.

"Sec. 6. That when the national anthem is played and the flag is not displayed, all present should stand and face toward the music. Those in uniform should salute at the first note of the anthem, retaining this position until the last note. All others should stand at attention, men removing the headdress. When the flag is displayed, all present should face the flag and salute.

"Sec. 7. That the pledge of allegiance to the flag, 'I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation indivisible, with liberty and justice for all,' be rendered by standing with the right hand over the heart. However, civilians will always show full respect to the flag when the pledge is given by merely standing at attention, men removing the headdress. Persons in uniform shall render the military salute.

"Sec. 8. Any rule or custom pertaining to the display of the flag of the United States of America, set forth herein, may be altered, modified, or repealed, or additional rules with respect thereto may be prescribed, by the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, whenever he deems it to be appropriate or desirable; and any such alteration or additional rule shall be set forth in a proclamation."

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

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendment and third reading of the joint resolution.

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

The joint resolution was read the third time and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "Joint resolution to amend Public Law No. 623, approved June 22, 1942, entitled 'Joint resolution to codify and emphasize existing rules and customs pertaining to the display and use of the flag of the United States of America.'"

PREVENTION OF PRACTICES LEADING TO DENTAL DISORDERS

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1830, House bill 6730.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 6730) to protect the public health by the prevention of certain practices leading to dental disorders, and to prevent the circumvention of certain State or Territorial laws regulating the practice of dentistry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Minnesota for the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I wish to make a statement regarding the bill. If I correctly identify the bill, it is one to which I objected at the last call of the calendar. I did so at the request of an

absent Senator. At this time I understand that if the Senator at whose request I formerly objected were now present the objection would be withdrawn; so I have no objection to the present consideration of the bill.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 6730) to protect the public health by the prevention of certain practices leading to dental disorders; and to prevent the circumvention of certain State or Territorial laws regulating the practice of dentistry, which had been reported from the Committee on Interstate Commerce, with an amendment, on page 2, line 15, after the word "dentistry," to strike out the comma and the words "or any matter advertising or soliciting orders for any denture so constructed or so to be constructed."

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

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendment and the third reading of the bill.

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

The bill was read the third time and passed.

Mr. ANDREWS subsequently said: Mr. President, a few minutes ago the Senate passed House bill 6730 dealing with the subject of dentistry. I should like to have the statement I now make inserted in the RECORD following the passage of the bill, in order that the RECORD may show the basic reason why the bill was thought to be necessary under all the circumstances.

I read from the report of the committee:

The Committee on Interstate Commerce to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6730) to protect the public health by the prevention of certain practices leading to dental disorders; and to prevent the circumvention of certain State or territorial laws regulating the practice of dentistry, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments and recommended that the same be adopted.

Under existing law, the public policy of every State which has enacted health statutes described in the bill can be violated without remedy. Even where two or more States are side by side and all have passed such laws, a violator living in one State escapes the penalty of his deeds in the neighboring State. This bill proposes to stop such transactions by making it a Federal offense to do in interstate transactions what is prohibited in intrastate transactions. This bill does not change the rights or regulate the acts of any citizen which are confined to his own State. It does not impose a new Federal policy on any State.

Its aims is to prevent frustration or evasion of State public health laws.

PURCHASE OF STEVENS HOTEL BY WAR DEPARTMENT

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD a letter I have written to the Secretary of War, Hon. Henry L. Stimson, in which I asked for information with regard to the purchase by the

War Department of the Stevens Hotel at an announced price of \$6,000,000.

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

DECEMBER 15, 1942.

The Honorable HENRY L. STIMSON,
The Secretary of War.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: My attention has been called to the fact that the War Department has purchased the Stevens Hotel in Chicago at a cost of \$6,000,000.

For years this hotel has been in financial difficulty, and the president of the hotel corporation has announced that the purchase price of \$6,000,000 is regarded as being very satisfactory by the security holders.

What concerns me, however, is the disposition of property such as this after the war. Can it be the purpose of the War Department, or the Government itself, to engage in the hotel business?

My observation has been that the Federal Government has never operated successfully, from a financial standpoint, a single activity of this character. In the program of resettlement projects, vast losses have occurred, and even now the loss in the operation of these projects above the income is \$1,600,000 annually. The same condition will result after the war if the Government undertakes to operate hotels and similar activities.

It is difficult, and indeed it is rare, for the Government to sell land and other property it purchases.

It seems to me it would be far better to pay a rental for such properties, and you already have the power to commandeer properties of this nature on a rental basis rather than making direct purchase. In view of the loss in expenses, if operated, and the difficulties of disposing of such property after the war, it certainly appears to me that renting would be preferable.

We all recognize the need of subordinating every single activity to the needs of the Army and Navy at this time, but I do think that no step other than absolutely essential should be taken by the Government which will place the Government in private business after the conclusion of the war, or force liquidation on a very large scale of such properties.

I would thank you very much to give me an itemized statement of all purchases made by the War Department of hotels and buildings of similar character, giving the cost to the Government, the appraised value, and all other details.

Cordially yours,

HARRY F. BYRD.

NEW PARITY PRICE BASE—ARTICLE FROM THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD as a part of my remarks the leading editorial, entitled "New Parity Price Base," appearing in The Dallas Morning News of December 6, 1942.

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

NEW PARITY PRICE BASE

Widespread dissatisfaction over recent inadequate efforts of the Government to improve the farm situation doubtless motivated Thursday's action by the House of Representatives, directing the Department of Agriculture to set up new parity bases which will include the farmer's labor costs. Though the latter provision has the unalterable opposition of the President, the House action is logical in the light of steadily rising farm wages, accelerated by the decree a few days ago lifting the ceiling much above what farmers can afford to pay without compensating returns for what they sell. That there was not a

single dissenting vote in this effort to assure farmers a fair share in the national income is highly significant. Not even Leon Henderson's estimate, that the revised parity prices would raise the Nation's cost of living by more than \$3,000,000,000 a year, halted the House's determined surprise move.

It is now clearly seen that unless prompt relief comes to farmers the stepped-up food production program for 1943 may break down. Throughout the Corn Belt, the Cotton South, the Pacific coast, the ranch regions of the Southwest and West and the New England farming areas, press accounts of the slaughter of dairy cows, the dispersal of herds and the abandonment of farms apprise the country of dangerous dislocations within the farming industry.

Of course, the whole muddle traces back to failure in the very beginning of our war effort to keep within safe bounds industrial wages and rising food and other prices. Once these establish themselves at new highs there is nothing left but to permit farm products prices to climb proportionately. The outlook for the great army of middle-class taxpayers, who are neither benefiting from wage increases paid in war industries nor the enhanced expenditure by those whose money now comes easily, is anything but bright. It is they who will be called upon to absorb the rising costs of the farmer.

DEFERMENT OF FARM WORKERS

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point, as a part of my remarks, a letter sent to the secretaries of all local granges in the United States dealing with deferment of farm workers. The letter has been sent out by Fred Brenckman, Washington representative of the National Grange. It calls attention to the instructions sent to local draft boards by General Hershey, Director of Selective Service, under date of November 30.

A reading of Mr. Brenckman's letter analyzing the effect of Local Board Release No. 368 raises the point whether the intent of Congress in providing for deferment of essential farm workers from Army draft is being made effective by the Selective Service Director. The Brenckman analysis refers to the requirement of 16 war units for deferment as an essential for an agricultural worker.

For example, a farmer who handled a 100-acre farm consisting of 25 acres of hay and legumes, 15 acres of wheat, 15 acres of corn, 10 acres of oats, 5 acres of edible beans, 5 acres of Irish potatoes; who milked 6 cows, handled 20 hogs, 12 beef cattle, 30 sheep, and 100 chickens for egg production; who also looked after 3 horses and 25 acres of pasture and woodlot—for which he would get no credit on his 16 war units—would get 19 points, or a little more than necessary.

Mr. Brenckman notes that the man who "through his own personal and direct efforts" would be responsible for producing these acreages of crops, besides taking care of the livestock and poultry enumerated, certainly would earn his agricultural deferment. I am inclined to agree with Mr. Brenckman that comparatively few farm workers can qualify under the 16-point system worked out by the Department of Agriculture and

the Selective Service System. However, General Hershey has notified local boards that the 16 points are to be used as a standard, and not as a rigid yardstick, so it may work out in the interest of increased farm production.

I believe that local draft boards should keep in mind, however, that an experienced farm hand sent into the Army cannot be replaced by an inexperienced man—perhaps later drafted by the Director of Manpower—in the expectation that farm production will be increased. I ask that the letter from Mr. Brenckman be placed in the RECORD at this point.

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

THE NATIONAL GRANGE,

Washington, D. C., December 10, 1942.
To Grange Secretaries:

Under date of November 30, 1942, Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of the Selective Service System, sent new instructions to all draft boards regarding the classification of essential agricultural workers, covering an amendment to the Selective Service Act sponsored by Senator TYDINGS of Maryland. This amendment which was included in the teenage draft bill and approved by the President, provides for the deferment of every registrant found by a local board to be necessary to and regularly engaged in an agricultural occupation essential to the war effort, so long as he remains so engaged and until a satisfactory replacement can be obtained. It further provides that if any registrant leaves such occupation, the local board shall reclassify him so as to make him immediately available for military service; unless he first requests and obtains from his local board a determination that it is in the best interest of the war effort for him to leave such occupation for other work.

To serve as a guide to local boards in making their determinations, the Department of Agriculture prepared two tables of farm products, showing those essential to the war effort and those considered as not essential. Manpower requirements for the production of essential farm products are measured in terms of war units. The commodities most needed for war purposes receive the heaviest weighting, while those not so essential are given a correspondingly lower rating. Any registrant who through his own personal and direct efforts is responsible for the production of 16 war units of essential farm products may properly be considered as a person "necessary to and regularly engaged in an agricultural occupation or endeavor essential to the war effort." Such persons are to be placed in class II-C or III-C. Under these rules, seasonal or part-time farm workers are not entitled to deferred classification.

In issuing its instructions to the local boards, the Selective Service System said: "In considering whether a registrant who is producing farm commodities qualifies for classification in class II-C or III-C, local boards should employ the 16 units as a standard and not as a rigid yardstick." Those falling below the required standard, but who show some promise of being able to qualify, say in 6 months, may be deferred at the discretion of the board. It is not necessary that the registrant's work shall all be done on one particular farm.

As an illustration of how the plan might work on a 100-acre farm, and merely to illustrate how it would operate, the following will suffice:

100-acre farm

	Conversion factor	War units
25 acres hay and legumes.....	0.07	1.75
15 acres wheat.....	.05	.75
15 acres corn.....	.20	3.00
10 acres oats.....	.07	.70
5 acres dry edible beans.....	.20	1.00
5 acres Irish potatoes.....	.50	2.50
25 acres pasture and woodlot (no war credit)		
Livestock and poultry:		
6 milk cows.....	1.00	6.00
20 hogs.....	.05	1.00
12 beef cattle.....	.08	.96
30 sheep.....	.03	.90
3 horses.....	(1)	(1)
100 chickens (egg production).....	1.30	1.30
Total.....		19.86

¹ No war credit.

The man who "through his own personal and direct efforts" would be responsible for producing the acreage of crops listed above, besides taking care of the livestock and poultry enumerated, would be entitled to a credit of 19.86 war units, or 3.86 more units than necessary to secure deferred classification. From this it will be seen that those who get deferred classification as essential agricultural workers will have to earn it. It has been asked whether these rules will apply to registrants between the ages of 18 and 20. The answer is "Yes." No distinction is made between registrants in these age groups and other registrants of military age.

As you may have noticed in the newspapers, the President recently issued an order transferring the Selective Service System to the War Manpower Commission, headed by Paul V. McNutt, who is given sweeping new powers over the country's labor forces. In his first press conference following the issuance of the President's order, Mr. McNutt disclosed that he planned to place increased emphasis on occupational deferment and recognized the need of providing labor for essential agricultural work.

Fraternally yours,

FRED BRECKMAN,
Washington Representative.

CODIFICATION OF TRADE-MARK LEGISLATION

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, the subject of legislation on trade-marks has been before the House and Senate off and on for 3 or 4 years. On September 17, 1941, the Senate passed Senate bill 895. On June 25, 1942, the House Committee on Patents reported Senate bill 895 with numerous amendments; and the bill in amended form passed the House on September 24, 1942.

Because of the large number of House amendments—there were 420—the bill with the House amendments was referred by the Senate to the Senate Committee on Patents on October 2, 1942. A subcommittee consisting of the junior Senator from Florida, as chairman, the able senior Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS], and the able junior Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DANAHER] was appointed and hearings were held by the subcommittee on December 11, 1942. Subsequently, the Committee on Patents authorized the subcommittee to report to the Senate its recommendations with respect to the House amendments. Those recommendations I now should like to submit to the Senate; and Mr.

President, I move that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of Senate bill 895.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, my attention has been called to the bill. I hope the Senator will not insist on his motion that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill. A little while ago I stated that as to bills which are controversial in nature, such as the bill referred to by the Senator from Florida, it would not be fair at this late hour to insist on consideration, and that I would oppose their consideration, but that I would not oppose the consideration of House bills which may readily yield to treatment in the Senate.

The bill contains a number of amendments which I think have been rather hastily considered, but, more specifically, the hearings were closed, as I am informed, on the 7th of this month. Witnesses wanted to appear before the committee, but were denied the privilege because of the desire of some members of the committee—a very proper desire—to have the bill on the calendar. I understand some of the departments would like to appear and oppose some of the amendments to the bill, but have not had an opportunity to do so. I think the bill contains several hundred amendments.

Mr. PEPPER. It contains 420 amendments.

Mr. McNARY. Only 420. That is a great many more amendments than I have offered in 25 years' service in the Senate.

Mr. President, I hope the Senator will not insist on his motion. I will have to urge its deference. It will be only 3 weeks or such matter. There are people who are interested in this measure who have appealed to me as late as today and stated that they have not had an opportunity to present to the Senate committee their views on this bill. I do not believe the able Senator from Florida or any other Senator should insist upon bringing up a bill when it is violently opposed and one of his colleagues urges that the bill go over until the next session, which is only 3 weeks away.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I am entirely sensible of the sentiments expressed by the able Senator from Oregon. I wish to say that whatever I do in the matter is done purely as an agent of the committee and on behalf of the subcommittee of which I was chairman.

The difficulty, Mr. President, is that this bill is not originally before the Senate. It passed the Senate in 1941; it passed the House some considerable time ago, and came back to the Senate for concurrence or rejection or amendment to House amendments. There may have been, and I am willing to admit that there was, some unintentional delay on the part of the subcommittee, although the subcommittee was appointed only a short time ago. If this bill is not brought up and considered today, it will mean that it will be lost entirely for this Congress. The committee did not feel that it should take the responsibility of consenting that the bill be lost in spite of the fact that it has passed both Houses.

Mr. President, I will say that the bill provides that it shall not take effect until 1 year after it shall become a law. That provision in the bill had considerable influence upon the committee in suggesting that it might proceed to enactment, knowing that there would be a year after its passage and before it became effective during which those who had objections might present them to the Congress and have them considered.

So the able Senator from Oregon will, of course, recognize the distinction between attempting to bring up a bill which has not passed the House or the Senate and the situation in which the committee finds itself of not wanting to be responsible for a bill which has passed both Houses of Congress being defeated in this Congress and having to start all over again at the next session. We felt, therefore—

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President—

Mr. PEPPER. I shall yield in a moment. We felt that it was our duty to endeavor to have the amendments of the House concurred in by the Senate, with the exception of about four or five of the House amendments which we recommend be amended in accordance with the suggestions we propose to offer.

We did hear the pros and cons of this proposed legislation; we heard the several departments; the committee has had several meetings, and has given considerable consideration to the bill. In view of the fact that the able chairman of the House Patents Committee, Hon. FRIZZ G. LANHAM, of Texas, who is now on the floor, believes that the House will readily concur in the Senate amendments if the amendments were sent back to the House, we did not feel that we should take the responsibility of denying the Congress the opportunity of enacting a measure which both Houses have already passed.

I now yield to the Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I wanted to ask the Senator a question. Of course we face a practical situation which I think we must take into account. As I understand, it was a Senate bill which went to the House and some four-hundred-odd amendments were added by that body. It came back to the Senate with those amendments, and, instead of sending the bill to conference, the bill went back to the Committee on Patents of the Senate, and that committee amended some of the House amendments.

Mr. PEPPER. That is correct, but they are merely clarifying amendments, I will say to the able leader.

Mr. BARKLEY. I do not know, of course, to what extent any Member of the other body would object to concurring in Senate amendments to House amendments to a bill of this sort, but the Senator realizes that any one Member of that body can now prevent action on anything.

Mr. PEPPER. We are aware of that, I will say to the leader.

Mr. BARKLEY. I do not know much about its merits, especially the House amendments, but it is unfortunate that

this bill should not have been brought up and considered at a time when we were not packing our bags to go home.

Mr. PEPPER. I agree that it is a misfortune, Mr. President; I wish it had not been necessary to present the bill at this time; but, as I have said, the chairman of the House Patents Committee who sat with the subcommittee of the Senate committee which was hearing this bill, has informed us, in the last few minutes, that he feels the House would concur in the Senate amendments if the Senate would send the amendments to the House.

The able Senator from Illinois and the able Senator from Connecticut have considered this matter. I wish the Senator from Oregon might hear an expression from those Senators before adopting a final course.

Mr. McNARY. I shall be very happy to. The able Senator speaks with a depth of feeling, but I should like to have the bill go over. I want time to look into the measure. There is great opposition to it in its present form, and I do not think it is fair, at this late hour, to bring up a bill and move to make it the unfinished business when we have adopted a resolution to adjourn finally tomorrow. I suggest to the able Senator, who can dictate his course as he sees fit, that, as a matter of common courtesy, when a Senator wants time to look into a bill and has not had the time, in such circumstances a bill ordinarily goes over.

Mr. PEPPER. If it were my bill I should readily accede to the request, and if my colleagues who are members of the subcommittee think that is the course we should adopt, I shall readily and most cordially agree.

Mr. McNARY. I have been here some years, and the Senator cannot hide behind any pretext that this is not his bill. The Senator is in charge of the bill, and, in that position, has complete control of its destiny.

I may say that as a Senator I have always yielded when another Senator said he was not prepared to take up a bill. I am willing to assume such responsibility, and the Senator from Florida should do likewise.

Mr. GILLETTE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Florida yield to me?

Mr. PEPPER. I gladly yield to the Senator from Iowa.

Mr. GILLETTE. Mr. President, it was my intention to make a point of order against the motion the committee intends to present. I should like, as a preliminary, to ask the Senator from Florida if the amendatory matter which is now presented and which we are asked to adopt and send back to the House goes to the text of the bill in any shape or manner or whether it pertains entirely to one or more of the 420 amendments which the House adopted?

Mr. PEPPER. Exclusively to the House amendment, and it was carefully framed by Mr. Wood, the legislative counsel of the Senate.

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

Mr. PEPPER. I yield.

Mr. GILLETTE. I invite the Senator's attention to the proposed amendment 4, which reads as follows:

In addition to the change made by amendment numbered 420 on page 43 of the Senate bill, lines 3 and 4, strike out "and the application of such provision to other persons or circumstances."

That does not refer to an amendment of the House except by implication. That is additional matter to a specific section of the bill, and would seem to me to make it subject to a point of order.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President—

Mr. PEPPER. If the able Senator from Oregon will allow me a minute, let me say that I shall accede to his request.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I may say that I am not alone in opposition to this measure. There is very great opposition to the bill. Some memoranda have been sent to me by the departments. I do not think I am called upon to speak for the departments of the present administration; I am very glad to yield to the handsome Senator from Florida in the case of objections of this kind. However, certain Government departments were notified that the bill was to be considered on the 11th of December, 3 days ago. These were the Department of Justice, the Patent Office, the Federal Trade Commission and the Federal Food and Drug Administration. All of them oppose the bill in its present form, and their reasons for doing so are assigned. I am supplementing my remarks by saying that some of the members of the present administration holding offices of great importance do not like the bill in its present form. It is for that reason, as well as my own conviction, and because several other Senators have spoken to me about the matter, that I am asking the very able and courteous Senator from Florida to let the matter go over until we can all give it further study.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, first, I desire to respond to the remarks made by the able Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE]. As I said, these amendments were carefully drawn by Mr. Wood, the legislative counsel. If the able Senator from Iowa were a little more careful, and if he had further time to check the amendment, he would find it to be an amendment to a House amendment and not an amendment to the substance of the bill as at first glance he thought.

In the second place, in justification of the committee, let me say that the chairman of the House Patents Committee, who is now on the floor, appeared before the subcommittee and stated in the presence of the representatives of the various agencies that they had had the hearings for months, even years, in the House, and the agencies in question had never appeared to oppose the bill before the committees. It was I who initiated an inquiry of the various departments when I was appointed chairman of the subcommittee. They came, they were given hearings, and their views were presented, but the subcommittee did not happen to agree to all the suggestions the gentlemen made. It tried, however, to cover the points which they made in language which the subcommittee thought was adequate to meet

the situation. So we are very sorry if we did not literally agree with all our administrative friends, but, under the circumstances, we thought that the amendment offered by the subcommittee fairly met the situation.

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

Mr. PEPPER. I yield to the able Senator from Illinois.

Mr. LUCAS. Did we not, as a subcommittee, submit to the various agencies, save and except the Department of Justice or the Anti-Trust Division of the Department of Justice, the substance of the amendments which were agreed upon? In other words, every other departmental agency that was before the committee, and had any serious objections to this bill, had an opportunity to state its objections after we proposed a certain catch-all amendment, so to speak, to which each and every one agreed, with the exception of the Department of Justice.

Mr. PEPPER. That was my understanding.

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

Mr. PEPPER. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. As a member of the Patents Committee I regret exceedingly that we cannot go ahead with the bill. The 400 so-called amendments are merely technical or clarifying amendments, and have nothing to do with the substantive part of the bill. There are really only 5 amendments which, as I understand, are vital in any way. The amendments which the subcommittee proposed to the measure as it came from the House were accepted by everyone, including the members of the House committee who were present. In other words, here is a bill which was passed by the Senate a long time ago, and 2 years of hearings, contained in 3 volumes, have, so to speak, been available. If the departments did not make any objection to what was going on in the House, then it seems to me they were derelict in their duty. When they come here at the last moment and try to do what they could have done a long time ago, they convict themselves of negligence in the highest degree. I do not think they should prevent what seems to me to be constructive and fair legislation on the question of trade-marks.

So far as I am concerned, I should like to see the measure acted upon, and not be held up by a single objection made by the Antitrust Division.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, before I yield I wish the able Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DANAHER] would say just a word about this matter, since he has participated in the deliberations on the bill. Then I shall conclude.

Mr. DANAHER. I will say in response to the request of the Senator from Florida—and for the benefit of any Senators who may be interested—that hearings upon the bill proceeded through long and wearying hours over many weeks in 1941. I know that the departments could have appeared had they chosen to do so. I know that Mr. McNutt's department was represented. I remember that Mr. Kelly, chief counsel of the Food and Drug Ad-

ministration was recorded, and, in fact, the hearings will show a memorandum of his views. I mention such things only to have it understood that within the last few days there has come word to some of us that certain of the departments have sought to reserve to themselves the prerogative of ascertaining, and thereafter deciding, questions which up to now have been questions for the courts, and which under this bill would be left so. The genius of their particular thinking is that they should ascertain and decide, and thereafter bind people in the trade, with reference to the marks and the labels to be used on given articles and things of that sort. We had that view before us. We had it before us not only through the representatives of the departments who seek the powers, but we had it through conflicting viewpoints presented by various witnesses upon the hearings during the weeks the bill was under consideration.

There is in essence nothing new about the bill, Mr. President. It marks in its present stage the fruition of at least 4 years of labor on the part of the chairman of the House Committee on Patents, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM]. So far as the Senate is concerned, the amendments in the bill, as the bill has come back to us from the House, are substantially technical amendments in nature, excepting in three particulars: One has to do with what might be called the assignability of a patent or a trade-mark, another has to do with the status of incontestability, and the third revolves around the question of abandonment.

Insofar as the Senate committee was concerned, we had gone into all those matters fully in the first place. We accepted the view of the House insofar as the House had modified the original Senate language. But we all at times, Mr. President, had this one saving thought, which should not be forgotten in the light of the question that some of the departments seem now to raise. The effective date of this bill is not the date it is approved. It will be 1 year thereafter. If the bill is not passed at this session, everyone here should and will recognize that it lapses, and all the work that has been done on it has actually gone for nothing, except insofar as it has contributed to our general education, and, of course, we need that. It can be revived in the next session, it is true, and again we can have hearings, and again we can get as far as we have gotten now.

Mr. President, having delivered myself of the views which, it seems to me may, on their face, be in contravention of those held by my own distinguished leader, the Senator from Oregon [Mr. McNARY], let me say that any request he makes is a command to me. Whenever the question of senatorial courtesy is involved or, shall I call it, the comity between members of the committee and the leader, who is bound to represent the views of those of his colleagues who are absent, there is only one thing for us to do. It certainly was the fact that many Senators had represented to them that no controversial matters would come up. If, in fact, this is a controversial mat-

ter—and Senators have so represented to our leader—he is duty bound to present their views. No one can question that.

Let me say furthermore that so far as I am personally concerned, I feel that the rights of all parties were and can be protected. I have made this explanation of my own position on the matter at the request of the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER].

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, may I add a word, because of the statement made by the distinguished Senator from Connecticut? I appreciate his consideration and his courtesy. He is always very polite. It has been understood between some of us that we were going to try to adjourn during the week. I had passed the word about that no controversial bills would come up. The same thing was done by the majority leader. Yesterday two Senators asked me to protect them against consideration of this bill. In fact, I did not know that it was proposed to have the bill considered. I promised I would protect the Senators. I was told enough about the bill to make me think that I should give some personal consideration to it. I was also advised today that certain Government departments wanted further time. In fairness to all I ask that the bill go over for 3 weeks, and the first of the year I shall put no obstacle in the way of immediate and early consideration of the bill.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, there is not the slightest desire on the part of any member of the committee to act antagonistically to the wishes expressed by the able Senator from Oregon, and I certainly concur in his suggestion that the matter be deferred.

BILLS REPORTED FROM THE COMMITTEE ON TERRITORIES AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, from the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs, I report favorably House bill 7514, to authorize payment by the departments and agencies of the United States, notwithstanding section 89 of the act of April 30, 1900 (31 Stat. 141), for the use, during a limited period, of certain wharves of the Territory of Hawaii.

From the same committee I also report favorably House bill 7380, to authorize increases in wages for certain employees of the Alaska Railroad for services rendered from September 1, 1941, to December 31, 1941, inclusive, and submit a report (No. 1850) thereon.

I also report favorably House bill 5262, to provide for conveyance of lands to the town of Cordova, Alaska, and submit a report (No. 1849) thereon.

Mr. President, I send to the desk copies of the three bills, which are local in character, and after I have made a brief explanation of the bills I shall ask for their immediate consideration. One bill has to do with the use for a temporary period of time of some wharves in Honolulu. The second has to do with the cession of a piece of land in the town of Cordova, Alaska. The third has to do with the payment of increases in wages for certain employees of the Alaska Railroad in ac-

cordance with an agreement which the railroad employees made with the Government.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, my attention was distracted for a moment. I wish the Senator would restate the nature of the bills.

Mr. TYDINGS. I will restate what I said very briefly. Three House bills were referred to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs. They have been favorably reported to the Senate from that committee. One of them has to do with the use of some wharves in Honolulu, occasioned by the military necessities there. That use is of a temporary nature. Another has to do with the cession to the town of Cordova, in Alaska, of a piece of land which the Government owns, for use as a public park. The third has to do with increased pay for some employees on the Alaska Railroad, which is in accordance with an agreement made between the employees of the railroad and the Government. They are House bills. They have passed the House unanimously and are now favorably reported from the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs. The delegates from the Territories involved are anxious that these matters be legislated upon at this session of Congress. Let me say that if the measures are taken up I shall be glad to give further explanation of each or any one of the bills should any Senator desire.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, the only question I have is that some time ago I conferred with the majority leader with reference to bills which have recently been reported to the Senate, and are now on the calendar. I was advised by him that he was going to have a call of the calendar. I was advised that since those bills were on the calendar, although reported only Friday of last week, they would come up for consideration. Do not the bills to which the Senator from Maryland refers come in the same category?

Mr. TYDINGS. I will say that about one-half hour ago I went to the majority leader and explained the bills to him, and told him what my plan was, and he said he had no objection to it.

Mr. McCARRAN. I certainly have no objection.

INCREASE OF WAGES FOR CERTAIN EMPLOYEES OF THE ALASKA RAILROAD

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The title of the first bill will be stated for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 7380) to authorize increases in wages for certain employees of The Alaska Railroad for services rendered from September 1, 1941, to December 31, 1941, inclusive.

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

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

CONVEYANCE OF LANDS TO CORDOVA, ALASKA

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The title of the second bill will be read for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 5262) to provide for conveyance of lands to the town of Cordova, Alaska.

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

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

USE OF CERTAIN WHARVES BELONGING TO THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The title of the third bill will be stated for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 7514) to authorize payment by the departments and agencies of the United States, notwithstanding section 89 of the act of April 30, 1900 (31 Stat. 141), for the use, during a limited period, of certain wharves of the Territory of Hawaii.

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

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

AMENDMENT OF THE SABOTAGE ACT

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. President, House bill 7141, to amend the act of April 20, 1918, as amended, entitled "An act to punish the willful injury or destruction of war material, or of war premises or utilities used in connection with war material, and for other purposes," is now pending before the Committee on the Judiciary. I move that that committee be discharged from further consideration of the bill and that it be immediately considered. I wish to say that I have conferred with the distinguished Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DANAHY] about the bill, and he has consented to its immediate consideration. I have also conferred with the minority leader, the Senator from Oregon [Mr. McNARY], who has no objection. The purpose of the bill is to add three words to the present sabotage law. The report of the House committee shows that the purpose of the bill is to include within the definition of "war material," as used in the sabotage law, forest products and standing timber suitable therefor. Forage has also been included within the definition.

Mr. BARKLEY. What calendar number is the bill?

Mr. MURDOCK. It is not on the calendar. I was contacted yesterday by the Grazing Service, and they think it is very important, for the protection of our forests, that these three words be added to the law. I can see no objection whatever to consideration of the bill, and I hope none will be raised.

Mr. BARKLEY. Is there any amendment offered to the bill, or is it proposed to pass the House bill as it came to the Senate?

Mr. MURDOCK. The purpose is to pass the House bill as it came to the Senate.

Mr. BARKLEY. I shall not object, but I do not want this action to be regarded as a precedent, that a House bill can come over to the Senate and go to a committee and not even be acted on by the

committee, and then by unanimous consent be passed by the Senate, without a report having been made from the committee.

Mr. MURDOCK. I admit that the procedure is somewhat irregular, but if the bill is to be passed at this session this is the only opportunity we will have.

Mr. BARKLEY. I shall not object, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Utah [Mr. MURDOCK], that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration of the bill, and that the bill be immediately considered.

The motion was agreed to, and the bill (H. R. 7141) to amend the act of April 20, 1918, as amended, entitled "An act to punish the willful injury or destruction of war material, or of war premises or utilities used in connection with war material, and for other purposes", was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ASSIGNMENT OF CIRCUIT JUDGES TO TEMPORARY DUTY IN CIRCUITS OTHER THAN THEIR OWN—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. DANAHER submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 2655) entitled "An act 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," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its amendment.

JOSEPH C. O'MAHOONEY,
JOHN A. DANAHER,
TOM CONNALLY,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

HATTON W. SUMNERS,
FRANCIS E. WALTER,
U. S. GUYER,

Managers on the part of the House.

The report was agreed to.

THE CALENDAR

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of bills on the calendar to which there is no objection, beginning with Calendar No. 1884, at which point we ended consideration of bills at the last call of the calendar. There are only six such bills on the calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. TUNNELL in the chair). Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the clerk will proceed to state the measures on the calendar.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 7695) to aid in preventing inflation, to stabilize the rents of real property, and for other purposes, was announced as first in order.

Mr. BARKLEY. I ask that the bill be passed over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

EXCHANGE OF LANDS IN OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK, WASH.

The bill (H. R. 7191) to authorize the exchange of lands not in Federal ownership within the Olympic National Park, Wash., for national forest lands in the State of Washington was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

TRANSFER OF JURISDICTION OF A PORTION OF COLONIAL NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK, YORKTOWN, VA.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 5861) to authorize the transfer of jurisdiction of a portion of the Colonial National Historical Park, Yorktown, Va., from the Department of the Interior to the Department of the Navy, which had been reported from the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys with an amendment in section 2, on page 1, line 9, after "Sec. 2," to strike out—

In the event the Secretary of the Navy shall find that the property has become surplus to the needs of that Department, he is authorized to retransfer jurisdiction and control over the same to the Secretary of the Interior, in which event it shall again become a part of the Colonial National Historical Park.

And insert in lieu thereof the following:

The President of the United States is authorized by Executive order to retransfer jurisdiction over the property to the Secretary of the Interior upon his application when, in the judgment of the President, the property has become surplus to the needs of the Department of the Navy, in which event it again shall become a part of the Colonial National Historical Park.

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.

ADMINISTRATION OF GRAZING DISTRICTS

The bill (S. 2915) relating to the administration of grazing districts was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair lays before the Senate a bill coming over from the House of Representatives which deals with the same subject matter.

The bill (H. R. 7841) relating to the administration of grazing districts was read the first time by its title, and the second time at length, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior may require field employees of the Grazing Service to furnish horses and miscellaneous equipment necessary for the performance of their official work and may provide at Government expense forage, care, and housing for such animals and equipment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the House bill just laid before the Senate will be substituted for Senate bill 2915. Is there objection to the present consideration of House bill 7841?

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, Senate bill 2915 will be indefinitely postponed.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 6671) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire lands or interest in lands for the Geological Survey, which had been reported from the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys with an amendment, on page 1, after line 2, to strike out:

That the Secretary of the Interior may, on behalf of the United States and for the use by the Geological Survey in gaging streams, acquire such lands as may be necessary for such purpose by purchase or donation. For the same purpose the Secretary may obtain easements, licenses, rights-of-way, and leases limited to run for such a period of time or terms of years as may be required for the effective performance of the function of gaging streams.

And insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior may, on behalf of the United States and for use by the Geological Survey in gaging streams, acquire lands by purchase, condemnation, or donation, but not in excess of 10 acres for any one stream-gaging station. For the same purpose the Secretary may obtain easements, licenses, rights-of-way, and leases limited to run for such a period of time or term of years as may be required for the effective performance of the function of gaging streams: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed as affecting or intended to affect or to in any way interfere with the laws of any State or Territory relating to the control, appropriation, use, or distribution of water used in irrigation, or any vested right acquired thereunder, and the Secretary of the Interior, in carrying out the provisions of this act, shall proceed in conformity with such laws, and nothing in this act shall in any way affect any right of any State or of the Federal Government or of any landowner, appropriator, or user of water in, to, or from any interstate stream or the waters thereof.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, may I ask the able Senator in charge of the bill to direct his attention to page 2, in lines 8 to 12, inclusive? After the Department of the Interior is given the power to acquire lands by condemnation, purchase, or donation, there is the following proviso:

Provided, That nothing in this act shall be construed as affecting or intended to affect or to in any way interfere with the laws of any State or Territory relating to the control, appropriation, use, or distribution of water used in irrigation, or any vested right acquired thereunder—

It is nowhere stated in the proviso that nothing in the act shall be construed as affecting the rights of States in waterways other than for purposes of irrigation.

I take it, however, from the announced purpose of the bill that no powers over waterways are sought under the bill, other than for use by the Geological Survey in the gaging of streams. May I ask the able Senator from Nevada if I am correct in my assumption?

Mr. McCARRAN. The Senator is correct; and I should like to go a little fur-

ther. It was made clear to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys that there was no desire on the part of the Interior Department to acquire more than a right to use the land for the purpose of setting up structures for the gaging of streams. With that in mind, the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys amended the bill so that no right, either for irrigation or for any other purpose, could inure to the Interior Department of the Federal Government pursuant to acquisition of the right to use of the land merely for its work in gaging streams.

Mr. DANAHER. I thank the Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment reported by the committee.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The bill was read the third time and passed.

JOHN SWEENEY

The bill (S. 2881) for the relief of John Sweeney was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair lays before the Senate a bill coming over from the House of Representatives which deals with the same subject matter.

The bill (H. R. 7828) for the relief of John Sweeney was read the first time by its title and the second time at length, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That for the purposes of all laws of the United States and all regulations thereunder, John Sweeney, of Paris, Tenn., shall be deemed to be, and to have been since his birth, a citizen of the United States.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the bill just laid before the Senate will be substituted for Senate bill 2881. Is there objection to the present consideration of House bill 7828?

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, Senate bill 2881 will be indefinitely postponed.

That completes the calendar.

THE CITADEL—SOUTH CAROLINA MILITARY ACADEMY

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, on December 20, 1842, 100 years ago next Sunday, Gov. James H. Hammond, of South Carolina, signed an act of the general assembly creating the South Carolina Military Academy—The Citadel.

I believe it is particularly appropriate to address the Senate of the United States and speak on this great military college, not only because of its hundredth anniversary, but because today, with the world engulfed in a total war, graduates of The Citadel are to be found on every battle front where the Stars and Stripes proudly wave.

The genesis of this institution is of particular significance at this time, when our country is fighting for its very existence against external enemies and enemies within our gates.

In the early 1800's the State of South Carolina had two depositories of arms

and munitions, one in Charleston and one in Columbia, with companies of State troops guarding them. The duties of the soldiers were simple, but the expense of maintaining them was relatively high; so the farseeing Governor, John Peter Richardson, conceived the plan of replacing the soldiers with worthy young men, who, while guarding the arsenals and supplies, might receive an education otherwise beyond their reach. He developed his plan, which was presented to the legislature and accepted by them after some dispute.

On March 20, 1843, the two schools opened their doors to cadets. The Charleston unit, known as The Citadel Academy, received 20 young men on the opening day. The Arsenal Academy in Columbia received 16. Nearly all were State beneficiaries who, by doing responsible duty every day, learned their obligations and afterward how to perform them.

In the weeks following March 20, more cadets entered these new and unique institutions of learning. The Arsenal Academy in Columbia, at first coequal with The Citadel Academy in Charleston, shortly was made its fourth class. After a few years all the fourth classmen were trained at the Arsenal, and only the three upper classes were accommodated at The Citadel Academy, until necessity in the War between the States made it imperative to conduct first-year instruction at both schools.

On November 20, 1846, the first graduation took place.

Upon the secession of South Carolina on December 20, 1860, Governor Pickens ordered troops to Morris Island to bar the entry of ships into the harbor. Because of their superb training as artillerymen, a detachment of Citadel cadets was taken from the college and ordered to the fortifications to man a battery of four 24-pound cannon. When, on the morning of January 9, 1861, the United States supply ship *Star of the West* attempted to enter the harbor with reinforcements and supplies for Fort Sumter, the ship was fired upon by the cadet battery and driven off.

In the years that followed, Citadel cadets, as detachments, or as a company under their own officers, or with Arsenal cadets, forming the Battalion of State Cadets, participated as State troops in eight operations, as follows: *Star of the West*, January 9, 1861; Wappoo Cut, November 1861; James Island, June 1862; Charleston and vicinity, July to October 1863; James Island, June 1864; Tulifinny, December 1864; James Island, December 1864 to February 1865; Williamston, May 1865.

Thus, cadets of the South Carolina military institutions, as organized bodies, fired the first shot of the war and the last shot east of the Mississippi River. Seven cadets gave their lives, and many were wounded in those operations. Their gallant achievements will be commemorated on Thursday, December 18, 1942, by Gov. R. M. Jefferies, who at a regimental review will affix eight battle streamers to the regimental colors.

Both academies closed as a result of the war. Federal troops occupying The Citadel buildings almost up to the time of their relinquishment by the Federal Government in February 1882.

Of 240 graduates, through 1864, nearly 200 were officers in the Confederate armed forces, in grades from second lieutenant to major general. Of this number 43 gave their lives on the battlefields.

An intrepid group of 36 cadets left The Citadel after the second tour of field service in defense of Charleston, and formed a cavalry unit known as The Cadet Company, which was attached to the Sixth South Carolina Cavalry. This group rendered service marked by conspicuous gallantry throughout the war.

The record of the cadet corps of The Citadel and alumni, both graduates and nongraduates, in the War between the States, evidenced the fact that those men learned that, in the words of Robert E. Lee, "Duty is the sublimest word in the English language."

During the War between the States and the trying Reconstruction period which followed, The Citadel was closed of course. However, it again reopened under the able leadership of Col. John Thomas, the first honor graduate of the class of 1851. He brought back to the institution its ideals and achievements of the early nineteenth century.

Citadel graduates took full part in the Spanish-American War, the Philippine Insurrection, and in the Mexican border troubles. In World War No. 1, 316 of the 777 living graduates—and probably as large a percentage of nongraduates—since the War between the States took active part, in grades from colonel to private.

In the present conflict, of 2,660 living graduates, more than 1,500 are serving as officers, as are an estimated 2,200 ex-cadets. Four Citadel men, South Carolinians, occupy key positions in the war today—Brig. Gens. Harry K. Pickett, of Ridgeway, at Pearl Harbor commands the marines of the fourteenth district; James A. Lester, of Newberry, has a Field Artillery brigade in the Pacific area; Barnwell R. Legge, of Charleston, is military attaché in Berne, Switzerland; and John T. Kennedy, of Orangeburg, commands Fort Bragg, where men are being trained by the thousands for active service. Numerous Citadel men are in the Solomons; the chief of staff of the First Marine Division, on Guadalcanal, Col. W. C. James, of Summerton, is a 1916 graduate. Many others too numerous to mention have distinguished themselves on the battlefields in the present conflict.

The aim and object of The Citadel is to produce citizens of the finest type, citizens prepared, trained, and equipped to assume the responsibilities of citizenship as well as to enjoy its benefits; and its record in this and in every other national emergency since 1843 reveals its outstanding value to the State and the Nation. It is not organized for the prime purpose of training officers for the permanent armed forces—though many have made splendid records as such—but,

first of all, to make citizens ready to lead equally well in the pursuits of peace and of war. Two recent chiefs of branches in the Army were Citadel men—Maj. Gens. James B. Allison, Chief Signal Officer, and Edward Croft, Chief of Infantry. In the ministry, in engineering, in the law, in agriculture, in education, in medicine, in the business world, Citadel men have achieved distinction. Many of the leaders in civilian pursuits are included in the thousands who have responded to the call of their country and now are leaders in the armed forces.

Since 1931 The Citadel has undergone a remarkable transformation and development under the leadership of Gen. Charles Pelot Summerall. Following his retirement as Chief of Staff in November 1930, and his reaching the statutory age March 4, 1931, General Summerall, like the immortal Robert E. Lee, turned from active military service to the even greater task of educating young men. Under his able leadership, with his thorough knowledge of military matters, as well as his great administrative ability, The Citadel has expanded, and today is unexcelled by any military institution. The cadet corps this year numbered 1,967, reporting from 45 of the 48 States and from Mexico, Puerto Rico, and Cuba.

The faculty of 102 highly trained educators are teaching these young men in one or more of 11 fields of study.

The following code of the corps of cadets may well be commended to the youth of our land:

To revere God, love my country, and be loyal to The Citadel.

To be truthful, honest, and sincere in every act and purpose and to know that honorable failure is better than success by unfairness or cheating.

To perform every duty with fidelity and conscientiousness and to make duty my watchword.

To obey all orders and regulations of The Citadel and of proper authority.

To refrain from intoxicants, narcotics, licentiousness, profanity, vulgarity, disorder, and anything that might subject me to reproach or censure within and without the college.

To be diligent in my academic studies and in my military training.

To maintain my self-respect and self-control and to respect others.

To do nothing inconsistent with my status as a cadet and gentleman.

To take pride in my uniform and in the noble traditions of the college and never do anything that would bring discredit upon them.

To be courteous and gentlemanly in my department, bearing, and speech, and to exhibit good manners on all occasions.

To cultivate dignity, poise, affability, and a quiet, firm demeanor.

To make friends with refined, cultivated, and intellectual people.

To improve my mind by reading and participation in intellectual and cultural activities.

To keep my body healthy and strong by physical exercises and participation in many sports.

To be generous and helpful to others and to endeavor to restrain them from wrongdoing.

To face difficulties with courage and fortitude and not to complain or be discouraged.

To be worthy of the sacrifices of my parents, the generosity of the state, and the efforts of all who teach and all who admin-

ister the college in order that I might receive an education and to recognize my obligation to them.

To make the college better by reason of my being a cadet.

To resolve to carry its standards into my future career and to place right above gain and a reputation for integrity above power.

To remember always that the honor of being a "Citadel man" imposes upon me a corresponding obligation to live up to this code.

Mr. President, I conclude by stating that it is my hope that this distinguished South Carolina institution, located in my native city, will continue with even greater strength to develop young American manhood as it should be trained.

ERECTION OF MEMORIAL TO TWENTY-NINTH DIVISION, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, from the Committee on the Library, I report favorably Senate bill 233, and ask unanimous consent for its present consideration. The bill authorizes the erection of a monument in the District of Columbia. It carries no appropriation at all.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be reported by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 233) to provide for the erection of a suitable memorial to the Twenty-ninth Division, American Expeditionary Forces.

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

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to grant permission to the Twenty-ninth Division Association, American Expeditionary Forces, for the erection on public grounds of the United States in the District of Columbia, other than those of the Capitol, the Library of Congress, and the White House, of a suitable memorial in honor of the dead of the Twenty-ninth Division: *Provided,* That the site chosen and the design of the memorial shall have the approval of the National Commission of Fine Arts and that the United States shall be put to no expense in or by the erection of the said memorial: *Provided further,* That unless within 5 years from the date of approval of this legislation funds are made available in an amount which, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Interior, is sufficient to insure the completion of the memorial, including the preparation of the site and the erection of the pedestal, and the erection of the memorial is begun, the authorization hereby granted is revoked.

DATE OF MEETING OF FIRST SESSION OF SEVENTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I ask that House Joint Resolution 368 be laid before the Senate and presently considered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 368) fixing the date of meeting of the first session of the Seventy-eighth Congress, which was read the first time by its title and the second time at length, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the joint resolution entitled "Joint Resolution fixing the dates of

meeting of the second session of the Seventy-seventh Congress and of the first session of the Seventy-eighth Congress", approved January 2, 1942, is amended by striking out "Monday, January 4, 1943" and inserting in lieu thereof "Wednesday, January 6, 1943."

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, the joint resolution would merely change the date from the 4th of January, which is Monday, to the 6th of January, which is Wednesday. I ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

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

There being no objection, the joint resolution was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

NATIONAL POLICIES IN WAR AND PEACE

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, I beg your indulgence and that of my distinguished colleagues in order that I may make a few remarks on some of the matters of national importance which have been occupying my mind during my brief but thoroughly interesting and enjoyable period of service here with you. Were it not for the fact that I am serving only for what is known as the short term, plus the fact that it seems probable this Congress will soon stand adjourned, I would long postpone these remarks out of deference to both custom and my own inclinations. Under the circumstances, I sincerely trust that they may not seem untimely.

One can do but little at best during the limited period afforded by the short term. However, I desire to add my voice to those of others on a few of the trends of our Federal Government in this crucial time. What I have to say has not been formulated simply in the time since I had the privilege of taking the oath of office here on November 18. It is based upon a deep interest in, and constant study of, government all during my adult life. It is grounded in the viewpoint not only of a United States Senator, but of an interested citizen, long a student of and participant in governmental affairs and administration, who is now privileged to address you as a colleague.

Mr. President, I am from a great agricultural State. I was born and reared in a farming community, and my hands have blistered from gripping the handles of a plow; my arms have shocked bundles of yellow grain; my fingers have drawn the milk from a placid cow. Thus I trust the Senate will understand if I speak with considerable feeling about the present farm picture.

I cannot escape the conclusion that production and not price must be the keystone of our thinking in regard to agriculture. Butter, milk, meat, and grain are every bit as essential to our boys on the fighting fronts as bullets, guns, planes, ships, and tanks. It is essential that we supply our allies with such foods as they cannot raise themselves or procure from other sources, and such as they cannot do without. It is vital that we continue to supply essential food to civilians, though there is not one of us unwilling to sacrifice here on the home front rather than have our fighting men deprived of the food they need.

The exigencies of war have multiplied demands for most essential foods, and our farmers are being called upon to strain production to the limit. I believe our food supply situation is serious, and will be threatening to the danger point in 1943 unless certain changes are made in present policies.

In order, then, to assure sufficient agricultural products for the war fronts and the home front, we must base our program on production, not price. The farmer is handicapped by a manpower problem which we hope is at last on its way to solution through recent directives. He is handicapped by shortages of equipment. With all his handicaps, and with industry offering the attraction of higher wages to both his farm helpers and himself, we must not impose upon the already strained production picture a farm-price program based only on factors of price control.

Higher prices are needed to stimulate farm production and to keep both farmers and farm laborers on the farms. Opponents of that proposal would have you believe that to allow higher farm prices would unduly penalize the civilian population. I am certain that the rest of us will gladly pay more for our food and be assured of getting food, than not to have it at all. That is from a purely selfish standpoint. But I think also that from an altruistic point of view the great majority of people realize that the farmer has worked longer hours for less money than any single large segment of our population.

As an example of some of the horrible confusion emanating from Washington today, let it be noted that Manpower Administrator McNutt recently said that farmers would have to compete with industry for labor supply. Other voices in Government say that farm-labor costs shall not be included in the ceiling price on farm products. Still others say that the price of farm products shall not advance. Yet, with industrial wages many times higher than the wage which the farmer is now able to pay, with a ceiling on the prices of farm products, by just what legerdemain can the farmer compete with industry in enticing labor into the fields? Perhaps some of our starry-eyed theorists in swivel chairs have been deluded by a belief that the lure of fresh air and the scent of new-mown hay will suffice to attract men to the plow and the pitchfork, despite the promise of a better stuffed pocketbook at the factory. Someone needs to bring order out of this chaos.

Some of the opponents of higher farm prices admit that the farmer has not had a fair deal in the past, but say that in the best interests of the Nation he must wait a while longer for what he has coming to him simply because if we allow his prices to rise we will have disastrous inflation. They say control of all prices is necessary to prevent an overall inflation, and that while the farmer was caught with relatively low prices in relation to the cost of things he must buy, that is his tough luck and he must accept the situation in the interests of the Nation.

That argument might appeal to me if I believed the results these men predict would really occur. But there cannot be a real inflation in the United States. The foundation for a real inflation does not exist in this country. Germany, some years ago, experienced real inflation, disastrous inflation, the kind of inflation these men fear. But there the basis for inflation did exist. First, there was a flight of capital and intrinsic valuables from the country. Obviously that cannot happen here under present-day conditions. Capital has nowhere to go. Second, there was a stepping up of currency issued without proper backing—the creation of printing-press money.

Wealth is not leaving this country. I repeat there is no place for it to go. The only wealth we are losing is such of our natural resources as are or will be irretrievably gone through destruction in the war itself.

No war in history has been fought without rising prices, particularly on products of the land, except under a controlled economy such as exists in Germany today.

Rising prices on farm products are definitely necessary, if we are ultimately to retire our national debt and to allow our citizens to pay the tremendous tax load.

I do not advocate that all price control be scrapped. Certain prices can certainly get out of line without proper control. In that connection, we must bear in mind the disastrous results which occurred during and after the last war, when certain farm prices rose to the point where unwarranted speculation in farm lands, with highly inflated prices for farm acreage, was encouraged. But I definitely feel that an over-all control on the prices of farm products is inadvisable and may be disastrous. Where there are shortages only increased prices can encourage and accomplish maximum production. Our farmers will patriotically produce to the fullest extent of their land, time, and ability; but they must be compensated for that production to cover their costs and a profit commensurate with that received by industry and industrial labor.

Increased farm prices will be reflected in additional earnings first to the farmer. His additional earnings will accrue in turn to the benefit of the small townspeople and through them on to the cities where their needs are initially supplied. The added food cost to the ultimate consumer will be insignificant compared to the benefits to the country as a whole.

Mr. President, I am none the less concerned about the future of small business in this country. Small business constitutes a very substantial section of our national backbone. It is being strained to a danger point today. The trend of our war-production program, through the necessarily curtailed production of civilian goods requiring strategic materials and through concentrated production of the materials of war in the hands of a relatively few large manufacturers, is toward freezing out small business, whether manufacturing,

wholesaling, or retailing, and toward consolidating and expanding the strangle hold of huge enterprise.

Some of this cannot be avoided, but what I greatly fear is that the effects on small business are not being confined to the period of the war but will be felt for all time to come. I do not believe that sufficient effort has been expended thus far by Government to protect small business. I urge with all the emphasis at my command that the Congress and the administrative agencies of the Federal Government pay prompt attention to this problem and do all in their power to guarantee the security and continuation of small business enterprises throughout the country during and following the war.

Mr. President, we need more capitalists in this country today. By "capitalists" I do not mean men with huge fortunes, controlling gigantic companies. By "capitalists" I mean particularly the small machine shop, the country flour mill, the little shoe factory, the independent canning plant, and all the other small enterprises spread over both hamlet and metropolis throughout our broad land.

Such capitalists constitute the very bedrock of our national security and soundness. Some efforts to aid small business have been made by Government, and the problem is even now receiving the careful attention of congressional committees, but more action in spreading war-production work to small business is imperative. Furthermore, in connection with tax legislation greater consideration must be given to allowing the accumulation of sufficient reserves by all corporate enterprises so that after the war they may finance themselves over whatever slack period we may encounter, and over the period of reconversion to civilian production.

To "soak" these corporations, under the guise of wartime financial requirements of the Government, beyond the point of their own security, is shortsightedness. It amounts to killing the goose that lays the golden eggs. If this trend is allowed to continue, it will result eventually in less revenue for the Government itself, disaster for the companies affected, and for all the millions of owners of equities in them, and for their employees. It will adversely affect the economy of the entire Nation.

We cannot maintain normalcy in war. Much sacrifice is necessary—much readjustment because of war needs and war shortages. Corporations, as well as individuals, can be expected to bear a larger proportionate share of the financial burden. But I do not think our efforts to maintain small business have been effective up to the present time, and I want to add my voice to that of many others who have called attention to the need for allowing sufficient corporate financial reserves to tide them over in the conversion and possible depression period following this war.

Mr. President, the manner in which it has been sought to place a maximum limitation on salaries and wages should be alarming to every American, regardless of his particular earnings, who believes

in individual initiative and the continuation of the free-enterprise system.

We are all agreed, I am sure, that abnormal profit must not be allowed to accrue to anyone as a result of this war. We believe in equality of sacrifice as nearly as that can be accomplished. We believe in contribution to the tremendous burden of the war effort in conformity with the principle of ability to pay.

None of us believes that tremendous incomes should be permitted in wartime. Beyond what is a fair and just proportion to compensate for services, to maintain past commitments and obligations, and to provide for necessary expenses, incomes should be devoted during the war to the war effort.

We have excellent machinery for the limitation of incomes. That machinery is taxation. With varying degrees of success, through the years, we have attempted to apply taxation in accordance with ability to pay. On all incomes—and especially higher incomes—we can now apply it much tighter. We are doing so.

But not long ago the President, by Executive order, later supplemented by directives of the Board of Economic Stabilization, sought to place a top limit of \$25,000 on earned income without regard to taxation. That, Mr. President, violates a principle which we in America have always held dear.

Aside from the principle involved, I think the amount of the limitation itself is set without regard to fairness or realities. There is no limitation upon unearned income, and, whereas, the coupon clipper can, after deducting his regular tax, wallow in all the money his investments will bring to his easy chair in the club, the man who is devoting his brains and his energy to producing something of value has a fixed income ceiling beyond which no height of genius or dint of superhuman effort and hard work will take him. The limitation level disregards fixed costs of maintenance with which so many are saddled, and hence in instances becomes confiscatory, no doubt to the delight of some of those who encouraged its adoption, although it is in conflict with our entire concept of government. The limitation tends to discourage competent management in places where real ability and responsibility are most needed; it will result in real "absenteeism" in some of the toughest jobs in the Nation. Many executives could not afford to have a thrombosis on \$25,000 a year! And plenty of them will have one at the speed they are going in promoting the war effort.

Mr. President, it is my hope that we can maintain for our boys who are out fighting for us—and I have boys in the service—somewhat the same kind of opportunity in the future as you and I have had in the past.

For some years our income-tax structure has been revamped largely on the theory that producers of wealth must be penalized. If the trend of our present policy continues, young men and women with initiative and ability and the will to work hard for what they get never again will have an opportunity to build a sound competence for their future or the oppor-

tunity to become a Henry Ford, a William S. Knudsen, an industrial leader in America. If the present tax trend continues, the only way a young man or woman can acquire a competence in the future is to inherit it or to marry it.

In this country we tax our corporations directly as entities, without regard for the simple fact that the income of a corporation is often the income of thousands of persons, many of them very small investors. In England I believe a sounder basis is used. There the tax on the corporation is used only as a vehicle to reach the individual interests of owners of the corporation. Not only the holders of common stock but also the holders of preferred stock and of bonds as well are reached.

"Risk capital"—capital which has been invested, risked, in equity holdings—has enabled this country to become the power it is and to reach its phenomenal stage of development in so comparatively few years. That kind of capital enabled the railroads of America to open up the Golden West. It enabled us to open up the mountains and bring forth their treasures. It enabled great laboratories to conduct research and produce marvelous machinery to make life better, to accomplish great strides in the fields of medicine, physics, chemistry—in all science—in progress in every direction. Today investment of that kind of capital is being penalized and discouraged, and the initiative and the almost superhuman energy which made this country great are consequently being stifled.

Let us hope that this is only a temporary trend which we will reverse when this war is over. But let us not be beguiled into thinking that every step we take under the canopy of war necessity, or supposed war necessity, will be retraced in peacetime. It is far easier to withhold now than to retrace later.

Our country needs a great deal of money to finance this war. In order to maintain our financial stability and in order not to pass on to future generations any more of the load than is definitely necessary, we need considerably more Federal income than we are now getting. There is one means we can employ to produce a substantial amount and at the same time wipe out an escape from taxation now prevalent that is neither fair nor just. We can do this now and we can continue it in peacetime. We do not need to employ it as an emergency measure, though the emergency calls our attention to it more clearly than ever.

That means is the taxation of securities of municipal and State governments, and past issues of the Federal Government, which are now exempt. The present exemption allows the owners of great wealth to obtain annually substantial incomes without paying an adequate tax to any government, State or Federal. A great proportion of large estates and holdings are invested, and have been for many years, in exactly that type of security. The common stocks of great corporations which produce income in the form of dividends do not enjoy tax exemption. Such stocks are not held, for the most part, by persons of great wealth.

They are held by the little fellow, by the estate of moderate size, by the widow who bought them with the proceeds of an insurance policy, which her thoughtful and thrifty husband left her, so that she would have enough income on which to live. But the man of wealth has most of his capital invested in tax-free Government securities. When the war comes along and everyone else contributes a proportionately larger share of income toward the Government, he is not required to pay his fair share of the cost of war or of the operations of Government.

Mr. President, no man can rise today to speak his mind on some of the important issues confronting our country without devoting particular attention to the peace which must follow this war. It is next in importance only to winning the war, which will be brought about by our forces and those of our allies though not without "blood, sweat, and tears," and plenty of them.

Many things about that peace remain to be settled. One thing that is definitely settled in the mind of every American is that that peace must not be lost, as it was so shamefully lost after the last Great War.

There are few, if any, who do not realize now that the United States was "short-changed" at Versailles. We know that we must avoid a repetition of that futile effort at peace, which through its weakness was destined to plunge the whole world into another war more terrible than any previous one.

The terms of that peace should have dealt even more stringently with our enemies from a military standpoint so as to shackle them forever so far as ability to commence another war was concerned. The terms of that peace should have carried with them an alliance of the victorious nations firm enough to make sure forever that no aggressors would rise again to threaten the security of all the world. There were those whose eyes were blinded by the horrors of that war into refusing to commit this country to any military measures to enforce international peace. They should realize now that it would have been far better to dispatch a few battleships and a comparative handful of men a few times during the past 20 years to enforce the peace terms rather than to face the present situation which involves dispatching millions of men and expending billions of dollars in materials to end this war. We were penny-wise but pound-foolish—in terms of human blood. We scrapped and sank a good share of our Navy; we refused to risk any American lives for the purpose of maintaining peace; we withdrew into our shell; we were negligently in preparedness; we thought that if we idealistically disarmed, all nations would politely follow suit; we continued to think that because we hated war and did not want war we could keep war away from us—and we found we were wrong, tragically wrong.

While the whirl of scientific progress in the development of military and naval machinery of destruction was in our ears, while amazing progress in aviation was

before our eyes, we continued to think in terms of horse-drawn cannon. We talked of the impregnable position we occupied because of the great oceans surrounding us, even while men breakfasted in London and had dinner in New York. We were thinking in terms of an age of sailing vessels, though we were in an era of motor torpedo boats and mile-a-minute destroyers.

If every American could learn the lessons of the history of the past 25 years the whole world's future would be more secure today.

We did not stop making mistakes at Versailles. We helped build the foundation for war when we failed to stop Japan when she entered Manchukuo. We helped build it stronger when we stood placidly by while our former allies failed to enforce the Versailles treaty when Germany moved into the Ruhr, when Mussolini moved into Abyssinia.

I believe in carrying this war through to a thorough conclusion, in whipping Germany, and Italy, and Japan completely and absolutely. I do not think any other end can possibly result in lasting peace. I believe that after this war those countries should be thoroughly disarmed and should be kept disarmed forever afterward.

I believe the American people will support the establishment of an international police force, with the participation of these United States, to maintain international order and to promote lasting world peace. I believe it will be far better to maintain a substantial standing Army and Navy, and to engage in minor combat, if that be necessary at times, to keep some upstart from commencing another world conflagration. The cost in American lives would be infinitesimal compared to that of still another great war. The saving of lives alone would be worth any cost in money and resources; but I believe that the maintenance of adequate armed strength will cost only a fraction, through the years, of what it costs suddenly to mobilize, train, and equip a huge army as we were required to do in this war.

I believe in international cooperation among all the United Nations, and others similarly inclined, to establish a just and lasting peace, and to maintain it. I believe in treating fairly at the peace table the common peoples of the vanquished nations, but I believe in being ruthless with their military and political leaders who have brought this war upon us. It is ridiculous to imprison drunken drivers for manslaughter and on the other hand to let international gangsters, guilty of the death of millions, and of endangering civilization itself, go into luxurious exile.

But when this country deals at the peace table I want it to deal to win not only lasting world peace, but to win for itself. We hear a great deal about international idealism of a type which I fear is floating in cloudy theory. It is an idealism which I do not think will stand the test of cold analysis and which I do not believe can ever exist unless there is a change in human nature, which has not changed basically in all history.

I favor a practical idealism in international affairs that will stand a flinty

scrutiny, and the buffeting about which it will receive in the test of practical world affairs. I favor an idealism that will protect these United States. I favor idealism for the United States at the peace table, but I do not favor our being godfather, guardian, Lady Bountiful, Santa Claus, and free bread line for all the world.

Mr. President, I sometimes fear that the type of dreamy idealism preached these days means in simple terms a huge world dole at the major expense and sacrifice of our own people. All too much of it has emanated from Washington and New York of late. If this same spirit as applied to other great countries emanated from London and Amsterdam and Paris and Stockholm and Moscow and the like, one could perhaps view it more charitably.

I do not advocate that this great country should evade its fair share of responsibility in the rehabilitation of a war-torn world, and in intelligently assisting to remove the basic causes of war so far as possible. But in so doing let us proceed on the theory of helping others to help themselves. Let us extend aid in sharing with others the benefits of our knowledge. Let us follow this basic course rather than one of the paternal check signer for the prodigal or indigent son.

I could at this point draw an analogy between some of the methods used in connection with certain domestic reform policies of the past several years and the point I am making in regard to our assistance in international affairs, but I think it is sufficiently clear without elaboration.

I believe we should think first of the United States and its interests, and fit those interests into the world pattern, rather than to think first of the world and its interests and then throw the United States into that pattern.

Mr. Churchill and his associates in the post-war world will protect the interests of Great Britain, just as Stalin in the post-war world will protect the interests of Russia, and Wilhelmina will protect the interests of the Netherlands. I am sure the people of America want our leaders to cooperate with these other nations in winning the war. I am sure our people want them to cooperate in winning the peace and in maintaining the peace. I do not believe we can live in an isolated atmosphere today. But I believe that in that cooperation we should be looking primarily after our own interests, as other nations will be looking after theirs, and that we should promote the interests of other countries only as such promotion will reflect to the ultimate good of our own people.

Let us fight to win the war, then strive to win and keep the peace.

Mr. President, it has been proposed that the Senate should approve all appointments to positions in the Federal Government for which the annual pay is \$3,000 or more. I sincerely hope that favorable action will be had on that proposal. The Senators from the respective States are well situated to become informed upon and best qualified to judge the merits of prospective ap-

pointees to important Government positions. By the adoption of such a proposal, the power of the Senate will be strengthened, and a means will be provided to assure more efficient Government personnel and to stop unwarranted personnel increases.

I do not need to emphasize that in the minds of our people the prestige of Congress as a whole has been sorely shaken at times during the past few years. Much of the criticism has been unjustified. I have deeply regretted that some of the criticism was ever made, and even more deeply regretted the manner in which some of it was publicized. My reason for that regret is that the Congress is the bulwark of our democracy, and when it loses any degree of confidence among the people, to that extent is our form of government itself endangered.

Even in an emergency the Congress must recognize a limit beyond which it cannot surrender its power and yet retain a measure of authority sufficient to safeguard our system of free enterprise, our governmental system of checks and balances, our assurances of the freedom we now fight to maintain for ourselves and for American posterity.

In urging my distinguished colleagues to be ever alert to maintain the powers that must remain in Congress, I do not intend to reflect unduly upon the present administration of our Government. While I have viewed with deep misgivings the apparent implications of some of its policies, I have hope that my misgivings may be without foundation, and I further believe it is not the time to discuss these matters now. My convictions about the powers to be retained by Congress would be as deeply ingrained under whatever administration we may ever find ourselves. They rest on principles on which our Nation was founded, not on whether a given Chief Executive may or may not be capable of wisely administering all of the powers of government.

My brief associations here among you have been exceedingly pleasant ones. I regret that they may not be longer. My experience here has enabled me to obtain a better grasp of the complexity, number, and extent of the grave problems which confront you every moment; of the ardor and length of your labor in the service of the people; and the meagerness of your reward. I shall leave with a lasting respect for the responsibilities of your position, and the sincerity with which you are all attempting to discharge them. Your kindness to me in these few weeks has been appreciated, as is your courtesy in allowing me this opportunity to unburden my mind of some of the thoughts it has dwelt upon of late.

REEMPLOYMENT OF PERSONS RETIRED UNDER THE ALASKA RAILROAD RETIREMENT ACT

Mr. MEAD. Mr. President, from the Committee on Civil Service I report favorably House bill 7336 to permit the re-employment of persons retired under the Alaska Railroad Retirement Act. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be now considered. It was passed unanimously,

by the House. The bill allows the Alaska Railroad to reemploy personnel which has already been retired. The reason I am asking for immediate consideration of the bill is because of the manpower shortage on the Alaska Railroad.

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

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 7336) to permit the reemployment of persons retired under the Alaska Railroad Retirement Act was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FEES FOR SERVICES PERFORMED OR PUBLICATIONS FURNISHED BY DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Mr. MALONEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of House bill 6729, Calendar 1882.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 6729) to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to establish fees or charges for services performed or publications furnished by the Department of Commerce.

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

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

ADDITIONAL DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA

Mr. VAN NUYS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of House bill 7810. I may say that on behalf of the Committee on the Judiciary I reported this bill favorably earlier today. Owing to the necessity for a new judge in the district, I ask for immediate consideration of the bill.

Mr. McNARY. Is the district in Alabama?

Mr. VAN NUYS. Yes; the northern district of Alabama.

Mr. McNARY. The able assistant majority leader, the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], spoke to me of the matter during the day. I have no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 7810) to provide for the appointment of an additional district judge for the northern district of Alabama.

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

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

REPORTS TO THE GOVERNMENT BY WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FOOD DISTRIBUTORS

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point a letter from Mr. J. H. McLaurin, president of the United States Wholesale Grocers' Association, who prophesies that—

In 1 more year, or less, 50 percent of the wholesale and retail food distributors of the United States will be out of business if they

must suffer a continuation of the Government's demand for reports, statements, inventories, and regulations, with which it has become physically impossible for them to comply.

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

DECEMBER 10, 1942.

DEAR SENATOR: In 1 more year, or less, 50 percent of the wholesale and retail food distributors of the United States will be out of business if they must suffer a continuation of the Government's demand for reports, statements, inventories, and regulations, with which it has become physically impossible for them to comply.

With some of these austere and Hitleristic warnings imposed upon them, they are facing the \$10,000 penalty threatened in some cases or, in default thereof, they will languish in prison for the duration.

Can and will the Congress of the United States take note of this intolerable situation and come to the rescue of several hundred thousand patriotic, loyal American citizens, who are today suffering and cringing under the lash?

Respectfully submitted.

U. S. WHOLESALE GROCERS' ASSOCIATION,
J. H. McLAURIN, President.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, I ask that the letter be referred to the Joint Committee on Reduction of Non-essential Federal Expenditures.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the letter will be so referred.

PERSONAL STATEMENT BY SENATOR MALONEY

Mr. MALONEY. Mr. President, I was designated by the Committee on Immigration to present to the Senate and manage in the Senate, House bill 6250, a bill to amend the Nationality Act of 1940; by the Committee on Banking and Currency of the Senate to report and manage Senate bill 2560, a bill to provide for the effective utilization of existing stocks of rubber tires to aid in making rubber tires available for essential uses, and for other purposes; and also by the Committee on Banking and Currency to present to the Senate and endeavor to have passed Senate bill 2763, a bill to authorize the use for war purposes of silver held or owned by the United States.

I should like to have the RECORD show that I made every possible effort to bring those bills before the Senate for consideration.

At this late date, taking everything into consideration, it seems useless to proceed further. I have discussed with the majority leader the present situation as it applies to those bills, and I shall make no further attempt to have them passed at this session; but I shall try to present them during the next Congress.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I am glad to confirm what the Senator from Connecticut has said about his efforts in behalf of the three measures he has mentioned. I am in a position to know that no one has been more earnest, diligent, or alert in seeking to obtain consideration for all the measures entrusted to his care. I think the Senator from Connecticut has done as much as anybody could have done, and as much as anybody had the right to expect him to do to bring those measures before the Senate for consideration. I am glad to confirm what he has said about his own efforts, and I am

proud to do so. He is entitled to that statement from me. I think the Senate will agree with my statement.

Mr. MALONEY. I thank the Senator. Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MALONEY. I yield.

Mr. MURDOCK. In response to what the able Senator from Connecticut has said, especially with reference to the silver bill, as one of the Senators opposed to that bill, let me say that he has not allowed the opposition to eat, sleep, or do anything else but be keenly on the alert at all times in our successful efforts to prevent the consideration of that bill. I believe that he has done all that any Senator could possibly do in his attempt to bring that bill before the Senate.

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

Mr. MALONEY. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. Commenting further upon what the Senator from Utah has said to the effect that the Senator from Connecticut has not permitted the opposition to eat, sleep, or do anything else, I think he will modify that statement to the extent that the Senator from Connecticut has not only permitted but compelled the opponents of the bill to make a stand in opposition to its passage.

Mr. MURDOCK. That is correct.

Mr. MALONEY. Mr. President, I am not a candidate for reelection at this time. [Laughter.] However, I should like to warn the very able Senator from Utah that he may anticipate hunger in the days ahead.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. President, in reply to that statement, let me say to the Senator from Connecticut that he will find the opponents of the silver bill in the Senate when it meets again.

RETURN OF THE CHRISTMAS SEASON

Mr. RADCLIFFE. Mr. President, no return of the Christmas season for ages has had such a special significance as is the case this year. The very definite strategic turn in the tide of war in favor of our allies and ourselves as Christmas approaches will have an extraordinary significance in history.

Christmas, more than any other festival or season of the year, has developed many quaint customs in its observances. Some are Christian in origin; some are Jewish; and many are pagan. Some are religious; others are secular. Christmas commemorates the birth of a Great Teacher who taught sublime tenets of religion and extolled, in a manner unequalled, humane doctrines of equality, fraternity, and freedom.

Nowadays we think instinctively of Christmas as a children's holiday, but it has charm and appeal for persons of all ages. Its varieties of expression have been countless. It prompts sympathy in thought and deed for the sick and poor. It encourages hospitality and good cheer and prompts geniality of mood, generous impulses, and kindly deeds. Indeed, so far-reaching were its influences years ago that sometimes even rigors of imprisonment were lessened, if not eliminated, during the Christmas festivities. The general effect of Christmas celebrations was decidedly worth

while, even though wisdom has not always been sufficiently present in all of the festivities.

Historical records and traditions, especially those of Great Britain, illustrate how widely hospitable impulses were carried out to an extent quite unworkable today. Sir Walter Scott had this hospitable practice in mind when he wrote:

A Christmas gambol oft could cheer
The poor man's heart through half the year.

Not only was the poor man's heart cheered, but in many ways his personal surroundings and circumstances were benefited. A society rigidly, and at times even cruelly, regulated and regimented, sought and found each year for an interval at Christmas a respite, a turn of the wheel of life. That turn brought to many persons changes highly beneficial even though designed to be temporary.

Christmas customs observed years ago had not only far-reaching influences upon religious teaching, but also closely affected many institutions concerned with civil, economic, and social life. We have boasted that the world has been growing better; but are we sure that the spirit of Christmas is as helpful and constructive today as it was years ago?

The underlying principles of Christmas are basically and fundamentally opposed to the display of cruel force and inhumanity to the poor, weak, and oppressed. The Nazis cannot truthfully do otherwise than admit that what Christmas has sought to do is totally at fundamental variance with the purposes of their alleged New Order and of the deceptive and humiliating Co-Prosperity which the greedy and grasping Japanese would inflict upon the world.

One of the most striking results of the very recent Allied successes has been the permanent loss to the Axis Powers of security. Recently the Nazi has been stopped full in his tracks. He has tasted the bitterness of defeat. He has acquired as a fellow traveler and an unavoidable companion the demon of insecurity. The world now knows that the Nazi and the Japanese do not have reason for confidence that they can count upon retaining their ill-gotten gains. Every acquisition by conquest is in a state of jeopardy, actual or potential. No matter how favorably the tide might turn in favor of the Axis Powers, even though they might succeed in overrunning new territories, with them is and will remain the haunting foreboding that what they have taken, they cannot keep.

This realization and these misgivings and doubts cripple a brawling conqueror almost as much as an actual defeat itself. When Hitler stated some time ago in substance that he had built his empire so strongly that it would last for a thousand years, he was boasting that his system is flawless and all-sufficient and will remain so. In Hitler's mind not only his methods of conquest, but his handling and holding of the peoples in the countries overrun, are perfect in conception and execution and no force could prevail against him.

A dictator attempting conquest of other countries must have implicit confidence in his own methods. Also the people overrun by him must accept such an estimate. The conquering dictator must appear to be infallible. Otherwise, as soon as there is doubt that his system and methods are perfect, an insidious element of weakness enters and spreads quickly. As soon as reverses follow these doubts, the inflated position of the dictator rapidly becomes perilous.

Hitler knows that besides his men, guns, airplanes, and other implements of warfare, he needs the reputation generally that he is invincible. One of the reasons why France remained quiescent under Hitler's rule was that France believed that no one could withstand his might.

In a speech in the United States Senate last June, I stated that Hitler was beginning to be haunted by premonitions of defeat. What were then merely fitful warnings to him have become a grim reality. His legions which he boasted were irresistible have met actual defeat. More reverses are clearly in prospect. Two stark realities which Hitler faces are of the kind which wracks one's soul. One of these is the devastating realization that someone can and has challenged him successfully. The Nazis and the Japanese now know that no matter what battles they win or what countries they plunder, no matter how pretentious their ill-gotten gains, now no empire is possible to them other than one which never would be stable or fundamentally secure, but essentially transitory and evanescent.

For centuries the march toward democracy and liberty has been on the whole a steady and a successful one. Each year saw the people of the world seeking and more eagerly cherishing principles of liberty, equality, and freedom. More and more despotic government was regarded as becoming outmoded. It was believed that in a reasonably short time it would disappear from the earth. Mr. President, you and I thought that the movement toward freedom would grow stronger and stronger until the world knew despotic power only as a tale that was told.

A cataclysmic change came about. Out of the convulsions and agonies of the late war there sprang up quickly the ugly concept that power was not vigorous and efficient unless it was totalitarian, that a ruler was not a "he-man" unless he trampled upon human liberties, that a ruler was not forceful and efficient unless he were a man of blood and iron with a contemptuous disregard of democracy.

That sinister concept of government met with quick success in some parts of the world. Thereupon the totalitarianist said Jefferson was wrong, that the people best governed were, not the ones least governed, but those who in body and soul were regulated by totalitarian despots. The acid test of the doctrine of totalitarianism has been made. The results show unmistakably that a nation can thrive without the sacrifice of human liberty. Hitler thought the slave would

and could fight better than the free man. Each day proves that he is wrong, emphatically so. To be concrete: Neither Hitler nor any other despot could have planned and carried out more effectively the expedition of the armada of the United Nations to Africa and our war operations since then on that continent, including the highly important and beneficial arrangements made by us with Admiral Darlan.

Modern warfare "acquaints a man with strange bedfellows." Today such associates may differ widely in tastes, ways of living, and theories of government; but those of the United Nations are closely united in efforts to prevent the world from being engulfed in the noisome messes of the Axis Powers.

Modern warfare also acquaints a man with strange bedfellows in the guise of unprecedented and vexatious regulations and restrictions. Many of them are inevitable in all-out warfare. We are ready to submit uncomplainingly to them if they are deemed to be necessary and equitably imposed. We shrink from no associations and requirements which will help us to win the war and to bring home as quickly as possible our armed forces fighting so gallantly for the cause of freedom.

Those regulations and restrictions are concerned mainly with priorities, price fixing, and the rationing of commodities such as gasoline and certain food products. There is quite general agreement that war needs and anti-inflationary efforts make such limitations necessary, although people can easily differ as to how far these regulations should go. Because of their nature, no other types of restrictions and regulations are more harassing than those, or more difficult to handle fairly. We are far from being satisfied that we have settled upon the proper range for those measures or that all of them adopted are working satisfactorily. There will be a continuing need for constructive criticism and suggestions in the handling of those problems.

Naturally it is too early to predict with assurance what political views will be dominant in government after the terrible holocaust of war is over. This much will doubtless happen: The discrediting of the use of force as applied under totalitarian governments will be so widespread that it is quite possible that the pendulum will swing much farther than ever before in the direction of democratic institutions. Democratic ideals of government will again be sought and venerated throughout the world. Principles of liberty and equality again will be widely revered.

We hope and believe that after this war the principles of democracy will be reestablished so firmly that no opposition will prevail against them. But we must be diligent in trying to avoid the mistakes of the past in the workings of democracy. Many of us were inclined to believe that the principles of democracy are basically so sound that constant vigilance is not necessary to safeguard against weaknesses frequently found in

their application. But to be really effective democracy needs to be more than good in concept. It must also be wise and constructive in operation.

What has all this to do with Christmas? More than may be readily apparent. Christmas by history and tradition symbolizes much of what we and our allies are fighting for today.

In these days it is difficult to realize how rigid and cruelly severe were the social and economic distinctions prevailing years ago. At Christmastide such distinctions were suspended or disregarded to an astonishing extent. Not infrequently during the Christmas season the pendulum swung far the other way. Often the master and servant sat down together at Christmas dinner. Sometimes even on Christmas Day the master and mistress waited on the servants at dinner. Such transitory upheavals were fanciful but suggestive. The fact that "boy kings" and "boy bishops" superseded in part, even for a short time, the prerogatives and authority of their elders in high estate had a bit of significance. Christmas customs, at times followed out quite curiously, carried a very obvious challenge to existing prerogatives of rank and privilege, as crystallized quite definitely. All such topsy-turvy arrangements must have suggested the concept that human contacts quite different from what were customary could be known and enjoyed for the moment, at least.

Those who by their actions illustrated such flexibility at Christmas suggested, although often unconsciously and unintentionally, that a broader concept of fraternity, equality, and liberty had a rightful place in existing political, social, and economic arrangements.

True it was that after the end of the Christmas season there was a return to the former social and economic status, with its accompanying harshness and rigid distinctions of class and caste. Surely, however, something of a tolerant, fraternal, humane, and kindly spirit must have survived the Christmas season to continue constructively throughout the year.

The spirit of friendliness and hospitality at Christmas, even to enemies, sometimes was carried out to a degree almost unbelievable. We all remember the story of what happened when Henry V was besieging Rouen. Food had about disappeared in that city, whose inhabitants were facing either surrender or starvation, when the season of Christmas came around. Henry V, eager as he was to capture the city at the earliest moment possible, felt that on Christmas Day everyone in the besieged city should eat a Christmas dinner. Therefore, he sent into the city food sufficient for one meal for the entire population. After the ending of that day, he pressed the siege vigorously to a successful ending.

It may be that Henry's generous impulse was far-fetched and fantastic, it may be that it was chimerical and impractical, but what a protest it was! What a very significant groping toward an ideal! Contrast the course of Henry V at Rouen with the hideous infamy of Pearl Harbor. Hitler and the Japanese have shown to the world that they regard

the friendly and humanitarian ideals which have characterized Christmas throughout the ages as signs of softness and weakness to be ignored and scorned by them in their insolent and ambition-crazed schemes to rule the world by blood and iron.

Bear in mind, however, that true observance of Christmas did not in by-gone days mean the meek acceptance of abuse of manifestations of friendly good will. The churlish souls who were out of harmony with the true spirit of Christmas were not welcome guests. Also, if they attempted to flout the friendliness of the occasion by hostile acts, they met with a tough reception. The true Christmas spirit did not countenance the use of insolent force or submission to it.

Not only the general spirit of the Christmas season but also the quaint upheavals in rank, caste, and authority illustrated the same desire for less restraining features in social, economic, and political institutions. Today that spirit animates us in our opposition to the Axis Powers. What the armies, navies, air forces, merchant marine, and civilian governments of the peoples of the United Nations are doing today to stop totalitarianism in its sinister attempt to overwhelm the world illustrates in a tremendous way the underlying spirit of the plans and celebrations of medieval Christmas.

Just how far Christmas created and kept alive a spirit of equality and freedom in the world we cannot definitely know, but certainly it was a factor. Who can say how far the Magna Carta, Petition of Rights, Bill of Rights, Declaration of Independence, our Constitution, and other historic landmarks in the struggle for freedom can trace their descent in part from the strivings of the Christmas spirit toward free institutions.

In similar manner the church throughout the so-called Dark Ages kept alive the flame of learning. Thereby it made the Revival of Learning a possibility. So also during those days the Christmas spirit, aided by some of the manifestations of the spirit of chivalry, kept alive in the hearts of men certain principles of fraternity, equality, and freedom.

Today, in the carrying on of all the activities which the grim necessities of war demand, in the sadness which the dislocations and separations in family life resulting from the war have brought to us, and in sympathetic realization of the hardships, strains, and tragedies of this war so cruelly thrust upon us, we shall do well to be mindful of the best which Christmas can teach us.

Were the Axis to win, Christmas, with its much-prized significance, religious and otherwise, would cease to exist. Its doctrines of equality, fraternity, and freedom, which we with increasing might are trying to preserve against the violent and vicious attacks of the Axis, would be lost to the world. Our basic institutions would be submerged.

It is indeed highly appropriate that the recent significant successes of the United Nations in their fight against heretofore successful adversaries should be occurring as the season of Christmas is approaching.

The gigantic struggle which we are making today for free institutions demonstrates that the spirit of Christmas did not perish from the earth. It is re-incarnated in the spirit which today leads us to resist the arrogant iconoclastic pretensions of the Axis Powers. By the time next Christmas comes, we hope, although we cannot reckon upon so soon a happening, the world again will be at peace. Then may it be that when on Christmas Day, in the morning, the bells on earth ring "Peace on Earth, Good Will to Men," their notes will be heard by a world freed forever from the hideous menace of the cruel and sinister ambitions of the Axis Powers.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Chaffee, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed without amendment the following bill and joint resolution of the Senate:

S. 2398. An act amending the provisions governing the issuance of patent for certain lands to the town of Fletcher, Okla.; and

S. J. Res. 170. Joint resolution extending until April 30, 1943, the period for which overtime rates of compensation may be paid under the Acts of June 28, 1940 (54 Stat. 676), October 21, 1940 (54 Stat. 1205), and June 3, 1941 (55 Stat. 241), and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 359) to amend Public Law 623, Seventy-seventh Congress, entitled "Joint resolution to codify and emphasize existing rules and customs pertaining to the display and use of the flag of the United States."

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the following concurrent resolutions of the Senate:

Senate Concurrent Resolution 41

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring). That the two Houses of Congress shall adjourn on Wednesday, the 16th day of December, 1942, and that when they adjourn on said day they stand adjourned sine die.

Senate Concurrent Resolution 42

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring). That notwithstanding the adjournment of the second session of the Seventy-seventh Congress, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives be, and they are hereby, authorized to sign enrolled bills and joint resolutions duly passed by the two Houses which have been examined by the Committee on Enrolled Bills of each House and found truly enrolled.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS SIGNED

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

H. R. 194. An act for the relief of the Upham Telephone & Electric Co., Upham, N. Dak.;

H. R. 1646. An act for the relief of George Geis, and the administrator of the estate of Joseph Glaser, deceased;

H. R. 2894. An act for the relief of Mrs. William Butak, Dorothy Clyde, Mrs. Albert Westcott, Mrs. Albert Meyer, Florence Johnson, Marie Grill, Mrs. Leo Maloney, Marian

McDonald, Mrs. Edward Beier, Mrs. E. L. Bly, Mrs. Lucien Miller, Lois Kehnl, Reka Berg, Mrs. Ollis Klicker, Wilma Vogler, and Mary Chisholm;

H. R. 2970. An act for the relief of Hiram Colwell;

H. R. 2973. An act for the relief of George O. Hanford;

H. R. 4029. An act for the relief of Catherine Barrett;

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

H. R. 4898. An act for the relief of Bothilda Stender;

H. R. 4918. An act for the relief of Anna J. Krogoll;

H. R. 5154. An act for the relief of the estate of Elmer White;

H. R. 5157. An act to reimburse F. E. Webster for labor and material used in the emergency construction of buildings and utilities at Civilian Conservation Corps Camp Escanaba;

H. R. 5175. An act for the relief of Edward Workman;

H. R. 5274. An act for the relief of Michael Leo Fitzpatrick;

H. R. 5409. An act for the relief of Gwendolyn Anne Olhava and Anthony L. Olhava;

H. R. 5486. An act to provide for means of egress for buildings in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes;

H. R. 5649. An act for the relief of Alice Comas, Robert Comas, and Frances Williams;

H. R. 5612. An act for the relief of William E. Averitt;

H. R. 6025. An act for the relief of the estate of Mrs. H. L. Smith, deceased;

H. R. 6285. An act for the relief of Clarence A. Houser and his wife, Mrs. Jewel Houser;

H. R. 6366. An act for the relief of Alex Lawson;

H. R. 6370. An act for the relief of Mrs. Ching Shee (Ching Toy Wun);

H. R. 6489. An act for the relief of I. Arthur Kramer;

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

H. R. 6520. An act for the relief of Jane A. Thornton;

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

H. R. 6653. An act for the relief of William R. Ivey;

H. R. 6677. An act for the relief of Ronald Leroy Chen;

H. R. 6695. An act for the relief of Mrs. Esther Mann;

H. R. 6749. An act for the relief of Mrs. Bessie Schakett;

H. R. 6771. An act for the relief of Lillian J. Delavergne and Myrla Delavergne;

H. R. 6780. An act for the relief of J. M. Jesse;

H. R. 6839. An act relating to the appointment and retirement in the Naval and Marine Corps Reserve of persons with physical disabilities, and for other purposes;

H. R. 6863. An act for the relief of Thomas W. Dowd;

H. R. 6873. An act for the relief of Maude Leach;

H. R. 6923. An act for the relief of Mrs. Ada F. Ogle;

H. R. 6924. An act for the relief of Joseph F. Gordon;

H. R. 7012. An act for the relief of Litchfield Bros., Aurora, N. C.;

H. R. 7035. An act for the relief of Mr. Garland Galley, of Baldwin, Ga., and Mrs. Clara Mae Galley, of Baldwin, Ga.;

H. R. 7167. An act for the relief of Elmore Lee Lane;

H. R. 7168. An act for the relief of Grover C. Wedgwood;

H. R. 7185. An act for the relief of Mrs. James Q. Mattox;

H. R. 7247. An act for the relief of Silas Frankel;

H. R. 7288. An act to relieve certain employees of the Veterans' Administration from financial liability for certain overpayments and allow such credit therefor as is necessary in the accounts of certain disbursing officers;

H. R. 7316. An act for the relief of Dr. J. M. Scott and Mrs. J. M. Scott;

H. R. 7333. An act for the relief of Arkansas Gazette, Hope Star, the Hope Journal, Arkansas Democrat Co.;

H. R. 7357. An act for the relief of Madeline Flori;

H. R. 7518. An act for the relief of Bernice Pyke, Arthur P. Fenton, Carl E. Moore, and Clifford W. Pollock;

H. R. 7522. An act to amend the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1943, so as to authorize the use of public-school buildings in the District of Columbia as and for day nurseries and nursery schools, and for other purposes;

H. R. 7587. An act for the relief of Etta A. Thompson, Marion E. Graham, Ruth Irene Morgan, and Alice K. Weber;

H. R. 7633. An act to increase the pay and allowances of the Army Nurse Corps, and for other purposes;

H. R. 7649. An act for the relief of Ralph B. Randall, rural rehabilitation supervisor, Farm Security Administration, Visalia, Calif.;

H. R. 7650. An act for the relief of Col. Leo A. Luttringer, United States property and disbursing officer for Pennsylvania;

H. R. 7651. An act for the relief of William F. Perkins, rural rehabilitation supervisor, Farm Security Administration, Pinal County, Ariz.;

H. R. 7652. An act for the relief of Warren M. Engstrand, grant supervisor, Farm Security Administration, Bakersfield, Calif.;

H. R. 7653. An act for the relief of Ensign Donald L. Grunsky;

H. R. 7705. An act for the relief of James E. Savage;

H. R. 7781. An act to define the real property exempt from taxation in the District of Columbia;

H. R. 7844. An act to amend sections 3, 4, 5, and 6 of the act approved March 7, 1942 (Public Law, 490, 77th Cong.), providing for continuing pay and allowances of certain missing persons;

S. J. Res. 140. Joint resolution granting permission to Hugh S. Cumming, Surgeon General (retired) of the United States Public Health Service, to accept certain decorations bestowed upon him by the Republics of Colombia, Haiti, and Chile; and

H. J. Res. 365. Joint resolution to amend the Revenue Act of 1942.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. BARKLEY. I move that the Senate proceed to consider executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. TUNNELL 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 or ordered to lie on the table.

(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. VAN NUYS, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

M. Neil Andrews, of Georgia, to be United States attorney for the northern district of Georgia, vice Lawrence S. Camp, resigned.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado, from the Committee on Military Affairs:

Dr. Joseph S. Dorton, from the State of North Carolina, to be area director, at \$4,600 per annum, in the Raleigh area office of the War Manpower Commission.

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

Capt. Jack H. Duncan to be a rear admiral in the Navy, for temporary service, while serving as naval attaché to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, to rank from the 7th day of December 1942;

Capt. Francis E. M. Whiting to be a rear admiral in the Navy, for temporary service, to rank from the 16th day of May 1942; and

Col. James T. Moore to be a brigadier general in the Marine Corps for temporary service from the 16th day of September 1942.

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

Sundry postmasters.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further reports of committees, the clerk will state the nominations on the Executive Calendar.

THE JUDICIARY

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of Louis E. Goodman to be United States district judge for the northern district of California.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, when the Executive Calendar was called on two former occasions I objected to the consideration of this nomination at the instance and request of the distinguished senior Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON]. I have conferred with him. He is necessarily absent today.

I shall not ask that the nomination go over another day. I shall content myself with stating that if the distinguished senior Senator from California were present, he would vote "no" on the confirmation of the nomination, because he feels that in some respects the nominee lacks the essential qualifications for the position.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination of Louis E. Goodman to be United States district judge for the northern district of California?

The nomination was confirmed.

POSTMASTER—NOMINATION REPORTED ADVERSELY

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of Robert Leo Quirk to be postmaster at Washington, La., which had been reported adversely from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to this nomination?

The nomination was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That completes the calendar.

POSTMASTERS

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, a large number of postmaster nominations have been reported today from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. In order to have them acted upon and to save the necessity of having the names printed on the calendar, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of those nominations, and that they be acted upon and confirmed now.

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

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I ask that the nominations for Oklahoma go over until tomorrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection—

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, what was the request?

Mr. BARKLEY. The request was that a large number of postmaster nominations which have been reported today but which are not on the calendar be confirmed. The Senator from Oklahoma asks that those for his State go over.

Mr. McNARY. The practice has been to have such nominations go to the calendar. There have been rare exceptions. However, a whole multitude would not constitute a rare exception. I believe they had better go over until tomorrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The nominations will be placed on the calendar, and will go over until tomorrow.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, does that mean that other nominations reported today will go over until tomorrow?

Mr. BARKLEY. Yes; they will all be placed on the calendar.

RECESS

Mr. BARKLEY. As in legislative session, I move that the Senate take a recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 4 o'clock and 2 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Wednesday, December 16, 1942, at 12 o'clock noon.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate December 15 (legislative day of November 30), 1942:

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

Oswald Ryan, of Indiana, to be a member of the Civil Aeronautics Board, for the term expiring December 31, 1948 (reappointment).

Hon. Josh Lee to be a member of the Civil Aeronautics Board, vice George Baker.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVY

Capt. Daniel E. Barbey to be a rear admiral in the Navy, for temporary service to rank from the 1st day of June 1942.

MARINE CORPS

The below-named citizens to be second lieutenants in the Marine Corps from the 15th day of May 1942:

Clifton M. Craig, Jr., a citizen of North Carolina.

William C. Ward, Jr., a citizen of North Carolina.

Thomas J. Webster, a citizen of Indiana.
Ralph H. Currin, a citizen of North Carolina.

Harry W. Edwards, a citizen of California.
Osborne K. LeBlanc, a citizen of Louisiana.

The below-named citizens to be second lieutenants in the Marine Corps from the 6th day of August 1942:

George M. Foote, a citizen of Louisiana.
Donald M. Love, Jr., a citizen of Pennsylvania.

William F. Feasley, a citizen of California.
Harrison L. Rogers, a citizen of Missouri.
Robert A. Campbell, a citizen of Illinois.
Herbert I. McCoy, a citizen of Michigan.

The below-named citizens to be second lieutenants in the Marine Corps from the 26th day of September 1942:

Michael Mosteller, a citizen of Georgia.

Benjamin F. Sohn, a citizen of California.
Frank A. Kemp, Jr., a citizen of Colorado.
William M. Spencer 3d, a citizen of Alabama.

Stewart A. Hurlburt, a citizen of New Jersey.

Jacques G. Fuller, a citizen of Illinois.
James S. McDermott, a citizen of Kansas.
Bernard C. McKay, a citizen of Indiana.
John B. Cohen, a citizen of New Jersey.

The below-named meritorious noncommissioned officers to be second lieutenants in the Marine Corps from the 17th day of October 1942:

First Sgt. Harold P. Williamson.
Platoon Sgt. Anthony R. Epplin.
Platoon Sgt. William C. Kranz.

The below-named meritorious noncommissioned officers to be second lieutenants in the Marine Corps from the 31st day of October 1942:

Platoon Sgt. Stancel W. Whatley.
Platoon Sgt. Thomas A. Manion.
Staff Sgt. Walter A. Dealey, Jr.

The below-named citizens to be second lieutenants in the Marine Corps from the 31st day of October 1942:

John C. Younglove, a citizen of Montana.
Verne C. Kennedy, Jr., a citizen of Illinois.
John R. Grove, a citizen of Pennsylvania.
Walter G. Moeling 3d, a citizen of Pennsylvania.

Forrest S. Ockels, a citizen of California.
John D. Tanner, a citizen of California.
David E. Wiley, a citizen of Oklahoma.
Robert A. Scherr, a citizen of Wisconsin.

PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR NAVY

The following-named captains to be rear admirals in the Navy, to rank from the date stated opposite their names:

Francis W. Rockwell, December 8, 1941.
Walden L. Ainsworth, June 30, 1942.
Charles A. Pownall, June 30, 1942.
Marc A. Mitscher, June 30, 1942.
Robert M. Griffin, June 30, 1942.

The following-named commanders to be captains in the Navy, to rank from the date stated opposite their names:

John Wilkes, January 1, 1942.
Homer L. Grosskopf, April 1, 1942.
Thomas D. Warner, June 30, 1942.
Ingolf N. Kiland, June 30, 1942.
Homer N. Wallin, June 30, 1942.
Harold B. Sallada, June 30, 1942.
Walter C. Calhoun, June 30, 1942.
Allen I. Price, June 30, 1942.
Thomas R. Cooley, June 30, 1942.
Guy W. Clark, June 30, 1942.
John V. Murphy, June 30, 1942.
William J. Malone, June 30, 1942.
John D. Crecca, June 30, 1942.
William C. Wade, June 30, 1942.
Lawrence B. Richardson, June 30, 1942.
Frank R. Dodge, June 30, 1942.
Owen E. Grimm, June 30, 1942.
Thomas B. Inglis, June 30, 1942.
Earl E. Stone, June 30, 1942.
Clifton A. F. Sprague, June 30, 1942.
Joseph J. Clark, June 30, 1942.
Albert M. Bledsoe, June 30, 1942.
Wilber M. Lockhart, June 30, 1942.
Christopher C. Miller, June 30, 1942.
Harry D. Hoffman, June 30, 1942.

The following-named lieutenant commanders to be commanders in the Navy, to rank from the date stated opposite their names:

Henri H. Smith-Hutton, January 1, 1942.
Rogers Elliott, June 27, 1942.
Donald H. Johnston, June 30, 1942.
Jesse G. Coward, June 30, 1942.
Sherman R. Clark, June 30, 1942.
Halstead S. Covington, June 30, 1942.
John E. Murphy, June 30, 1942.
John W. Harris, June 30, 1942.
Kenneth M. McLaren, June 30, 1942.
George A. Holderness, Jr., June 30, 1942.
Robert C. Bell, June 30, 1942.
Neil K. Dietrich, June 30, 1942.

James H. Thach, Jr., June 30, 1942.
Church A. Chappell, June 30, 1942.
Henry C. Johnson, June 30, 1942.
Fred W. Walton, June 30, 1942.
Curtis S. Smiley, June 30, 1942.
Joseph E. Chapman, June 30, 1942.
Walter C. Holt, June 30, 1942.
Daniel N. Cone, Jr., June 30, 1942.
Donald E. Wilcox, June 30, 1942.
William P. McCarty, June 30, 1942.

The following-named lieutenants to be lieutenant commanders in the Navy, to rank from the date stated opposite their names:

William J. Millican, January 1, 1942.
Allan G. Gaden, March 1, 1942.
James H. Brett, Jr., June 1, 1942.
Edwin J. S. Young, June 30, 1942.
Weldon L. Hamilton, June 30, 1942.
Guy W. Stringer, June 30, 1942.
George H. Wales, June 30, 1942.
Frank M. Adamson, June 30, 1942.
Robert B. McCoy, June 30, 1942.
Frank Novak, June 30, 1942.
John W. Davison, June 30, 1942.
John R. Moore, June 30, 1942.
Claude V. Ricketts, June 30, 1942.
Laurence C. Baldauf, June 30, 1942.
Carl A. Peterson, June 30, 1942.
Guy P. Garland, June 30, 1942.
Earl T. Schreiber, June 30, 1942.
Edward J. O'Donnell, June 30, 1942.
Warner S. Rodimon, June 30, 1942.
Benjamin Coe, June 30, 1942.
Joseph B. Duval, Jr., June 30, 1942.
Stanley C. Strong, June 30, 1942.
Robert W. Denbo, June 30, 1942.
Oscar M. Browne, Jr., June 30, 1942.
William E. Gentner, Jr., June 30, 1942.
Harry W. Englund, June 30, 1942.
George N. Butterfield, June 30, 1942.
Marvin H. Gluntz, June 30, 1942.
Harvey P. Burden, June 30, 1942.

The following-named lieutenants (junior grade) to be lieutenants in the Navy, to rank from the date stated opposite their names:

Robert B. Kelly, January 1, 1942.
Karl E. Johansson, January 1, 1942.
Edward A. Michel, Jr., January 1, 1942.
Francis M. Gambacorta, January 1, 1942.
Alan M. Nibbs, January 1, 1942.
Dwight L. Moody, January 1, 1942.
James H. Brown, January 1, 1942.
George H. Cairnes, January 1, 1942.
George D. Good, January 1, 1942.
Herman J. Mecklenburg, January 1, 1942.
Alva W. Dinwiddie, January 1, 1942.
Edwin H. Headland, Jr., January 1, 1942.
John W. Payne, Jr., January 1, 1942.
Girard L. McEntee 3d, January 1, 1942.
Alberto C. Emerson, January 1, 1942.
William B. Porter, January 1, 1942.
William C. P. Bellinger, Jr., January 1, 1942.
August F. Weinel, January 1, 1942.
William M. Kaufman, January 1, 1942.
Fred G. Bennett, January 1, 1942.
James C. Shaw, January 1, 1942.
George M. Winne, January 22, 1942.
John Baumeister, Jr., February 1, 1942.
Jewett O. Phillips, Jr., February 20, 1942.
James S. Gray, Jr., March 1, 1942.
Archibald E. Teall, March 1, 1942.
Otis R. Cole, Jr., March 1, 1942.

The following-named ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade) in the Navy, to rank from the 1st day of June 1942:

Richard J. Davis Vincent P. de Poix
Earle J. McConnell George W. Scott, Jr.
Thomas W. Collins, Jr. Donald McR. Chisholm
Edward L. Beach, Jr. Charles J. Kovaleski
John W. Dolan, Jr. Corwin G. Mendenhall,
James C. Oldfield Jr.
Harry D. Helfrich, Jr. Lenard O. Reichel
Norman S. Short

The following-named surgeons to be medical inspectors in the Navy, with the rank of commander, to rank from the date stated opposite their names:

Thomas H. Hayes, January 1, 1942.
John N. C. Gordon, June 30, 1942.
Henry W. Patton, June 30, 1942.

Ocie B. Morrison, Jr., June 30, 1942.
John P. Brady, June 30, 1942.
David W. Lyon, Jr., June 30, 1942.
Bartholomew W. Hogan, June 30, 1942.
The following passed assistant surgeons to be surgeons in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant commander, to rank from the date stated opposite their names:

William M. Silliphant, January 1, 1942.
Earl F. Evans, January 1, 1942.
Lyle A. Newton, January 1, 1942.
James L. Holland, January 1, 1942.
George F. Blodgett, January 1, 1942.
Robert A. Cooper, January 1, 1942.
Ralph K. Hoch, January 1, 1942.
Freeman C. Harris, January 1, 1942.
Robert C. Boyden, January 1, 1942.
Clifford F. Storey, January 1, 1942.
Frederick R. Lang, June 30, 1942.
Edward F. Kline, June 30, 1942.
Donald O. Wissinger, June 30, 1942.
Ralph D. Handen, June 30, 1942.
Ernest M. Wade, June 30, 1942.
Joseph L. Zundell, June 30, 1942.
Giffin C. Daughtridge, June 30, 1942.
Clarence F. Morrison, June 30, 1942.
James A. Price, June 30, 1942.
Ralph M. McComas, June 30, 1942.
George R. Hogshire, Jr., June 30, 1942.
Luther G. Bell, June 30, 1942.

The following assistant surgeons to be passed assistant surgeons in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant, to rank from the 1st day of January 1942:

William T. Foley	Edward A. Anderson
Chalmers R. Carr	John W. Koett
Francis W. Gross	James E. Eppley
George T. Ferguson	Clement D. Burroughs
Ralph W. Geise	Edward F. Ritter, Jr.
Road N. Grant	

The following named passed assistant dental surgeons to be dental surgeons in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant commander, to rank from the 30th day of June 1942:

Victor A. LeClair
Merritt J. Crawford
Claude E. Adkins

The following named assistant dental surgeons to be passed assistant dental surgeons in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant, to rank from the 1st day of January 1942:

Henry C. Knight	Conrad H. Brandt
William E. Sanders	Carl A. Vellie
Claud M. Fraleigh	

Paymaster Julian J. Levasseur to be a pay inspector in the Navy, with the rank of commander, to rank from the 30th day of June 1942.

The following named passed assistant paymasters to be paymasters in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant commander, to rank from the 30th day of June 1942:

Walter N. Gray
Jack O. Wheat

The following named assistant paymasters to be passed assistant paymasters in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant, to rank from the date stated opposite their names:

Henry P. Knowles, January 1, 1942.
George S. Fuller, January 1, 1942.
Philip H. Fox, February 20, 1942.
Martin Miller, June 30, 1942.

Chaplain Alfred de Groot Vogler to be a chaplain in the Navy, with the rank of commander, to rank from the 1st day of July 1941.

Chaplain Frederick W. Mechling to be a chaplain in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant commander, to rank from the 30th day of June 1942.

The following named acting chaplains to be chaplains in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant, to rank from the date stated opposite their names:

Otto D. F. Herrmann, August 1, 1941.
Samuel B. Bennett, January 1, 1942.
Boatswain Aubrey H. Gunn to be a chief boatswain in the Navy, to rank with but after ensign, from the 7th day of March 1942.

The following named machinists to be chief machinists in the Navy, to rank with but after ensign, from the 1st day of April 1942:

Orbie R. Treadway
Harold W. Packard
Carpenter Melvin J. Leed to be a chief carpenter in the Navy, to rank with but after ensign, from the 1st day of May 1942.

The following named assistant surgeons to be assistant surgeons in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade), to rank from the date stated opposite their names, to correct the date of rank as previously nominated and confirmed:

Donald S. Smith, May 6, 1942.
Daniel R. Kohli, July 15, 1942.
Edward W. Kloth, July 15, 1942.
Erwood G. Edgar, July 15, 1942.
Pierre F. LaBorde, Jr., July 15, 1942.
Moffitt K. Holler, July 15, 1942.
Richard L. Merkel, July 15, 1942.

The following named officers of the Naval Reserve to be lieutenants (junior grade) in the Navy, to rank from the date stated opposite their names:

Luke H. Miller, August 1, 1941.
Frank E. Rogozinski, August 1, 1941.
Edwin L. Kiem, September 1, 1941.
John E. Muldrow, October 1, 1941.
Thomas L. Conroy, October 1, 1941.
Thomas Robinson, November 1, 1941.
Frank D. Heyer, December 1, 1941.
Gerald H. Duffy, December 1, 1941.
Dale K. Peterson, January 1, 1942.

The following named officers of the Naval Reserve to be ensigns in the Navy, to rank from the date stated opposite their names:

Brainard T. Macomber, August 1, 1939.
Louis R. Gehlbach, September 1, 1939.
David A. Ratley, September 1, 1939.
William R. Leonard, Jr., October 1, 1939.
Alan H. Yates, October 15, 1939.
Joseph T. Watson, Jr., October 20, 1939.
John B. Wayne, October 20, 1939.
Charlie N. Conatser, November 20, 1939.
James H. Gerberding, November 20, 1939.
Frank M. Fisler, November 20, 1939.
Frank B. Gorman, November 20, 1939.
Frank O. Green, March 25, 1940.
Edward C. McCollon, Jr., March 25, 1940.
Robert M. J. Halman, March 25, 1940.
Henry C. Cole, Jr., March 25, 1940.
Donald W. Bowman, March 25, 1940.

David B. Rodman, April 15, 1940.
Ralph V. Wilhelm, April 15, 1940.
Robert C. Corlett, April 15, 1940.
Stuart T. Cooper, April 15, 1940.
Delwin A. Liane, April 15, 1940.
John M. Arbutle, April 15, 1940.

Frank J. Hill, April 15, 1940.
Richard F. Buckley, Jr., April 15, 1940.
Henry B. Somerville, April 15, 1940.
Hugh D. O'Neill, April 15, 1940.
Ambrose J. Kinlon, Jr., April 15, 1940.
Marion K. Smith, June 7, 1940.
Raymond E. Moore, June 7, 1940.
Edward G. Stepanek, June 7, 1940.
Alton L. Gardner, June 7, 1940.
Hartel D. Allen, June 7, 1940.
Joseph Garrett, June 7, 1940.
Warren Weeks, June 7, 1940.
Irving A. Kittel, June 7, 1940.
James A. Cooper, July 15, 1940.
James W. Hardy, July 15, 1940.
Donald E. McCoy, July 15, 1940.

William T. Sisson, July 15, 1940.
George "F". Poulos, July 15, 1940.
Charles C. Ainsworth, July 15, 1940.
John F. Schrefer, July 15, 1940.
William H. Pipkorn, July 15, 1940.
Marvin E. Barnett, July 15, 1940.
David A. Green, July 15, 1940.
Lukas V. Dachs, July 15, 1940.
William L. Pack, July 15, 1940.
William I. McGowan, July 15, 1940.
Thurlof G. Doyle, July 15, 1940.
Robert E. Farkas, July 15, 1940.
Jarlath J. Lyons, July 15, 1940.

Max P. Bailey, Jr., August 1, 1940.
Robert B. Clark, August 1, 1940.
Henry L. Anderton, Jr., August 1, 1940.
Edward Heck, Jr., August 1, 1940.
Harvey N. Hop, August 1, 1940.
Charles S. Coombs, August 1, 1940.
Robert P. Williams, August 1, 1940.
Everleigh D. Willems, August 1, 1940.
John F. Gray, August 1, 1940.
William D. Harrington, August 1, 1940.
Frank M. Graham, August 10, 1940.
Harry Hart, August 10, 1940.
Charles W. Knapp, August 10, 1940.
Donald G. White, August 10, 1940.
George M. Cole, August 10, 1940.
Fred C. Herriman, August 20, 1940.
Arnold E. Allemand, Jr., August 20, 1940.
Raymond L. Milner, August 20, 1940.
Benjamin F. Rowe, August 20, 1940.
Calvin T. Durgin, Jr., August 20, 1940.
William H. Chester, August 20, 1940.
John C. Gilbert, August 20, 1940.
William E. Rouse, August 20, 1940.
Arthur J. Schultz, Jr., August 20, 1940.
William J. Graham, September 1, 1940.
Frank W. Ackermann, September 1, 1940.
Robert V. Stolpe, September 10, 1940.
Dudley S. Billett, Jr., September 10, 1940.
DeWitt D. Chapman, Jr., September 10, 1940.

Dolive Durant, Jr., September 10, 1940.
Ray C. Tyutki, September 10, 1940.
Donald E. Anderson, September 10, 1940.
Eli B. Rogers, September 10, 1940.
Frederick W. Luebbe, October 21, 1940.
Miles S. Whitener, October 21, 1940.
Wilbur W. Titsworth, October 28, 1940.
John A. Palmer, October 28, 1940.
William P. Tyler, October 28, 1940.
Royal C. Carrington, October 28, 1940.
William T. Delaplaine 3d, October 28, 1940.
Bruce E. Gunn, October 28, 1940.
Tony F. Schneider, November 1, 1940.
William S. Hardie, November 1, 1940.
Myrton T. Ebright, November 25, 1940.
Norman E. Petersen, November 25, 1940.
Frank J. Reiser, Jr., December 20, 1940.

The following named officers of the Naval Reserve to be ensigns in the Navy, to rank from the date stated opposite their names:

John B. Kaye, October 23, 1939.
Franklin M. Haines, Jr., October 31, 1939.
George E. Thode, November 12, 1939.
Cyril G. Griffin, July 1, 1940.
Lawrence H. Young, July 17, 1940.
Barratt M. Wells, July 26, 1940.
Stephen C. Hale, Jr., August 1, 1940.
John D. Ainsworth, August 8, 1940.
Walter J. Rountree, September 26, 1940.
David M. Sharer, Jr., September 27, 1940.
Thomas F. Saunders, Jr., October 16, 1940.
Mark M. Gantar, December 16, 1940.
Ivan M. Simko, December 17, 1940.
Donald G. Wright, December 26, 1940.
Thomas B. Owen, December 30, 1940.
John Boyd, January 6, 1941.
William F. Babcock, March 4, 1941.
Joseph A. Roseman, April 5, 1941.
Boykin R. Dodson, April 19, 1941.
Giles F. Bunn, Jr., May 5, 1941.
John F. Collingwood, July 1, 1941.
Jordan R. McCann, January 6, 1942.

The following to be assistant surgeons in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade), to rank from the date stated opposite their names:

Richard W. Worthington, Jr., May 26, 1941.
Robert G. Lehman, January 25, 1942.
John L. Wilson, January 25, 1942.
Joseph W. Colvin, May 6, 1942.
John W. Hope, May 6, 1942.
Winston J. Rowe, May 6, 1942.
Arch S. Russell, Jr., May 6, 1942.
William E. Dierking, May 6, 1942.
Theodore M. Cohen, May 6, 1942.
Clyde S. Stroud, Jr., May 6, 1942.
William J. Hall, May 6, 1942.
Felix P. Ballenger, May 6, 1942.
Clement F. Dereziński, May 6, 1942.

Earl G. Wolf, July 15, 1942.
 Wilson D. Tucker, July 15, 1942.
 Emmett J. Riordan, November 12, 1942.
 Harry Y. Hoffman, November 12, 1942.
 Robert H. Bradley, Jr., November 12, 1942.
 Carl E. Wilbur, November 12, 1942.
 Ralph C. Benson, November 12, 1942.
 G. P. R. Hudson, November 12, 1942.
 John W. A. Woody, November 12, 1942.
 Charles H. Gilliland, November 12, 1942.
 Robert C. Burnham, November 12, 1942.
 Woodman B. Pomeroy, November 12, 1942.
 Vance E. Senter, November 12, 1942.
 John R. Dyke, November 12, 1942.
 Mark W. Wolcott, November 12, 1942.
 Charles N. Curtis, November 12, 1942.
 Albin W. Swenson, Jr., November 12, 1942.
 Alfred A. Fracchia, November 12, 1942.
 George J. Ulrich, November 12, 1942.
 Carl H. Wallman, November 12, 1942.
 Charles E. Pruitt, November 12, 1942.
 Charles D. Vosburgh, November 12, 1942.
 Leon H. Mims, Jr., November 12, 1942.
 Robert Hayter, November 12, 1942.
 Jean A. Sarrail, November 12, 1942.
 Blake S. Talbot, November 12, 1942.
 Sherburn E. Edgerly, November 12, 1942.
 Louis de S. Shaffner, November 12, 1942.
 Joseph E. Teitelbaum, November 12, 1942.
 Jerome A. Moore, November 12, 1942.
 Henry P. Phylfe, November 12, 1942.
 Samuel P. Hicks, November 12, 1942.
 Leslie V. D. Dill, November 12, 1942.
 Robert C. Turner, November 12, 1942.
 Bernard D. Stollman, December 8, 1942.
 John E. Hall, December 8, 1942.
 William G. Lawson, December 8, 1942.
 Jesse R. Battenfeld, Jr., December 8, 1942.
 James H. Boyers, December 8, 1942.
 Paul W. Burke, December 8, 1942.
 Bertrand L. Ellis, December 8, 1942.
 Clyde W. Norman, December 16, 1942.
 William A. Dinsmore, Jr., January 9, 1943.
 William A. Wulfman, January 9, 1943.
 Henry J. Roberts, January 16, 1943.
 John E. Promer, January 17, 1943.
 William A. Robie, February 20, 1943.

POSTMASTERS

The following-named persons to be postmasters:

ARKANSAS

Lois R. Patterson, Arkadelphia, Ark., in place of D. G. Lamb. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.
 Charles F. Elza, Benton, Ark., in place of C. F. Elza. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.
 John Freeman Graddy, Clinton, Ark., in place of J. T. Whillock. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.
 Elmer McHaney, Marmaduke, Ark., in place of Elmer McHaney. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.
 Jesse T. Howard, Smithville, Ark., in place of J. T. Howard. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

CALIFORNIA

J. Everett Osborne, Camarillo, Calif., in place of Della Carrillo, resigned.
 Edgar G. Eckels, Chino, Calif., in place of E. G. Eckels. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.
 Alice E. Schieck, Eldridge, Calif., in place of A. E. Schieck. Incumbent's commission expired June 8, 1942.
 Thomas F. Helm, Lakeside, Calif., in place of T. F. Helm. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.
 Mary M. Franklin, North Fork, Calif., in place of L. F. Franklin, resigned.
 Merle H. Wiswell, Roseville, Calif., in place of M. H. Wiswell. Incumbent's commission expired June 1, 1942.
 Minnie B. Pharr, Scotia, Calif., in place of M. B. Pharr. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.
 Wesley L. Benepe, Sebastopol, Calif., in place of W. L. Benepe. Incumbent's commission expired May 27, 1942.

Roy Bucknell, Upper Lake, Calif., in place of Roy Bucknell. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

FLORIDA

George C. Blume, Jacksonville, Fla., in place of W. D. Jones, deceased.
 Frank B. Stewart, Melrose, Fla. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.
 Coy K. Duff, Mims, Fla. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.

GEORGIA

Belle B. Hicks, Cadwell, Ga. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.
 James H. Hart, Ellaville, Ga., in place of J. H. Hart. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.
 Joseph R. Gay, Gay, Ga. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.
 Olin W. Patterson, Lumpkin, Ga., in place of O. W. Patterson. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

IDAHO

Hazel Norma Russell, Kuna, Idaho, in place of M. K. Will, resigned.

ILLINOIS

Edwin B. Watrous, Hampshire, Ill., in place of David McGrath, resigned.
 Clarence A. Stout, Mound City, Ill., in place of B. B. Hood. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.
 Hezekiah Reeves, Pulaski, Ill. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.
 H. Wilson Harshman, Rockport, Ill. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.

INDIANA

Roy Biberstine, Bluffton, Ind., in place of Frank Ulmer. Incumbent's commission expired March 25, 1942.
 Stanley P. Downing, Carbon, Ind. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.
 Ervin Sell, Columbia City, Ind., in place of Ervin Sell. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.
 C. Frank Youngblood, Covington, Ind., in place of D. V. Clem. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

IOWA

Price G. Thompson, Casey, Iowa, in place of P. G. Thompson. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

KANSAS

Faye R. Bergin, Bogue, Kans. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.
 Alexander A. Niernberger, Collyer, Kans., in place of A. A. Niernberger. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.
 Mildred F. Atkinson, De Soto, Kans., in place of M. F. Atkinson. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.
 Henry J. Kuckelman, Everest, Kans., in place of H. J. Kuckelman. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.
 Charles F. Mellenbruch, Fairview, Kans., in place of C. F. Mellenbruch. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.
 Homer I. Shaw, Galesburg, Kans., in place of H. I. Shaw. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.
 Charles H. Ryan, Girard, Kans., in place of C. H. Ryan. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.
 A. Isabella Marty, Longford, Kans. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.
 Carl Eickholt, Offerle, Kans. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.
 George F. Riley, Soldier, Kans., in place of G. F. Riley. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.
 Clyde N. Swartz, Turner, Kans. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.
 Samuel E. Holt, Uniontown, Kans. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.
 Margaret A. Schafer, Vermillion, Kans., in place of M. A. Schafer. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.
 James L. Morrissey, Woodston, Kans., in place of J. L. Morrissey. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

KENTUCKY

Mary K. Listermann, Cold Spring, Ky. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.
 Walter McKenzie, Eubank, Ky., in place of Walter McKenzie. Incumbent's commission expired March 30, 1942.
 Willis Conley, Garrett, Ky., in place of Willis Conley. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.
 Katie Mullins, Mount Vernon, Ky., in place of Katy Mullins. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.
 Mason E. Burton, Somerset, Ky., in place of M. E. Burton. Incumbent's commission expired June 1, 1942.

LOUISIANA

William W. Tubb, Dubach, La., in place of W. O. Woodward. Incumbent's commission expired March 16, 1941.
 Olivier Dufour, Marrero, La., in place of Olivier Dufour. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

MAINE

Laval R. Lebel, Brunswick, Maine, in place of G. W. Leonard, retired.
 Sumner A. Fickett, Millbridge, Maine, in place of S. A. Fickett. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

MASSACHUSETTS

Joseph E. Langlois, Dodgeville, Mass., in place of T. F. Daly. Incumbent's commission expired February 16, 1941.

MICHIGAN

Harry J. Lynch, Gaylord, Mich., in place of H. J. Lynch. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.
 Edwin C. Kraft, Nashville, Mich., in place of E. C. Kraft. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.
 Paul Grobaski, Pellston, Mich., in place of C. P. Murray. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1941.
 Merrill Hillock, Pickford, Mich., in place of Merrill Hillock. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.
 George A. Ruddy, Plainwell, Mich., in place of G. A. Ruddy. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.
 Mary Jane Hageman, Unionville, Mich., in place of F. A. Kolb, transferred.

MINNESOTA

William L. Ward, Anoka, Minn., in place of W. L. Ward. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.
 Alta V. Mason, Blue Earth, Minn., in place of A. V. Mason. Incumbent's commission expired June 3, 1942.
 Elmer J. Larson, Cokato, Minn., in place of E. J. Larson. Incumbent's commission expired June 12, 1942.
 Raymond E. Mumm, Cologne, Minn., in place of L. J. Dols, retired.

MISSISSIPPI

William A. Pepper, Belzoni, Miss., in place of W. A. Pepper. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.
 Hettie E. Harper, Soso, Miss. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.

MISSOURI

Foster R. Moore, Brashear, Mo. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.
 Boyd W. Harwood, Jr., Camdenton, Mo., in place of Nettie Morgan, resigned.
 Rose Virginia Gorham, Cardwell, Mo., in place of J. M. Warren, removed.
 W. Donald Dale, Elmer, Mo. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.
 Walter Manley, Liberty, Mo., in place of Walter Manley. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.
 Andrew Earl Duley, Newtown, Mo., in place of A. E. Duley. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.
 Donald H. Sosey, Palmyra, Mo., in place of D. H. Sosey. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.
 Chalmer R. Ethington, Powersville, Mo., in place of H. F. Allen, resigned.

Walter M. Horton, Robertson, Mo., in place of F. J. Albers, removed.
Raiman L. Coates, Sarcoux, Mo., in place of V. F. Whisner, transferred.

NEBRASKA

William Stuart Campbell, Waterloo, Nebr., in place of W. S. Campbell. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Carroll H. Metcalf, Alstead, N. H., in place of S. J. Moore, retired.

NEW JERSEY

Myra Pulis, Campgaw, N. J. Office became Presidential July 1, 1940.

Harry F. Sawyer, Far Hills, N. J., in place of H. E. Poulson, retired.

Merritt J. McAlinden, Hopewell, N. J., in place of E. P. Stout. Incumbent's commission expired March 10, 1941.

George M. Gibson, Moorestown, N. J., in place of G. M. Gibson. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

NEW MEXICO

Selah C. Hoy, East Vaughn, N. Mex., in place of S. C. Hoy. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

NORTH CAROLINA

Annie E. Black, Rocky Point, N. C., in place of J. B. Hayes, transferred.

NORTH DAKOTA

Wesley P. Josewski, Maxbass, N. Dak., in place of W. P. Josewski. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Frank S. Kenny, New England, N. Dak., in place of H. A. Borcharding, deceased.

OKLAHOMA

Lee Kennedy, Broken Bow, Okla., in place of Lee Kennedy. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Jesse W. Keith, Haldyville, Okla., in place of J. W. Keith. Incumbent's commission expires June 23, 1942.

Hugh Johnson, Hugo, Okla., in place of Hugh Johnson. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Rex T. Strickland, Madill, Okla., in place of R. T. Strickland. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Tom L. Pike, Weleetka, Okla., in place of T. L. Pike. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

OREGON

Ermel H. Hosley, Chiloquin, Oreg., in place of E. H. Hosley. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

John S. Spike, Echo, Oreg., in place of J. S. Spike. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Ruby I. Loundree, Sandy, Oreg., in place of R. I. Loundree. Incumbent's commission expired June 18, 1942.

Oscar Edwin Marvin, Wallowa, Oreg., in place of O. E. Marvin. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

PENNSYLVANIA

Dorothy M. Nice, Esterly, Pa., in place of C. H. Adams, deceased.

Raymond R. Kinsinger, Halifax, Pa., in place of R. R. Kinsinger. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Helen G. Mack, Lafayette Hill, Pa. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.

Rebecca Campbell, Midway, Pa., in place of Rebecca Campbell. Incumbent's commission expired April 29, 1942.

Elmer G. Corter, Mill Hall, Pa., in place of E. G. Corter. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

John M. Langan, Moscow, Pa., in place of J. M. Langan. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

William G. Loy, Newport, Pa., in place of W. G. Loy. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Gerald H. Rickerson, North Warren, Pa., in place of G. H. Rickerson. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Emma R. Dexter, Roulette, Pa., in place of E. R. Dexter. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Charles J. Trexler, Windgap, Pa., in place of C. J. Trexler. Incumbent's commission expired June 9, 1942.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Frank S. Ryan, Kimball, S. Dak., in place of C. W. Richards, deceased.

TENNESSEE

Amos F. Hassell, Collinwood, Tenn. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.

James F. Bryan, Munford, Tenn. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.

J. Green Hawks, Ralstons Station, Tenn. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.

TEXAS

Edgar L. Watson, Athens, Tex., in place of E. L. Watson. Incumbent's commission expired March 28, 1942.

Louis C. Nordt, Damon, Tex. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.

Perry H. Sparks, Hamlin, Tex., in place of Z. H. Bonner, transferred.

William E. Votaw, Jarrell, Tex. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.

Annie M. Martin, Kemah, Tex. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.

Allen L. Burditt, La Ward, Tex. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.

Georgie F. Morgan, Leary, Tex. Office became Presidential April 1, 1942.

Ellis M. Bush, Lytle, Tex., in place of J. L. Kay, retired.

Harriet M. Rust, Vanderbilt, Tex., in place of J. J. Dutton, removed.

VIRGINIA

John H. Bowdoin, Bloxom, Va., in place of J. H. Bowdoin. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Norma H. Fulton, Drakes Branch, Va., in place of N. H. Fulton. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

C. Coleman Curtis, Lee Hall, Va. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.

Roy Hockman, Maurertown, Va. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.

Lloyd Sullenberger, Monterey, Va., in place of Lloyd Sullenberger. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Annie G. Whitten, Montvale, Va. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.

William C. Nelson, New Church, Va. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.

Samuel F. Atwill, Sr., Reedville, Va., in place of S. F. Atwill. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Elijah S. Slate, South Boston, Va., in place of E. S. Slate. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Janet L. Freeman, Stony Creek, Va., in place of W. B. Cocke, Jr., resigned.

Fannie B. B. Sale, Tappahannock, Va., in place of F. B. B. Sale. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

WASHINGTON

Archie Constable, Seaview, Wash. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.

Joseph Horrigan, Kenmore, Wash. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.

I. Wells LittleJohn, Pateros, Wash., in place of I. W. LittleJohn. Incumbent's commission expired April 1, 1942.

Jessie M. Severyns, Sunnyside, Wash., in place of J. M. Severyns. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

William W. Moffitt, Naselle, Wash. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.

WEST VIRGINIA

Jessie M. Shields, Barrackville, W. Va., in place of O. R. Conaway, resigned.

Mabel H. Campbell, Newburg, W. Va., in place of F. W. Horchler, retired.

Martha L. Britton, Poca, W. Va. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.

Elijah F. Midkiff, West Hamlin, W. Va. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.

WISCONSIN

Vernon A. Martin, Amherst, Wis., in place of V. A. Martin. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Alex G. Mohr, Cambria, Wis., in place of A. G. Mohr. Incumbent's commission expired May 31, 1942.

Velma C. Grossman, Dale, Wis., in place of V. C. Grossman. Incumbent's commission expired April 21, 1941.

Melvin I. Dunn, Fall River, Wis., in place of M. I. Dunn. Incumbent's commission expired June 8, 1942.

Albert E. Hansen, Mendota, Wis., in place of A. E. Hansen. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Oscar M. Rickard, Merrillan, Wis., in place of O. M. Rickard. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Frances M. Kirby, Montreal, Wis., in place of M. E. Meade, retired.

Maurice A. Reeves, Fewaukee, Wis., in place of M. A. Reeves. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

John V. Nickodem, Princeton, Wis., in place of J. V. Nickodem. Incumbent's commission expired May 25, 1942.

Edward A. Peters, Waterloo, Wis., in place of E. A. Peters. Incumbent's commission expired May 31, 1942.

WYOMING

Jack R. Gage, Sheridan, Wyo., in place of J. C. Jackson, removed.

CONFIRMATION

Executive nomination confirmed by the Senate December 15 (legislative day of November 30), 1942:

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

Louis E. Goodman to be United States district judge for the northern district of California.

REJECTION

Executive nomination rejected by the Senate December 15 (legislative day of November 30), 1942:

POSTMASTER

Robert Leo Quirk to be postmaster at Washington in the State of Louisiana.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1942

The House was called to order at 12 o'clock noon.

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

Blessed be the holy name of the Lord, our God, in whom are centered our hopes, our longings, and our aspirations. We pray Thee to fill our minds with wisdom and our hearts with grace that our faith may spring like the eagle that soars to meet the sun. Breasting these heavy days, do Thou inspire us to seek the floors of spiritual depths, ceasing to be satisfied with the things visible because we have seen the glory of God, the source of the lustrous pearls of eternal truth.

Thou who art the good Shepherd, who leads into pastures of love and by the still waters of peace and restful quietness, waken in our waiting souls an unutterable quietness which is the living bread of the universe. We ask Thee to impart to all blind mortal eyes the loveliness