

The motion was agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock and 5 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until Monday, June 7, 1943, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate June 4 (legislative day of May 24), 1943:

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

Eli H. Brown 3d, of Kentucky, to be United States attorney for the western district of Kentucky. (Mr. Brown is now serving in this office under an appointment which expired May 23, 1943.)

UNITED STATES MARSHAL

John M. Moore, of Kentucky, to be United States marshal for the eastern district of Kentucky. (Mr. Moore is now serving in this office under an appointment which expired May 23, 1943.)

Loomis E. Cranor, of Kentucky, to be United States marshal for the western district of Kentucky. (Mr. Cranor is now serving in this office under an appointment which expired May 23, 1943.)

TEMPORARY APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

TO BE LIEUTENANT GENERAL

Maj. Gen. Omar Nelson Bradley (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

TO BE MAJOR GENERAL

Brig. Gen. Stafford LeRoy Irwin (lieutenant colonel, Field Artillery), Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. John Kenneth Cannon (lieutenant colonel, Air Corps; temporary colonel, Air Corps), Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. Lowell Warde Rooks (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

TO BE BRIGADIER GENERAL

Col. Frank Upton Greer (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Col. Ray Aloysius Dunn (lieutenant colonel, Air Corps; temporary colonel, Air Corps), Army of the United States.

Col. Maurice Rose (lieutenant colonel, Cavalry), Army of the United States.

Col. Reese Maughan Howell (lieutenant colonel, Field Artillery), Army of the United States.

Col. Edwin Hubert Randle (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Col. Carlyle Howe Ridenour (lieutenant colonel, Air Corps; temporary colonel, Air Corps), Army of the United States.

Col. Elbert Louis Ford (lieutenant colonel, Ordnance Department), Army of the United States.

Col. Robert Victor Maraist (lieutenant colonel, Field Artillery), Army of the United States.

Col. Robert Ignatius Stack (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Col. Edward Peck Curtis (major, Air Corps Reserve; temporary lieutenant colonel, Army of the United States), Army of the United States, Air Corps.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate June 4 (legislative day of May 24), 1943:

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

SOLICITOR

Douglas Maggs to be Solicitor for Labor.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

James H. Flanagan to be a member of the Public Utilities Commission of the District

of Columbia for the term of 2 years from July 1, 1943.

POSTMASTERS

TENNESSEE

Albin M. Fulton, Cumberland Gap.
Maude M. Day, Pressmen's Home.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1943

The House met at 12 o'clock noon, and was called to order by the Speaker.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our heavenly Father, eternal and invisible, whose only begotten Son was proclaimed by the morning stars and whose mercy is free and forever, be gracious to hear our humble prayer. Do Thou enable us to accept the discipline of these days of turmoil and burden. Waiting with cheerful hope and content to suffer, garrison our souls with the benedictions of the spirit of sacrifice and courage; through these virtues we shall help to shape a new world for a new humanity.

Make us to understand that in these hours of peril, murmurings, skepticisms, and despair are offensive to the Lord of righteousness and truth. Thou who art the sum of all wisdom, arm us with that faith which energizes love, ideals, and supplies the motive power which urges on to the golden goal. Enable us to reckon lightly the things of time, the delights of the flesh, and the treasures of earth; when gained unjustly and held in the spirit of ungodliness in the end they tunnel the way of spiritual darkness. Blessed Lord, turn human frailties into strength and disobedience into loyalty that we may hear and heed the pilgrim chant:

"If any man would come after Me, let him deny himself, take up his cross and follow Me."

In the name of our dear Redeemer. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 217. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to authorize the President of the United States to requisition property required for the defense of the United States", approved October 16, 1941, to continue it in effect.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 2753. An act making supplemental appropriations to carry out the provisions of an act to promote the defense of the United States, approved March 11, 1941, as amended, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to

the foregoing bill, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. McKellar, Mr. Glass, Mr. Hayden, Mr. Tydings, Mr. Russell, Mr. Nye, and Mr. Lodge, to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The SPEAKER. The Chair trusts that under the circumstances no Member this morning will ask to proceed for a minute. The Chair will recognize Members to extend their own remarks in the RECORD.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. STEWART. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have inserted in the RECORD an article taken out of yesterday morning's Times-Herald.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. STEWART]?

There was no objection.

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD on the heroic work of the Coast Guard and to include certain Navy releases, citations, and other quotations. The estimate of the Public Printer is that this will take about 2¾ pages and the approximate cost will be \$123.75.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BLAND]?

There was no objection.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an address delivered by my distinguished colleague from Virginia, the Honorable PATRICK H. DREWRY, at Camp Pickett, Va., on May 30.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. FLANNAGAN]?

There was no objection.

(Mr. VURSELL asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include a telegram.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MICHENER]?

There was no objection.

Mr. J. LEROY JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include two editorials from the Sacramento Bee.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California [Mr. J. LEROY JOHNSON]?

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include a letter from a constituent.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. SMITH]?

There was no objection.

Mr. DAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include a quotation.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DAY]?

There was no objection.

Mr. SCHIFFLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. SCHIFFLER]?

There was no objection.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include a telegram protesting the purchase of a million pair of army shoes in Chile.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH]?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include an address recently made by Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK]?

There was no objection.

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. MILLS]?

There was no objection.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 90]

Bell	Hall,	Pittenger
Bradley, Mich.	Edwin Arthur	Plumley
Cannon, Fla.	Hébert	Ramey
Capozzoli	Heldinger	Robinson, Utah
Celler	Hendricks	Russell
Chapman	Johnson,	Sabath
Cochran	Calvin D.	Schwabe
Cole, N. Y.	Johnson, Ind.	Sikes
Compton	Kean	Smith, W. Va.
Costello	Kerr	Stegall
Crawford	King	Stearns, N. H.
Culkin	Larcade	Talbot
Dies	LeCompte	Thomas, Tex.
Domengeaux	LeFevre	Tolan
Douglas	Lemke	Treadway
Elmer	McCowen	Van Zandt
Gallagher	McGehee	Vincent, Ky.
Gibson	McGranery	Welch, Ohio
Gifford	Nichols	Welch
Granger	O'Brien, N. Y.	Whelchel, Ga.
Grant, Ala.	O'Leary	Wilson
Guyer	Peterson, Fla.	

The SPEAKER. On this roll call 367 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

Without objection, further proceedings, under the roll call, will be dispensed with.

There was no objection.

USE AND OPERATION OF WAR PLANTS IN PROSECUTION OF THE WAR

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (S. 796) relating to the use and operation by the United States of certain plants in the interests of the national defense.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of S. 796, with Mr. COOPER in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. When the Committee rose yesterday, 8 minutes remained for debate on the pending amendment.

The gentleman from New York [Mr. KLEIN] is entitled to recognition.

Mr. KLEIN. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw my request.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. McMURRAY] is entitled to recognition.

Mr. McMURRAY. Mr. Chairman, I sincerely hope that the members of this Committee assembled here today are in somewhat better humor than they were when the Committee rose yesterday afternoon.

We are dealing with a very, very critical problem. I do not like to say it, but I must say that I do not think the time has been evenly divided on this issue so that all sides have had an equal chance to be heard. However, the parliamentary situation is such that it seems impossible to get any reasonable legislation at all unless we first defeat the Smith amendment to the Harness substitute and then defeat the Harness substitute. Unless this is done I do not believe any reasonable legislation can ever be voted on.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McMURRAY. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. COLMER. Having defeated the Smith amendment and the Harness amendment, what would the gentleman then propose in respect to legislation?

Mr. McMURRAY. If the Smith amendment is defeated, and the Harness substitute is defeated, then there will be offered another substitute amendment.

Mr. COLMER. Will the gentleman support that?

Mr. McMURRAY. I shall state my position if and when that is brought before the House.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HARNES] is entitled to recognition.

Mr. HARNES of Indiana. Mr. Chairman—

Mr. HARE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARNES of Indiana. I have only 2 minutes and I prefer not to yield.

Mr. HARE. I just wanted to ask the gentleman if he would be willing to insert in section 2, following the word "representative," a provision that manufacturers and employees notify the Federal Trade Commission in addition to the Department of Labor, because if this bill goes on for 2 years there may be questions growing out of lock-outs, and labor would want to know the reason why, and my thought was the Federal Trade Commission could make the investigation.

Mr. HARNES of Indiana. I shall be glad to give that consideration.

Mr. Chairman, since my substitute bill and the amendments proposed have been published in the RECORD, you will find

that it is a very simple piece of legislation, which, in my humble opinion, will solve this whole question of strikes. It leaves in the hands of American labor the determination by secret ballot whether the workers shall strike. I have sufficient confidence in the patriotism of the rank and file of labor to say that there will be no strike if we give them an opportunity to vote on the question.

The amendment of the gentleman from Virginia embraces five sections of the Senate bill and pertains to the functions of the War Labor Board. The part of these sections which suspends the Norris-LaGuardia Act, however, has been deleted.

There is one sentence in this amendment which is not satisfactory to any of us, and a motion will be made to strike that from the amendment and I sincerely hope that motion will prevail. I refer to the sentence which appears in the original bill, on page 17, beginning with line 6, which says:

In no event shall the Board have power under this act, or otherwise, to require as a condition of employment that any individual become or remain a member of a labor organization.

That, I believe, might upset a great deal of work that the War Labor Board has already done, and certainly we do not want to further confuse the already complicated situation. I hope that this sentence will be stricken from the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Indiana has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, somebody said:

There is so much good in the worst of us and so much bad in the best of us that it hardly behooves any of us to talk about the rest of us.

Another old sage said:

I wholly disagree with what you say, but I will fight to the death for your right to say it.

I believe that was Voltaire.

Notwithstanding what happened yesterday I am here this morning quite happy, quite cool, and in good humor, and with no hostile feeling toward anyone, and with that in mind I want to take up these amendments and substitutes for the bill we are considering.

First of all, as I understand the parliamentary situation, the vote will first come on the Smith amendment to the Harness substitute. If that is adopted, the vote will then come on the Harness substitute as amended. There will then be an amendment offered, as I understand, to the Harness substitute as amended, first, to strike out sections 2 and 3.

I should like to recount to the House that when this legislation was under consideration by your Military Affairs Committee, I selected three of the majority members, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMASON], the gentleman from Texas [Mr. KILDAY], and the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN], and three of the minority members, the gentleman from New York [Mr. ANDREWS], the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. ELSTON], and the

gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HARNES], to draft for the committee as a result of the long and arduous hearings a bill for the consideration of the whole Committee. They included sections 2 and 3 relating to lock-outs and strikes in that bill, and it was adopted by the Committee unanimously and without question and everything was agreeable until the representatives of the Department of Labor and other departments came up last week for a hearing. As a result of that, some of the members thought that they ought to change their minds, and they have a right to do that. I am not finding fault with them. But I do hope and trust, and I earnestly urge, that the House retain those two sections in the legislation, because without them we shall have weakened the legislation materially. In fact we will have carved the very heart out of it. If we are going to pass anything at all, I think we ought to pass something that will make it effective, so that if there is anybody in the Government that wants to stop these strikes and protect the national war effort they will have the power and authority to do it and will not be permitted to resort to an alibi and say, "We tried to persuade somebody but we could not persuade them. We tried to appease somebody and they would not be appeased."

In other words, I think the House of Representatives ought to assume its legislative responsibility and pass what it thinks in its candid judgment ought to be the law, and then deal with the other body when the time comes for doing so. As I understand, the committee bill—and I stand flat-footed for it—it is an amendment to the Connally bill and as such, with whatever amendments are added to it, it will go back to the Senate as an amendment to the Connally bill, S. 796, and probably go immediately to conference. For myself I have only tried to augment and strengthen the power and authority of the President's War Labor Board, and that is one of the principal features of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kentucky has expired. All time has expired.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. DIRKSEN. As I understand, under the rule we are considering the House bill as an original bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is correct. Under the rule, the committee substitute is being considered as an original bill.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Pending, then, is the Harness substitute in the nature of an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. DIRKSEN. And pending thereafter is the Smith amendment to the Harness amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I understand, then, Mr. Chairman, that the amendments that are on the desk now which are in the nature of perfecting amendments to

the Smith amendment would be out of order because they violate the rule as to amendments in the third degree.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. COLMER. The amendments that are on the Clerk's desk to perfect the Harness amendment will be in order if the Harness amendment is adopted, but there will be no further time for debate?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is correct in that there will be no further time for debate, but any further amendments to the Harness amendment may be considered after the Smith amendment is disposed of.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I understood the chairman to state to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] a minute ago that amendments to the Smith amendment are out of order due to the fact that they are amendments in the third degree.

The CHAIRMAN. If a point of order on that ground were made, it would have to be sustained under the rules of the House in that the amendment would be in the third degree.

Mr. SPARKMAN. In the event the Smith amendment is adopted without such amendments having been considered, it then becomes part of the Harness substitute. Then, while the Harness substitute is before the committee for amendment, may amendments be offered to that which might affect some of the language contained in the Smith amendment?

The CHAIRMAN. It would be difficult to pass on that question until the Chair can at least see the form in which the proposed amendments are presented.

Mr. SPARKMAN. With particular reference to the amendment at the desk to be offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. MERRITT], which I understand the gentleman from Virginia has agreed to and which I understood the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HARNES] to say he hoped would be adopted, striking certain language from the Smith amendment—it is the last sentence in the first section ending on page 17—if the Smith amendment should be adopted would an amendment later offered to the Harness substitute to strike that particular language be in order?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is of the opinion that it would not be in order, for the reason that an amendment that has previously been agreed to cannot be amended.

Mr. MERRITT. A parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MERRITT. The gentleman from Alabama submitted the parliamentary inquiry I intended to ask, but do I correctly understand that the amendment I have on the Clerk's desk that will en-

force the Smith amendment will not be considered?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair cannot say that to the gentleman. The Chair, in response to the parliamentary inquiry submitted by the gentleman from Alabama, stated that if an amendment is offered and a point of order is made against it, the Chair will then rule on the question.

Mr. MERRITT. Is it in order now for me to offer my amendment?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman may certainly offer an amendment; and if he does so, the Clerk will report it.

Mr. MERRITT. I offer an amendment, Mr. Chairman.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MERRITT: Strike out of the Smith amendment the language in the committee bill on page 17, beginning with the word "In" in line 6 and ending with the period in line 9.

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the amendment that it is not in order as it is an amendment in the third degree.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania makes the point of order against the amendment that it is in the third degree. The Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, before the Chair rules, may I submit a parliamentary inquiry?

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that the question has been passed on.

The CHAIRMAN. One point of order at a time is all the Chair can entertain. Does the gentleman from Virginia desire to make a point of order?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I want to submit a parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that the point of order comes too late.

Mr. WRIGHT. Oh, Mr. Chairman, I was on my feet.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair overrules that point of order, because the gentleman from Pennsylvania was on his feet, and the point of order was timely. The amendment had just been reported.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. ANDREWS. Assuming that the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. MERRITT] is not in order and the Smith amendment as now written should be defeated, will it be in order then for the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH] to reoffer his amendment with the language referred to withheld from the amendment?

The CHAIRMAN. It would, because that would be a different amendment.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. McCORMACK. If the gentleman from Virginia asks unanimous consent to modify his amendment to conform, that is, to strike out such language as the gentleman from New York [Mr. MERRITT] attempts to delete by amendment, that would be in order as a unanimous-consent request, would it not?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Virginia could submit a unanimous-consent request.

Mr. HANCOCK. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment to strike out section 6 of the Harness substitute. When will it be in order to offer that?

The CHAIRMAN. After disposition is made of the Smith amendment.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I desire to submit a unanimous-consent request, and if there is no objection, I desire to make a very brief explanation.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, those of us who want to do something right about this thing, on both sides, realize the difficulty of the situation. We have been trying to reach something that we think is fair, everybody giving and taking a little bit. I am willing to have that portion go out, and I am in hopes, when I submit this unanimous-consent request, that the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WRIGHT], who raised the point of order, and who is an advocate of the welfare of organized labor, will not object, because we are just trying to get down to something and make concessions. This is a concession to his wishes, and I desire to submit a unanimous-consent request—

Mr. CELLER. I object.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I have not yet stated the request. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the language on page 17 of the committee bill, which appears in the amendment which I offered, reading as follows, may be eliminated, that language being, commencing on line 6, as follows:

In no event shall the Board have power under this act, or otherwise, to require as a condition of employment that any individual become or remain a member of a labor organization.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia to so modify his amendment?

Mr. CELLER, Mr. LESINSKI, and Mr. O'BRIEN of Illinois objected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Indiana.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. MAY) there were—ayes 73, noes 204.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk; and in view of the fact that this amendment does nothing but eliminate the language to which I have referred, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the amendment be

dispensed with and that it be placed in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, in view of the importance of the matter, I think the amendment should be read. I object.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read. The Clerk began the reading of the amendment.

Mr. MERRITT (interrupting the reading). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the further reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

The amendment is as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SMITH of Virginia to the Harness amendment: After the title "Registration of Labor Unions", insert the following:

"NATIONAL WAR LABOR BOARD

"SEC. 8. The National War Labor Board (hereinafter called the Board), established by Executive Order No. 9017, dated January 12, 1942, in addition to all powers conferred on it by section 1 (a) of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, and by any Executive order or regulation issued under the provisions of the act of October 2, 1942, entitled 'An act to amend the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, to aid in preventing inflation, and for other purposes,' and by any other statute, shall have the following powers and duties:

"(a) Whenever the United States Conciliation Service certifies that a labor dispute (excluding any matter coming within the purview of the Railway Labor Act) exists which may lead to substantial interference with the war effort, and cannot be settled by collective bargaining or conciliation, to summon both parties to such dispute before it and conduct a public hearing on the merits of the dispute. If in the opinion of the Board such a labor dispute has become so serious that it may lead to substantial interference with the war effort, the Board may take such action on its own motion. At such hearing both parties shall be given full notice and opportunity to be heard, but the failure of either party to appear shall not deprive the Board of jurisdiction to proceed to a hearing and order.

"(b) To decide the dispute, and provide by order the wages and hours and all other terms and conditions (customarily included in collective-bargaining agreements) governing the relations between the parties, which shall be in effect until further order of the Board. In making any such decision the Board shall conform to the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended; the National Labor Relations Board; the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended; the act of October 2, 1942, hereinbefore referred to; and the regulations and orders issued under such acts; and where no law is applicable the order of the Board shall provide for terms and conditions to govern relations between the parties which shall be fair and equitable to employer and employee under all the circumstances of the case.

"(c) To apply to any Federal district court for an order requiring any person within its jurisdiction to obey a subpoena issued by the Board; and jurisdiction is hereby conferred on any such court to issue such an order.

"POWER OF BOARD TO COMPEL ATTENDANCE OF WITNESSES

"SEC. 9. The National War Labor Board, by its Chairman, shall have power to issue subpoenas requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses, and the production of any books, papers, records, or other docu-

ments, which it deems relevant to any inquiry or hearing before the Board or any designated member or agent thereof. Such subpoenas shall be enforceable in the same manner, and subject to the same penalties, as subpoenas issued by the President under title III of the Second War Powers Act, approved March 27, 1942.

"MAINTENANCE OF THE STATUS QUO

"SEC. 10. (a) After the Board has taken jurisdiction of a dispute as provided in section 8, the Chairman in order to effectuate the purposes of this act shall have power to issue an order (1) requiring any person to refrain or cease and desist from calling, or assisting in any manner, a strike arising out of such dispute; or (2) requiring the employer, who is involved in the dispute to refrain or cease and desist from practices which change the situation existing at the time the dispute arose, or which by changing an existing situation led to the dispute, and which the Chairman shall deem prejudicial to the prompt settlement of the dispute. No order of the Chairman or process of any court under this act shall require an individual employee to render labor or services without his consent, nor shall any provision of any such order or process be construed to make the refusal to work of an individual employee a violation of such order or process or otherwise an illegal act.

"(b) Such order shall be effective for such period as the Chairman shall determine, but shall, in any event, terminate within 5 days after the findings and recommendations of the Board or within 60 days after the date on which the order was issued, whichever first occurs. Any further order issued under subsection (a) in connection with the same dispute shall not extend beyond the termination date of the original order but terminate at the same time as such original order.

"REGULATIONS OF THE BOARD

"SEC. 11. The Board shall have authority from time to time to make, amend, and rescind regulations providing appropriate procedures for carrying out the powers vested in it by this act.

"Whenever any such plant, mine, or other property has been or is hereafter so taken by reason of a strike, lock-out, threatened strike, threatened lock-out, work stoppage, or other cause, such plant, mine, or other property shall be returned to the owners thereof as soon as practicable, but in no event more than 60 days after the termination of the conditions which caused possession of such plant, mine, or other property to be so taken.

"INTERFERENCE WITH GOVERNMENT OPERATION OF PLANTS

"SEC. 13. (a) Whenever any plant, mine, or other property is in the possession of the United States, it shall be unlawful for any person (1) to coerce, instigate, or induce any person to interfere, by lock-out, strike, slow-down, or other interruption, with the operation of such plant, mine, or property, or (2) to aid any such lock-out, strike, slow-down, or other interruption interfering with the operation of such plant, mine, or property by giving direction or guidance in the conduct of such interruption or by providing funds for the conduct or direction thereof or for the payment of strike, unemployment, or other benefits to those participating therein. No individual shall be deemed to have violated the provisions of this section by reason only of his having ceased work or having refused to continue to work or to accept employment.

"(b) Any person who willfully violated any provision of this section shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$5,000 or to imprisonment for not more than 1 year, or both."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. MERRITT) there were—ayes 191, noes 137.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Chairman, on that I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chair appointed Mr. SMITH of Virginia and Mr. MAY to act as tellers.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported there were ayes 170 and noes 113.

So the amendment to the substitute was agreed to.

Mr. HANCOCK. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment to the Harness substitute.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HANCOCK: Strike out section 6 of the Harness substitute.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, section 6 does not appear here and nobody can tell what it is. I would like to have the amendment read.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will again report the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. HANCOCK].

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HANCOCK: Strike out section 6 of the Harness substitute.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that section 6 of the Harness substitute be read.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

"Sec. 6. Section 313 of the Federal Corrupt Practices Act, 1925 (U. S. C., 1940 ed., title 2, sec. 251), is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 313. It is unlawful for any national bank, or any corporation organized by authority of any law of Congress, to make a contribution in connection with any election to any political office, or for any corporation whatever, or any labor organization to make a contribution in connection with any election at which Presidential and Vice Presidential electors or a Senator or Representative in, or a Delegate or Resident Commissioner to, Congress are to be voted for, or for any candidate, political committee, or other person to accept or receive any contribution prohibited by this section. Every corporation or labor organization which makes any contribution in violation of this section shall be fined not more than \$5,000; and every officer or director of any corporation, or officer of any labor organization, who consents to any contribution by the corporation or labor organization, as the case may be, in violation of this section shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both. For the purposes of this section "labor organization" shall have the same meaning as under the National Labor Relations Act."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. HANCOCK] to the Harness substitute.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. HANCOCK) there were ayes 83 and noes 156.

So the amendment to the substitute amendment was rejected.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment which is at the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. COLMER to the Harness substitute: After section 7 of the Harness amendment insert the following new section:

"CONSPIRACY TO INTERFERE WITH GOVERNMENT OPERATION

"Sec. 8. Any person who shall willfully, during the present war or during the period of national emergency as proclaimed by the President on May 27, 1941, conspire with one or more persons for the purpose of bringing about (a) a cessation of production at any plant, mine, or other property in the possession of the United States, (b) a slowing down of production at any such plant, mine, or property, or (c) any other interference with production at any such plant, mine, or property, shall be guilty of a felony, and upon conviction shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both."

Page 23, line 2, strike out "14" and insert "15."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. COLMER] to the Harness substitute.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. COLMER) there were ayes 63 and noes 181.

So the amendment to the substitute amendment was rejected.

Mr. KILDAY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment which is at the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. KILDAY to the amendment offered by Mr. HARNES of Indiana: Strike out all of section 5 of said amendment.

Mr. KILDAY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that section 5 of the Harness amendment be read.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

"REGISTRATION OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

"Sec. 5 (a) Within 60 days after the date of enactment of this act and annually thereafter every labor organization in which employees of any war contractor participate, through its president or other authorized officer, shall register its identity with the National Labor Relations Board and shall state under oath the following information: The name of the labor organization; the address at which it has its principal office or does business; the names and titles of the officers; initiation fees; annual dues charged each member; assessments levied during the past 12-month period; limitations on membership; number of paid-up members; date of the last election of officers; the annual salary of each officer, including bonuses, travel, and other expenses; and the date of the last detailed financial statement furnished all members and the method of publication or circulation of such statement. With such information shall be filed under oath detailed and intelligible financial statements and a copy of the constitution and bylaws of the labor organization.

"(b) Every labor organization established after the date of enactment of this act in which employees of any war contractor participate shall, when established and annually thereafter, register with the Board and fur-

nish the information required of existing labor organizations under the provisions of subsection (a).

"(c) Any labor organization which fails to register with the Board and file the information required by this act shall be disqualified to act as the representative of employees in collective bargaining for such time as such failure shall continue: *Provided*, That in the initial registration only if information on a particular point is lacking, the statement 'no information' or 'no record' shall be considered an answer.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. KILDAY].

The amendment to the amendment was rejected.

Mr. THOMASON. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment to the Harness amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. THOMASON to the Harness amendment: On page 9 strike out all of section 2 and section 3 of the Harness amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMASON].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. GWYNNE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment to the Harness amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GWYNNE to the substitute offered by Mr. HARNES of Indiana: After section 8 add a new section as follows:

"Sec. 9. No members of the Board shall be permitted to participate in any decision in which such member has a direct pecuniary interest as an officer, employee, or representative of either party to the dispute."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa to the substitute amendment offered by the gentleman from Indiana.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HARNES] as amended.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. RAMSPECK) there were—ayes 188, noes 87.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question recurs on the committee substitute as amended by the Harness amendment as amended.

The committee substitute was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. COOPER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (S. 796) relating to the use and operation by the United States of certain plants in the interests of the national defense, pursuant to House Resolution 234, reported the bill back to the House with an amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the amendment.

Mr. RAMSPECK. On that, Mr. Speaker, I ask for the yeas and nays. The yeas and nays were ordered. The question was taken; and there were—yeas 238, nays 136, answered "present" 1, not voting 57, as follows:

[Roll No. 91]
YEAS—238

Abernethy	Gossett	Monroney
Allen, Ill.	Graham	Morrison, La.
Allen, La.	Grant, Ind.	Mott
Andersen,	Green	Mundt
H. Carl	Gregory	Murray, Tenn.
Anderson, Calif.	Griffiths	Murray, Wis.
Andresen,	Gross	Newsome
August H.	Gwynne	Norrell
Andrews	Hale	O'Hara
Arends	Hall	O'Neal
Arnold	Edwin Arthur	Face
Auchincloss	Hall	Patman
Baldwin, Md.	Leonard W.	Patton
Barden	Halleck	Phillips
Barrett	Hancock	Pioeser
Bates, Mass.	Hare	Poage
Beckworth	Harness, Ind.	Poulson
Bender	Harris, Ark.	Price
Bennett, Mo.	Harris, Va.	Priest
Bland	Hartley	Randolph
Bolton	Hébert	Rankin
Bonner	Herter	Reece, Tenn.
Boren	Hess	Reed, Ill.
Boykin	Hill	Reed, N. Y.
Brooks	Hinsshaw	Rees, Kans.
Brown, Ga.	Hobbs	Richards
Brown, Ohio	Hoeven	Rivers
Bryson	Hoffman	Rizley
Buffett	Holmes, Mass.	Robertson
Bulwinkle	Holmes, Wash.	Robson, Ky.
Burch, Va.	Hope	Rockwell
Burgin	Horan	Rodgers, Pa.
Camp	Howell	Rogers, Mass.
Cannon, Mo.	Jarman	Rohrbough
Carlson, Kans.	Jeffrey	Rowe
Carson, Ohio	Jenkins	Satterfield
Case	Jennings	Shafer
Chenoweth	Jensen	Short
Chiperfield	Johnson,	Simpson, Ill.
Church	Anton J.	Simpson, Pa.
Clark	Johnson,	Slaughter
Clason	Calvin D.	Smith, Ohio
Clevenger	Johnson,	Smith, Va.
Colmer	J. Leroy	Smith, Wis.
Cooley	Johnson,	Sparkman
Cooper	Luther A.	Springer
Courtney	Johnson,	Stanley
Cox	Lyndon B.	Starnes, Ala.
Cravens	Johnson, Okla.	Stefan
Creal	Johnson, Ward	Stewart
Cunningham	Jones	Stockman
Curtis	Jonkman	Sumner, Ill.
Davis	Judd	Sumners, Tex.
Dewey	Kearney	Sundstrom
Dirksen	Keefe	Taber
Disney	Kilburn	Talle
Ditter	Kilday	Tarver
Dondero	Kinzer	Taylor
Doughton	Kieberg	Thomas, N. J.
Drewry	Knutson	Thomason
Durham	LaFollette	Tibbott
Dworshak	Lambertson	Towe
Eaton	Landis	Vincent, Ky.
Elliott	Lanham	Vinson, Ga.
Ellis	Lea	Vorys, Ohio
Elisworth	McCord	Vursell
Elston, Ohio	McGregor	Wadsworth
Fellows	McKenzie	Ward
Fish	McLean	Weaver
Fisher	McMillan	West
Fulbright	McWilliams	Whitten
Gale	Maas	Whittington
Gamble	Mahon	Wigglesworth
Gathings	Maloney	Willey
Gavin	Manasco	Winstead
Gearhart	Mansfield, Tex.	Winter
Gerlach	Martin, Iowa	Wolcott
Gibson	Martin, Mass.	Woodruff, Mich.
Gilchrist	May	Woodrum, Va.
Gillette	Merrow	Worley
Gillie	Michener	Zimmerman
Goodwin	Miller, Nebr.	
Gore	Mills	

NAYS—136

Anderson,	Beall	Brehm
N. Mex.	Bennett, Mich.	Buckley
Angell	Bishop	Burchill, N. Y.
Baldwin, N. Y.	Blackney	Burdick
Barry	Bloom	Busbey
Bates, Ky.	Bradley, Pa.	Butler

Byrne	Hull	O'Connor
Canfield	Izac	O'Konski
Celler	Jackson	O'Toole
Coffee	Kee	Outland
Cole, Mo.	Kefauver	Pfeifer
Crosser	Kelley	Philbin
Cullen	Kennedy	Powers
Curley	Keogh	Pracht
D'Alesandro	Kirwan	Rabaut
Dawson	Klein	Ramspeck
Day	Kunkel	Rogers, Calif.
Delaney	Lane	Rolph
Dickstein	Lemke	Rowan
Dilweg	Lesinski	Sabath
Dingell	Lewis	Sadowski
Eberharter	Luce	Sauthoff
Ellison, Md.	Ludlow	Scanlon
Eimer	Lynch	Schiffler
Engel	McCormack	Schuetz
Fay	McMurray	Scott
Feighan	Madden	Sheppard
Fenton	Magnuson	Sheridan
Fernandez	Mansfield,	Smith, Maine
Fitzpatrick	Mont.	Snyder
Fiannagan	Marcantonio	Somers, N. Y.
Fogarty	Mason	Spence
Folger	Merritt	Stearns, N. H.
Forand	Miller, Conn.	Stevenson
Ford	Miller, Mo.	Sullivan
Furlong	Miller, Pa.	Troutman
Gavagan	Monkiewicz	Voorhis, Calif.
Gordon	Morrison, N. C.	Walter
Gorski	Mruk	Wasielewski
Hagen	Murdock	Weiss
Harless, Ariz.	Murphy	Wene
Hays	Myers	Wheat
Heffernan	Norman	White
Hoch	Norton	Wolfenden, Pa.
Hollfield	O'Brien, Ill.	Wolverton, N. J.
	O'Brien, Mich.	Wright

NOT VOTING—57

Bell	Grant, Ala.	Pittenger
Bradley, Mich.	Guy	Plumley
Cannon, Fla.	Heldinger	Ramey
Capozzoli	Hendricks	Robinson, Utah
Carter	Johnson, Ind.	Russell
Chapman	Kean	Sasser
Chorran	Kerr	Schwabe
Cole, N. Y.	King	Sikes
Compton	Larcade	Smith, W. Va.
Costello	LeCompte	Steagall
Crawford	LeFevre	Talbot
Culkin	McCowan	Thomas, Tex.
Dies	McGehee	Tolan
Domengeaux	McGranery	Treadway
Douglas	Nichols	Van Zandt
Fulmer	O'Brien, N. Y.	Welch, Ohio
Gallagher	O'Leary	Welch
Gifford	Peterson, Fla.	Whelchel, Ga.
Granger	Peterson, Ga.	Wilson

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Wickersham

So the amendment was agreed to. The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:
Mr. Wickersham for, with Mr. Capozzoli against.
Mr. Grant of Alabama for, with Mr. Gallagher against.
Mr. Costello for, with Mr. Tolan against.
Mr. Gifford for, with Mr. King against.
Mr. Chapman for, with Mr. Smith of West Virginia against.
Mr. McGehee for, with Mr. Robinson of Utah against.
Mr. Domengeaux for, with Mr. Larcade against.
Mr. Schwabe for, with Mr. Pittenger against.
Mr. Steagall for, with Mr. Ramey against.

General pairs:
Mr. Thomas of Texas with Mr. Johnson of Indiana.
Mr. Peterson of Florida with Mr. Cole of New York.
Mr. Russell with Mr. Douglas.
Mr. Whelchel of Georgia with Mr. Plumley.
Mr. Cannon of Florida with Mr. Talbot.
Mr. Fulmer with Mr. Welch of Ohio.
Mr. Peterson of Georgia with Mr. LeFevre.
Mr. Granger with Mr. McCowan.
Mr. Sikes with Mr. O'Brien of New York.

Mr. Hendricks with Mr. Kean.
Mr. Cochran with Mr. Compton.
Mr. Bell with Mr. Wilson.
Mr. Nichols with Mr. Welch.
Mr. Dies with Mr. Treadway.
Mr. Sasser with Mr. Culkin.

Mr. BREHM changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Speaker, I am recorded as voting "yea." I have a pair with the gentleman from New York, Mr. CAPOZZOLI, who, had he been present, would have voted "nay." I therefore withdraw my vote of "yea" and vote "present."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the third reading of the Senate bill.

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

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. FENTON. I am.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman qualifies. The Clerk will report the motion. The Clerk read as follows.

Mr. FENTON moves that the bill S. 796 be recommitted to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The question was taken; and on a division (demand by Mr. FOGARTY) there were—ayes 103, noes 175.

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. MAY and Mr. MARCANTONIO demanded the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 233, nays 141, answered "present" 1, not voting 57, as follows:

[Roll No. 92]
YEAS—233

Abernethy	Case	Gale
Allen, Ill.	Chenoweth	Gamble
Allen, La.	Chiperfield	Gathings
Andersen,	Church	Gavin
H. Carl	Clark	Gearhart
Anderson, Calif.	Clason	Gerlach
Andresen,	Clevenger	Gilchrist
N. Mex.	Colmer	Gillie
August H.	Cooley	Goodwin
Andrews	Cooper	Gore
Arends	Courtney	Gossett
Arnold	Cox	Graham
Auchincloss	Cravens	Grant, Ind.
Baldwin, Md.	Creal	Gregory
Barden	Cunningham	Griffiths
Barrett	Curtis	Gross
Bates, Mass.	Davis	Gwynne
Beckworth	Dewey	Hale
Bennett, Mo.	Disney	Hall
Bland	Ditter	Edwin Arthur
Bonner	Dondero	Hall,
Boren	Doughton	Leonard W.
Bradley, Mich.	Drewry	Halleck
Brooks	Durham	Hancock
Brown, Ga.	Dworshak	Hare
Brown, Ohio	Eaton	Harless, Ariz.
Bryson,	Elliott	Harness, Ind.
Buffett	Ellis	Harris, Ark.
Bulwinkle	Elisworth	Harris, Va.
Burch, Va.	Elston, Ohio	Hartley
Burgin	Fellows	Hébert
Camp	Fernandez	Herter
Cannon, Mo.	Fish	Hess
Carlson, Kans.	Fisher	Hill
Carson, Ohio	Folger	Hinschaw
	Fulbright	Hobbs

Hoeven	Martin, Iowa	Simpson, Pa.
Hoffman	Martin, Mass.	Slaughter
Holmes, Mass.	May	Smith, Ohio
Holmes, Wash.	Marrow	Smith, Va.
Hope	Michener	Smith, Wis.
Horan	Miller, Nebr.	Sparkman
Jarman	Mills	Springer
Jeffrey	Monronev	Stanley
Jenkins	Morrison, La.	Starnes, Ala.
Jennings	Mott	Starnes, N. H.
Jensen	Mundt	Stefan
Johnson,	Murray, Tenn.	Stewart
Anton J.	Murray, Wis.	Stockman
Johnson,	Newsome	Sumner, Ill.
Luther A.	Norrell	Sumners, Tex.
Johnson,	O'Hara	Sundstrom
Lyndon B.	Patman	Taber
Johnson, Okla.	Patton	Talle
Johnson, Ward	Peterson, Ga.	Tarver
Jones	Phillips	Taylor
Jonkman	Ploesser	Thomas, N. J.
Judd	Poage	Thomason
Kearney	Pouison	Tibbott
Keefe	Price	Towe
Kefauver	Priest	Vincent, Ky.
Kilburn	Randolph	Vinson, Ga.
Kilday	Rankin	Vorvys, Ohio
Kinzer	Reece, Tenn.	Vursell
Kieberg	Reed, N. Y.	Wadsworth
Knutson	Rees, Kans.	Ward
Lambertson	Richards	Weaver
Landis	Rivers	West
Lanham	Rizley	Whitten
Lea	Robertson	Whittington
McCord	Robson, Ky.	Wigglesworth
McGregor	Rockwell	Willey
McKenzie	Rodgers, Pa.	Winstead
McLean	Rogers, Mass.	Winter
McMillan	Rohrbough	Wolcott
McWilliams	Rowe	Woodruff, Mich.
Maas	Satterfield	Woodrum, Va.
Mahon	Shafer	Worley
Maloney	Short	Zimmerman
Manasco	Simpson, Ill.	
Mansfield, Tex.		

NAYS—141

Angell	Gavagan	Myers
Baldwin, N. Y.	Gordon	Norman
Barry	Gorski	Norton
Bates, Ky.	Green	O'Brien, Ill.
Beall	Hagen	O'Brien, Mich.
Bender	Hart	O'Connor
Bennett, Mich.	Hays	O'Konski
Bishop	Heffernan	O'Neal
Blackney	Hoch	O'Toole
Bloom	Hollfield	Outland
Bolton	Howell	Pfeifer
Bradley, Pa.	Hull	Philbin
Brehm	Izac	Powers
Buckley	Jackson	Pracht
Burchill, N. Y.	Johnson,	Rabaut
Burdick	Calvin D.	Ramspeck
Busbey	Kee	Reed, Ill.
Butler	Kelley	Rogers, Calif.
Byrne	Kennedy	Rolph
Canfield	Keogh	Rowan
Carter	Kirwan	Sabath
Celler	Klein	Sadowski
Coffee	Kunkel	Sasser
Cole, Mo.	LaFollette	Sauthoff
Crosser	Lane	Scanlon
Cullen	Lemke	Schiffner
Curley	Lesinski	Schuetz
D'Alesandro	Lewis, Ohio	Scott
Dawson	Luce	Sheppard
Day	Ludlow	Sheridan
Delaney	Lynch	Smith, Maine
Dickstein	McCormack	Snyder
Dilweg	McGranery	Somers, N. Y.
Dingell	McMurray	Spence
Dirksen	Madden	Stevenson
Eberharter	Magnuson	Sullivan
Ellison, Md.	Mansfield,	Troutman
Eimer	Mont	Voorhis, Calif.
Engel	Marcantonio	Walter
Fay	Mason	Wastielewski
Feighan	Merritt	Weiss
Fenton	Miller, Conn.	Wene
Fitzpatrick	Miller, Mo.	Wheat
Flannagan	Miller Pa.	White
Fogarty	Monkiewicz	Wolfenden, Pa.
Forand	Morrison, N. C.	Wolverton, N. J.
Ford	Mruk	Wright
Furlong	Murphy	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Wickersham

NOT VOTING—57

Bell	Cochran	Culkin
Boykin	Cole, N. Y.	Dies
Cannon, Fla.	Compton	Domengeaux
Capozzoli	Costello	Douglas
Chapman	Crawford	Fulmer

Gallagher	Larcade	Schwabe
Gibson	LeCompte	Sikes
Gifford	LeFevre	Smith, W. Va.
Gillette	McCowen	Steagall
Granger	McGehee	Talbot
Grant, Ala.	Murdock	Thomas, Tex.
Guyer	Nichols	Tolan
Heidinger	O'Brien, N. Y.	Treadway
Hendricks	O'Leary	Van Zandt
Johnson, Ind.	Peterson, Fla.	Weichel, Ohio
Johnson,	Pittenger	Weich
J. Leroy	Plumley	Welchel, Ga.
Kean	Ramey	Wilson
Kerr	Robinson, Utah	
King	Russell	

So the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Wickersham for, with Mr. Capozzoli against.

Mr. Grant of Alabama for, with Mr. Gallagher against.

Mr. Costello for, with Mr. Tolan against.

Mr. Gifford for, with Mr. King against.

Mr. Chapman for, with Mr. Smith of West Virginia against.

Mr. Schwabe for, with Mr. Pittenger against.

Mr. McGehee for, with Mr. Robinson of Utah against.

Mr. Steagall for, with Mr. Ramey against.

Mr. Domengeaux for, with Mr. Larcade against.

General pairs:

Mr. Thomas of Texas with Mr. Johnson of Indiana.

Mr. Dies with Mr. Treadway.

Mr. Peterson of Florida with Mr. Cole of New York.

Mr. Nichols with Mr. Welch.

Mr. Russell with Mr. Douglas.

Mr. Welchel of Georgia with Mr. Plumley.

Mr. Bell with Mr. Wilson.

Mr. Cannon of Florida with Mr. Talbot.

Mr. Cochran with Mr. Compton.

Mr. Fulmer with Mr. Welch of Ohio.

Mr. Hendricks with Mr. Kean.

Mr. Granger with Mr. McCowen.

Mr. Sikes with Mr. O'Brien of New York.

Mr. Boykin with Mr. LeFevre.

Mr. Gibson with Mr. LeCompte.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Speaker, I voted "yea." I have a pair with the gentleman from New York, Mr. CAPOZZOLI. If present, he would have voted "nay"; therefore I withdraw my vote of "yea" and vote "present."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the title of the bill S. 795 will be corrected.

There was no objection.

WOMEN'S ARMY AUXILIARY CORPS

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill S. 495, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments and agree to the conference requested by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. MAY]?

There was no objection, and the Speaker appointed the following conferees on the part of the House: Messrs. MAY, THOMASON, MERRITT, ANDREWS, and SHORT.

GENERAL EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have

5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the bill S. 795.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. MAY]?

There was no objection.

ACQUISITION AND CONVERSION OF CERTAIN AUXILIARY VESSELS FOR UNITED STATES NAVY

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 1563) authorizing the acquisition and conversion or construction of certain auxiliary vessels for the United States Navy, and for other purposes, and I ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House may be read in lieu of the full report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON]?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement of the managers on the part of the House.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1563) authorizing the acquisition and conversion or construction of certain auxiliary vessels for the United States Navy, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendment numbered 1.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2; and agree to the same.

P. H. DREWRY,

WARREN G. MAGNUSON,

MELVIN J. MAAS,

Managers on the part of the House.

DAVID I. WALSH,

M. E. TYDINGS,

JAMES J. DAVIS,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1563) authorizing the acquisition and conversion or construction of certain auxiliary vessels for the United States Navy, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

Amendment No. 1: With this amendment as proposed by the Senate the Navy would not have control over vessels being constructed by the Maritime Commission for the Navy contracted for subsequent to July 25, 1942.

The Senate recedes from its amendment and agrees to the House version.

Amendment No. 2: Without the proviso to section 2 inserted by the Senate this section may, in the future, be construed as giving the Navy Department final jurisdiction in the design and construction of vessels built by the Maritime Commission for other departments of the Government, or of vessels built for our allies.

With the proviso retained in the bill, it will not interfere with the Navy's auxiliary vessels program, but will limit the Navy's authority to vessels built for it by the Maritime Commission.

As this bill is intended to apply only to vessels for the Navy, the managers on the part of the House accept the Senate amendment.

P. H. DREWRY,
WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
MELVIN J. MAAS,

Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, this is a bill that authorizes 1,000,000 tons of auxiliary ships. The Senate amended the bill by putting a proviso in it to the effect that the Navy could only have jurisdiction as to the design with reference to the auxiliary ships being built by the Maritime Commission for the Navy. We accepted that amendment.

The Senate also amended it by precluding the Navy from having jurisdiction of the designs of ships from July 25, 1942, to date. The Senate receded from that amendment.

Mr. Speaker, if there are no questions, I ask for adoption of the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ABOLISHING CERTAIN NAVAL TRUST FUNDS

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 2584) to abolish certain naval trust funds and deposits thereto, and to simplify naval accounting procedure, and for other purposes, and I ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House may be read in lieu of the full report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON]?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement of the managers on the part of the House.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2584) to abolish certain naval trust funds and deposits thereto, and to simplify naval accounting procedure, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendment.

CARL VINSON,
PATRICK H. DREWRY,
MELVIN J. MASS,

Managers on the part of the House.

DAVID I. WALSH,
MILLARD E. TYDINGS,
JAMES J. DAVIS,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2584) to abolish certain naval trust funds and deposits thereto, and to simplify naval accounting procedure, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to such amendment, namely:

Amendment No. 1: The amendment made by the Senate provided that all officers and enlisted personnel would have deducted from their pay the sum of \$2.40 each year to be deposited in the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts.

Such deductions are not made from like personnel of any other of the services.

The Senate recedes from its amendment and accepts the House version.

CARL VINSON,
P. H. DREWRY,
MELVIN J. MAAS,

Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, this bill and the conference report relate to the abolishment of what is known as the hospital fund. The hospital fund under previous law is created by the fines and forfeitures and a 25-cent deduction from the monthly pay of officers and enlisted men. In view of the fact that the committee has adopted the policy of abolishing the hospital fund and transferring it into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts, we do not feel that the enlisted and officer personnel should be required to pay \$2.40 to go into the fund. The maintenance of the hospital is to be in the same manner as the Army hospitals; that is, by direct appropriation.

Mr. MAAS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. MAAS. This merely puts the Navy on an exact par with the Army?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. That is correct. Mr. Speaker, if there are no questions I ask for the adoption of the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I would like to know if the Speaker will recognize me at this time to ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill H. R. 2589.

The SPEAKER. Is there a unanimous report from the committee?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. There is a unanimous report from the members who were present this morning. It relates to the WAVES legislation, and we have met the opposition that was pointed out on the floor during the last consideration of the bill.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I yield.

Mr. McCORMACK. Is that the bill the gentleman spoke to me about?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. It is.

Mr. McCORMACK. Has the gentleman conferred with the minority leader?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I have conferred with the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MAAS]. I did not speak to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN], but I did say to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MAAS] that I would ask unanimous consent for the consideration of the bill.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I yield.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I am sorry the gentleman did not speak to me, as I have informed a good many Members of the House that there would be no other legislation taken up for consideration this afternoon.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my request.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I yield.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, what I am saying now has no application at all to my distinguished friend from Georgia, and this expressly does not apply to his present unanimous-consent request, because there is no more cooperative and able Member of the House than the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON]. However, for the RECORD I wish to say that I shall insist that all unanimous-consent requests in the future be taken up with the minority leader and the majority leader.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I agree with what the gentleman says.

Mr. McCORMACK. And I shall insist upon that.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I asked the Speaker if he would recognize me to make the unanimous-consent request.

Mr. McCORMACK. I am merely making an observation, and as I indicated, I eliminated the gentleman from Georgia in my statement.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I withdraw my request.

The SPEAKER. And in the future I suggest the presiding officer should be consulted.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 1762) making appropriations for the executive office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

I have spoken to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN] and he has no objection.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Chair appointed the following conferees on the part of the House: MESSRS. WOODRUM of Virginia, FITZPATRICK, STARNES of Alabama, HENDRICKS, WIGLESWORTH, DIRKSEN, and CASE.

WHEAT FOR FEED

Mr. RIZLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of House Joint Resolution 133, to permit additional sales of wheat for feed.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the act approved March 25, 1943 (Public Law 18, 78th Cong.), be

amended by deleting "two hundred and twenty-five million bushels" and inserting in lieu thereof "two hundred and seventy-five million bushels".

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

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to ask the author of the resolution to give us a brief statement of what is proposed to be done under the resolution.

Mr. RIZLEY. Mr. Speaker, this resolution simply amends Public Law No. 18, which authorized the Commodity Credit Corporation to sell an additional 100,000,000 bushels of wheat for feed. They have already sold the 100,000,000 and have received many other demands for wheat from feeders throughout the country.

I have received a report from the Commodity Credit Corporation in which they agree that this legislation should be passed, the object of which is simply to amend the present existing law by adding 50,000,000 bushels.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RIZLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. The purpose of this resolution is simply to relieve the shortage and to take the wheat from Government storage?

Mr. RIZLEY. That is right. Demands have been received from all over the country that more of this wheat be released for feed, and this resolution will permit the Commodity Credit Corporation to sell an additional 50,000,000 bushels.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. RIZLEY. Yes.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. There is no other change in the existing law proposed by this amendment except to add this 50,000,000 bushels?

Mr. RIZLEY. That is correct.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. No other change is proposed in the law as it now stands?

Mr. RIZLEY. That is correct.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I do so for the purpose of asking the gentleman if he has conferred with the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture about the resolution.

Mr. RIZLEY. I have conferred with the chairman of the committee; I also conferred with the Speaker and with the majority and minority leaders of the House.

Mr. PACE. The resolution is acceptable to the chairman of the committee?

Mr. RIZLEY. Yes.

Mr. PACE. He is absent and I make this inquiry for that reason.

Mr. RIZLEY. I have consulted him. The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my colleague the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. McGEHEE] be permitted to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

ADJOURNMENT OVER AND PROGRAM FOR NEXT WEEK

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

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman tell us the program for next week?

Mr. McCORMACK. On Monday the Consent Calendar will be called. Then there are three bills from the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization to be considered.

The SPEAKER. The Chair may say that there is the bill on the Consent Calendar on which, if it is not passed on the call of the calendar, the Chair has agreed to recognize the gentleman from Mississippi for a suspension on Monday.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. If I may interject, that is a bill from the Committee on Roads.

Mr. McCORMACK. There will be one suspension, as stated by the Speaker.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. That is the roads bill?

Mr. McCORMACK. That is the roads bill. Does the gentleman from Mississippi know the number of the bill?

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I do not recall the number of it, but it is the bill that was unanimously reported by the Committee on Roads. It is amendatory of existing legislation to provide for planning for future highway construction. It is the only bill reported by the committee.

Mr. McCORMACK. There are three bills reported out of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization to be considered, H. R. 1941, H. R. 1295, and H. R. 1291. I do not know whether or not these three bills will be disposed of on Monday, but the remainder of Monday after the call of the Consent Calendar and the suspension will be devoted to the consideration of such of these bills as may be disposed of. If they are not disposed of on Monday, their consideration will not continue on Tuesday.

Mr. HARNES of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. HARNES of Indiana. Is the gentleman referring to the bills that were reported out of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization having to do with naturalization?

Mr. McCORMACK. Yes. A rule has been reported on each of these bills. One of them is a bill introduced by the

gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. HARTLEY] permitting the naturalization of certain persons not citizens whose sons and daughters have served with the land or naval forces of the United States.

Mr. HARNES of Indiana. Those three bills will be considered on Monday?

Mr. McCORMACK. They will be in order then. I do not know in what order they will be called up.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. These are the same three bills that have been on the program for several weeks?

Mr. McCORMACK. Yes. If they are not disposed of on Monday, that does not mean they will go over to Tuesday. I am assigning the rest of Monday to them, after the call of the Consent Calendar and the suspension.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. In response to the question of the gentleman as to the number of the bill reported by the Committee on Roads, may I say that it is H. R. 2798, a bill to amend the act entitled "An act to provide that the United States shall aid the States in the construction of rural post roads," and so forth.

Mr. McCORMACK. I thank the gentleman.

On Tuesday two conference reports will be considered on the deficiency and Treasury-Post Office appropriation bills. If they are not disposed of on that day, they will, of course, continue on Wednesday.

After the disposition of these two conference reports, there will be called up the bill H. R. 2795, introduced by the gentleman from New York [Mr. O'LEARY] and being handled by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTINGTON]. It is in relation to the disposition of surplus material. After that will come the Barden bill, the vocational rehabilitation bill.

I have no knowledge now of whether or not the legislative appropriation bill will go to conference, but if it does and the conferees agree, sometime during the week we shall try to bring that conference report up for consideration.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. MAY. The Women's Army Corps bill has just been sent to conference. I am hopeful that we can have a meeting on it tomorrow morning. When will it be possible to have the conference report on that bill considered?

Mr. McCORMACK. I am glad the gentleman from Kentucky made that observation, because, of course, whatever our program is, conference reports will always receive as early consideration as possible.

That is the program for next week.

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

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that today, at the

conclusion of the legislative program and following any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 10 minutes on the procedure on this antilabor legislation this afternoon.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 6 minutes immediately following the remarks of the gentleman from Rhode Island.

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

There was no objection.

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

Mr. PATTON. Mr. Speaker, I submit a privileged resolution from the Committee on Accounts, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the expenses of the committee of investigation authorized by House Resolution 38, not exceeding \$100,000, including expenditures for the employment of experts and clerical, stenographic, and other assistants, shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House on vouchers authorized by the committee, signed by the chairman thereof, and approved by the Committee on Accounts.

Mr. MAGNUSON assumed the chair as Speaker pro tempore.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PATTON. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. RAYBURN. Is this the resolution the gentleman talked to me about yesterday as carrying money for the Committee on Agriculture?

Mr. PATTON. That is right.

Mr. RAYBURN. This is the point to which I wish to call attention: When we agree to an investigation, we never can agree on the amount for which the committee will ask. I think this is a ridiculous amount this committee has insisted on and the Committee on Accounts has agreed to. I talked to the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture on yesterday and he agreed with me that \$25,000 was what he would ask the Committee on Accounts for this morning. I said to him that I did not want the committee to report or to talk about anything more than \$50,000. I said if they do not have enough they can get more. They could set up their budget for \$25,000, and if they spend that this year of course we would give them more. I understand the chairman of the committee was not present this morning but the committee now reports a resolution for \$100,000 to begin this one investigation. I just want to say this, that from now on when gentlemen come to me and talk about investigations, I am going to have some arrangement with them about how much money they are going to ask for before I agree to it.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAYBURN. Of course, this is a privileged resolution. I just do not like to be treated in this way. Let me say

this. The acting chairman of the Committee on Accounts endeavored to carry out the agreement that I had with him yesterday, but he was outvoted.

Mr. PATTON. We did have an agreement, as the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN] has just said, between the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. FULMER], the Speaker, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN], and, I believe, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN], and myself. I called up the resolution before the Committee on Accounts this morning. Quite a number of the members of the Committee on Agriculture appeared before the committee and made their explanation. They said that this little sum of \$25,000—the amount that was agreed to with the Speaker, the chairman of the committee, and myself yesterday afternoon—was too small. They ridiculed the idea and said that \$25,000 would just whip them before they got started—it would whip the very purpose for which they were organized.

The SPEAKER resumed the chair.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PATTON. Yes.

Mr. MICHENER. This is a privileged resolution, and it comes from the Committee on Accounts?

Mr. PATTON. Yes; by a unanimous vote.

Mr. MICHENER. And if enacted into law it is an authorization to expend that amount of money—\$100,000?

Mr. PATTON. Yes.

Mr. MICHENER. And the Committee on Agriculture would not have to go before the Committee on Appropriations?

Mr. PATTON. No.

The SPEAKER. This comes out of the contingent fund of the House.

Mr. MICHENER. Then as a matter of fact, what we would do here today is really to draw a check, if we pass this resolution, for \$100,000 upon the contingent fund of the House, to be expended by this particular investigating committee?

Mr. PATTON. That is correct. The members of the Committee on Agriculture who appeared before our committee this morning stated that it was the purpose of the chairman of that committee to divide this investigating committee up into five to seven subcommittees, and that each one of them would go into different phases of agriculture, and of course when they made that statement it means this: When you divide the money among five subcommittees, each one gets only \$5,000 apiece, to start with. I tried to carry out the agreement that I had had with the Speaker and the chairman of the committee.

The SPEAKER. Will not the gentleman withdraw his resolution?

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Speaker, I would like to make a statement about this.

Mr. PATTON. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. ELLIOTT. I am a member of the Committee on Accounts. Practically the full membership of the Committee on Agriculture was before the Committee on Accounts this morning. We had a

discussion lasting for practically an hour, as to what the Committee on Agriculture proposes to do. I do not know how many Members realize it, but if you will notice, we are rolling back prices on butter and meat and other things, and what else is being rolled back on by some of the Federal agencies here on the farmers I do not know. The Agriculture Committee wants to set up a committee of five as the chairman of the Committee on Accounts, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATTON], has said, and provide an appropriation of \$50,000. If we are going to do a job, a hard job, a job that requires money, just \$50,000 is an insult to the Committee on Agriculture, when it is put on paper. They say it is another boy play, that if you are going to give them a job, then give them enough money to do the job, and I say to you that if we are going to provide food in quantities and provide it for the armed forces, we are certain to have to go back on the farms and we cannot have rolling prices on butter and meat and eggs and what not, with no account investigations, and these members of the Committee on Agriculture which appeared before our committee this morning expressed themselves, and I am the man who made the motion to raise the appropriation from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

Mr. PATTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ELLIOTT. Let me finish. I have time and again voted for like sums and for other committees, not one-tenth the importance of this investigating committee, and I am happy that I voted for the \$100,000 appropriation. If I did not think it was needed, I would not have made the motion, and the vote was unanimous. Even the chairman voted for it. When everybody else had held up their hands, I said to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATTON], "How do you feel about it?" and he also held up his hand, and so it was a unanimous expression from the Committee on Accounts.

Mr. PATTON. In deference to the Speaker and other Members, I think it is quite proper that I should withdraw the resolution at this time, and I will call it up again on Monday.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas withdraws the resolution.

ASSISTANT CLERK TO THE COMMITTEE ON PATENTS

Mr. PATTON. Mr. Speaker, I present a resolution (H. Res. 250), and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That until otherwise authorized by law there shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House of Representatives the sum of \$2,100 per annum, payable monthly, as compensation to an assistant clerk to the Committee on Patents, to be appointed by the chairman thereof.

Mr. PATTON. Mr. Speaker, I wish to call attention to the fact that this resolution creates a new job of assistant clerk to the Committee on Patents. The gentleman from Alabama [Mr. BOYKIN] has appeared before the committee several times and being a member of the committee he did not press it, but he finally came to the committee and said

that the work was such that his experienced clerk had gone, just like many others have lost their splendid trained people, so he came before the committee with this resolution. It was unanimously agreed to by the committee.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. KLEIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. D'ALESSANDRO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the morning Baltimore Sun on taxation.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

LABOR LEGISLATION

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[Mr. BURDICK addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. TIBBOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include an article from a local paper.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include therein a very fine article by Prof. Warren Seavey, of Harvard University, regarding the Chinese Exclusion Act.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. CALVIN D. JOHNSON was granted permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. BRYSON. Mr. Speaker, at the conclusion of all other business and any special orders heretofore entered, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 10 minutes today.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

THE MONETARY SITUATION

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, in this morning's issue of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD there appears the final and concluding installment of the reprint of Senator Cockrell's speech on money. My purpose in having this speech on money reprinted at this time is to provide the Members of Congress with a convenient reference of the history and principles of our monetary system, together with records of the negotiations in the past by the principal nations of

the world for the establishment of an international monetary system. Coming at this time when this country and England propose to again undertake to establish a system of international money, I deem the facts and records presented in that speech of interest to every citizen of this country.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

COMPLETE FLORIDA BARGE CANAL NOW

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

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Speaker, I have here a very interesting editorial from the Washington Times-Herald of May 29. It gives further information concerning the imperativeness of completion at this time of the Intracoastal Waterway from Texas to New Jersey, with particular reference to the Florida portion of it.

The oil-scarcity situation in the Eastern States is growing more intense and acute every hour. It will grow more so, particularly with the coming of our offensive in Europe. That offensive may collapse unless we appropriate funds to construct this barge canal within the next 10 months. It is the responsibility of the Congress, and I urge that you assume this as your responsibility and appropriate funds for it.

The need of oil and gasoline of our armed forces in Europe is increasing hourly. This increase and demand will grow as our offensive in Europe expands. Oil sent to Europe must first reach the east coast of the United States. Our chief source of oil supply in this country is Texas, Louisiana, and Mississippi. These States border on the existing barge canal. This barge canal is now completed from these fields to Palatka on the St. Johns River, Fla. A stretch of some 30 miles will, with the Withlacoochee River, connect with Palatka on the St. Johns River, which is the east end of this great barge-canal system.

If this Florida link is completed, oil barges can and will operate directly from the oil fields to the east coast of all United States and on up to Trenton, N. J. Absolutely adequate quantities of oil, as well as sulfur and other war materials, can and will move through this system. Existing pipe lines and pipe lines now planned for construction and existing railroad facilities positively cannot bring to the east coast of our country adequate oil and gasoline supplies to be in turn from there transported across the Atlantic Ocean for our armed forces to use successfully and effectively in our pending and future European offensive against the Axis Powers. This offensive will absorb practically every drop of oil which can be and will be transported by existing facilities to the Atlantic seaboard, and then the supply will fall short for our offensive. This will leave absolutely no gasoline and oil on the east coast of our country for factory, home, automobile, and other consumption in the 17 Eastern Seaboard States.

Now, my friends, I am talking frankly with you and telling you what you may

expect. I do this to try to encourage you to lay aside your prejudices and take up this matter as an American matter rather than one of protection of vested interests, and for one time, let the interests of all the citizens in these eastern seaboard 17 States prevail. I ask you to support an appropriation to complete this barge canal. It will require probably \$30,000,000. The project can and will be completed in 10 months from the time the appropriation is made. If you doubt this statement, I refer you to the unimpeached evidence to this effect submitted to the House Committee on Appropriations.

Mark my word, a year from now when you cannot have even the limited amount of gasoline which you now use in your automobiles and for other home consumption, you will wish that you had heeded the needs of all the people in these 17 States rather than heeded the admonitions of competing carrier interests.

I hope you will read carefully the following editorial to which I referred.

I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include in the RECORD the editorial referred to.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The editorial referred to is as follows:

LESS AND LESS GASOLINE

The eastern gasoline shortage grows more and more serious, especially for the farmers. This, in the country that produces 67 percent of the world's petroleum products. How should we whack around what gasoline we have?

In our opinion, the farmers should have first call on it, for planting, harvesting, and transporting crops. They should come ahead of the armed forces—but wait a moment, now, while we explain.

The explanation is that if we can't feed the armed forces our fighters can't go on fighting, and we shall lose the war.

Next to the farmers should come the armed forces, naturally. After them should come suburbanites, many of whom live far from railroads or bus lines, and most of whom are engaged in the numerous kinds of work necessary to keep the home front on its feet instead of on its ear. Last, though we don't enjoy saying it, should come city dwellers—because cities have subways, trolley cars, and fairly short-haul bus lines which can carry most city dwellers most of the way to and from work. Factory workers generally fall into one of the foregoing classes.

WHAT HAPPENED TO THE BARGE CANAL?

The question that continues to puzzle and irk us is why this gasoline shortage had to become as bad as it is.

Some months ago, Gen. Charles P. Summerall brought forward a plan which he said would guarantee the Eastern States all the gasoline and oil they needed, without rationing.

General Summerall commanded the First Division and the Fifth Corps in France in World War No. 1, and was Chief of Staff of the Army 1926-31. Since 1931 he has been president of the Citadel, noted South Carolina military college, and for several years he has served as chairman of the Florida Ship Canal Authority. In his Army years, General Summerall was particularly well known for his engineering and construction abilities.

To abolish eastern gasoline and oil shortages, Summerall proposed that the Florida ship canal, already well begun in early days of the New Deal, be completed as a barge

canal. This would give oil barges drawn by Diesel-powered tugs a submarine-proof, stormproof, almost all-inland waterway from Gulf oil ports to lower New Jersey.

Summerall was convinced (and convinced many Senators and Congressmen) that the job could be done in 10 months, at a cost of about \$44,000,000, and without trenching on any important war material or machine priorities.

In official Washington, however, the plan died the death.

Some railroads and some large oil companies were opposed to it. But spearheading the opposition was Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, who hates oil barges for some reason and loves oil pipe lines. But the plan was not to substitute barges for pipe lines; it was to have them both. And today proves they were both needed. Ickes' pet pipe line, incidentally, was chopped in two the other day when the Arkansas flood waters got really into stride.

Why was the Summerall plan so bitterly and so effectually fought by the New Deal bureaucrats? We don't know, but our guess is that at bottom they were mad because they didn't think of it first.

Whatever the reason, the Eastern gasoline shortage is now menacing our entire war effort.

It shows no signs of easing off. The signs, indeed, point to worse gasoline shortages as the war goes on.

The situation should become especially acute when the cold weather sets in next fall and oil-burning home owners manifest a fairly understandable desire to keep flu and pneumonia away from themselves and their families.

When and if that comes to pass, we can all look back on the almost incomprehensible bureaucratic stupidity and stubbornness and jealousy that caused it.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that at the conclusion of the special orders heretofore granted today I may speak for 15 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] is recognized for 10 minutes.

LABOR LEGISLATION

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I rise at this time to give my opinion on the way this antilabor bill was passed this afternoon, the procedure that was used, and the effect it is going to have on the morale of the American men and women who are working in the factories of this country today.

This bill was brought before the House with no hearings in the committee of any kind, despite what the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs has stated. It was brought before this House, and the only Members who had any opportunity to speak on it during the general debate were the proponents of the bill. The gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. MAY] did not have the courtesy to extend to any of the opponents 1 minute of time. I asked on Wednesday and again on Thursday for time, and it was not granted. Finally, almost at the conclusion of yesterday's business, when I finally was recognized, I was given a grand total of 2 minutes to speak against this bill. I thank the chairman of the Military Affairs Committee for his gen-

erosity in extending to the opponents of this bill a limit of 2 minutes to all those who wanted to speak against it.

All over this land, people are proud of the fact that the accused is always guaranteed a voice in his own defense. Even the great State of Kentucky subscribes to that reasoning. My State pays the salary of a public defender in order to guarantee that an accused man shall be guaranteed every protection the law affords. This great Nation is engaged in a bloody war to preserve the freedom we love, to crush the dictators that subscribe to the policy that the accused shall not be allowed to speak in his own defense.

Perhaps the gentleman from Kentucky does not subscribe to our reasoning. Perhaps he believes the dictator's way is the best way. Apparently he believes the best way to get his ideas across is to stifle the voice of every man who does not agree with him.

Today American labor is in the position of being damned without a voice having been raised in its defense. The gentleman is to be complimented on his great legislative skill. His methods of procedure will edify those dictators who thought they knew how to silence opposition to their wishes.

I condemn that procedure. It is the rankest procedure ever witnessed in any group or any legislative body in my young years, and I sincerely hope that when this bill reaches the Senate the Senate will look upon it with cool and deliberate consideration and that it will be turned down. I am not one who gets up here every day in the week or every week in the year; this is only the third or fourth time I have taken the floor of the House in the 3 years I have been here, and I do not rise to speak on something I do not know anything about. Oh, I have heard some of those who come from farm States say they get up in the morning at 5:30 and work until dusk. I know what it is to work until dusk on the farm. I was born on a farm and know what it is to get up at 5:30 in the morning and milk six or seven cows, then go to school and come back again and do the same at night. I know what it is to do that every day for 10 years until I graduated from high school; but I also know the other side of the story. I know what it is to go out on the road and earn a living with my hands. I know what it is to join a union; I know what it is to be an official of a union. I know what it is to pay initiation fees to a union. I paid \$107.15 to join the union I belong to. I paid \$37 a year for yearly dues and still pay them in the bricklayers' union in the city of Providence. I was the president of that union; I am still an official of that union. I know the difficulties they work under. I know what it is to drive 40 miles to work at 5:30 in the morning, put in an 8-hour day and then take 2 hours to go back at night—putting in a 12-hour day to get 8 hours' pay.

Knowing the conditions laboring men work under today I know this bill is not going to have any good effect on the morale of our defense workers in this country. I thought we were supposed to deliberate here in a cool and sensible manner; I thought, when we were

considering this bill today, that we were to consider it with a view of increasing our war production, of winning this war. I say to every Member of this House that this bill is not going to increase production. If this bill is enacted into law it is going to lower the morale of every workingman and woman in this country, and I know whereof I speak. I am intimately acquainted with every labor group in Rhode Island. I know personally most of the men and women in industry in the State of Rhode Island. I have lived with them—I have worked with them, and I have walked the streets during the depression with them—without a dime in my pocket. Look at the record they have produced for this Nation at war.

They have worked hard and long—they have not struck—they have not laid down on the job. They have produced and produced in order to arm their sons, their brothers, their husbands. They have gone without oil for heating their homes. They have not had adequate food or clothing. They have done without whatever was not available, but they kept right on working. Is that what the gentleman from Kentucky and the gentleman from Virginia have in mind when they refer to the disorganizing influences of labor leaders?

We have in my State the finest group of labor leaders you can find anywhere. They are all men who have worked at their trade. They know the difficulties which attend that trade and they appreciate an employee's problems. We have no union difficulties. We will not have any union difficulties. Yet these men are to be branded as culprits—yes, even as traitors. In spite of the years of devoted service they have given, they are to be told they are interfering with the Nation's war effort; so they are to be branded and, merely because they are labor leaders, they are to be told they are not worthy to be called fellow Americans.

The gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH] gets up on this floor and says he wants to be fair. The gentleman from Kentucky, the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, says he wants to be fair. When he got up this morning he said: "Oh, I have no bad feelings left from yesterday; I am a different man; I am happy."

Mr. Speaker, I am not of that same temperament. I am not happy. I have the same feelings I had yesterday against him and the proponents of this measure, in the way they railroaded this particular measure through this House—without giving the opponents the right to discuss the merits and demerits of the bill.

The gentleman from Virginia on Wednesday, when he first took the floor on the rule making this bill in order, looked up into the gallery and said, "Well, I see the goon squads, for the labor leaders are here again." That, Mr. Speaker, is contemptible. That, Mr. Speaker, is typical of the frame of mind that has been displayed by the proponents of this legislation throughout the so-called debate.

Because men who are elected by members of labor unions to represent them come here to plead the cause of labor, they are called goon squads. Does the gentleman from Virginia feel that way about the young sailor who sat in the gallery a few days ago and decried the fact that the Civil War was being fought all over again here in this House?

Mr. Speaker, I want him to know that the labor leaders who are here have a right to be here, just as any other American has a right to be here. I want the gentleman from Virginia to know those men are just as patriotic as he ever was or ever will be.

So far as threats are concerned, I do not care about any threats from William Green or John L. Lewis or anybody; and I do not care about any threats from the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH] when he starts out by saying that 50 of the men who voted against the Smith bill in 1941 were not reelected. I voted against that bill and I came back here with an increased plurality of 50 percent. I only wish to God today that I had been able to vote a sufficient number of times to defeat this bill. As far as the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH] is concerned, if he would only come up in my district next election time and speak against me it would assure me of reelection in the State of Rhode Island. That is what the people of the State of Rhode Island think about these antilabor men we have in Congress today.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. I compliment the gentleman on his remarks. I know they come from the heart as well as the mind. As I have listened to the debate in the House the last few days I have wondered a great deal if we have forgotten that the sons of labor are fighting this war just the same as the sons of farmers and businessmen. Can we not appreciate the fact that we should put into practice the tenets of democracy as well as preach them and give credit to these people for doing a remarkably efficient job of production, give them the credit which is justly due?

Mr. FOGARTY. I agree with the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, we have not solved the trouble by any means by the passage of this legislation. It may even cause some strikes. The responsibility for strikes in this country today rests only on the shoulders of this Congress at the present time. The only reason they strike is to get a higher wage. The only reason they want a higher wage is to be able to pay for the stuff they need to eat and the clothes they put on their back. It is the duty of this Congress to stabilize prices, to put a ceiling on prices, and keep its word when it says it is going to.

The Congress told the people of this country a year ago it was going to stabilize prices, it was going to put a ceiling on prices. What do we find at the present time? Foodstuffs have risen on an average 100 percent, yet whenever a labor man or any labor union says they want 10 or 15 percent increase in wages,

it is said throughout the country that labor is unjustified, while they are not getting enough money to feed their own children. That is the seat of all the trouble. That is the seat of the trouble we should get at, and it is up to this Congress to do it. Until we roll back the prices that exist today there are going to be strikes and more strikes in this country in order that they may be able to live on the wages they are getting.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. The vote taken today in the House will be hailed by the Rome, Tokyo, and Berlin radios within the next 24 hours.

Mr. FOGARTY. I may say to all these anti-Communists we have in Congress, those who have been doing everything they can to fight the Communist Party, that this is going to make more fertile ground to sow the seeds of communism in the case of these disgruntled workers.

Mr. PATMAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. PATMAN. Does not the gentleman know that the activities of John L. Lewis are very pleasing to both Tojo and Hitler?

Mr. FOGARTY. I do not condone any actions of John L. Lewis. I condemn them. But I do maintain that this is no way to take care of that situation, and you will never take care of it by the passage of bills such as was passed today.

Mr. PATMAN. Does not the gentleman think we should first ask for the unconditional surrender of John L. Lewis before we win the war? In other words, that will be necessary to win the war?

Mr. FOGARTY. The first thing to do is call off the surrender of your job as a Congressman. Stop rising prices—control prices on essentials the way you promised you would do. Then I will guarantee you will have no trouble at all.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that at the conclusion of other special orders today I may be permitted to address the House for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that following the address by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN] I may be permitted to address the House for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. BRYSON] is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. BRYSON. Mr. Speaker, like others who spoke on the bill which passed the House today, as one of the proponents of legislation, I too express regret in not having appointed time in which to speak before the passage of the bill

through the House. I take it, however, that my speaking now is not entirely inappropriate because after all we will have to pass upon the bill again when it comes back from the Senate or from the conferees.

Mr. Speaker, in history I have read where Napoleon's presence in battle was worth a hundred thousand soldiers. John L. Lewis apparently has even greater influence, for he has called a half million men from battle line.

Every worker, whether in farm, mine, or factory, is indeed a soldier. It is true that the battle goes well with us now. The tide has definitely turned our way. There is still, however, much fighting, suffering, and death ahead. Unless each individual does his or her part victory cannot be assured.

Free labor has astounded the world in its accomplishments. War implements of the finest sort in undreamed-of numbers have been manufactured and transported to the most remote parts of the world. Millions of loyal workers have gladly assumed new and additional burdens.

Fair women stand shoulder to shoulder with men in industries. The cry for increased production has been amply met.

Representing, as I do, the largest textile district in the world, I am particularly pleased that our mills have turned out many more products than they did during the last World War with even less spindles in operation. Cotton and its products rank second only to steel, and are as essential to our war effort. More than 5,000 articles containing cotton are used by our armed forces as they fight around the globe.

Peace and harmony between employer and employee have been the rule, but there are exceptions.

Those of us who have labored through the years are proud of our accomplishments. We would jealously safeguard the advances made. No person of reason would advocate or consent to the repeal of laws enacted for the protection of labor. We would not relinquish our social gains except insofar as is necessary to win the war. Let us not, however, sit supinely by and permit unwise leadership to cause the forfeiture of any gains.

A strike has been ordered against our Government in its war industries over which flies our country's flag. More than a year ago in a speech in this House I stated, in part, as follows:

Consider the horrible spectacle of a man in a defense industry laying down his tools and going on a strike during these dire days of national agony and peril. The man who commits such an unpardonable atrocity against the Nation's war effort is not only depraved with the most violent form of selfishness, he is disgracefully afflicted with a kind of dumbness and stupidity which comes, in large measure, from his neglectfulness in the duty of knowing what we are fighting to save; because, most assuredly, if he knew just what the winning or losing of this war is going to mean to him, to his family and to his fellow workers in terms, possibly of life itself, liberty itself, and the pursuit of happiness itself, he would, instead of making himself almost a traitor to his country, do everything within his power to work for her salvation. Any owner of furnace, farm, or factory

who thinks first of profits at this crucial time is devoid of patriotism.

On Sunday last while in my district I heard a great mass of people make the following pledge:

We, the people of Spartanburg County, S. C.—from the farms and factories, from the towns and cities— assembled here in a solemn ceremony, rededicating ourselves to the true ideals of democracy, do now pledge ourselves, hopefully and prayerfully, to do our utmost in whatever capacity we are able to serve, so that our men and women on the fighting fronts may speedily accomplish victory over our enemies.

Further, we hereby broadcast an invitation and a challenge to every other community in the Nation to join with us in this movement of rededication, so that human freedom, and honor, and decency, and a righteous peace may once again become the guiding principles of mankind.

And may God give us strength and courage, no matter how great shall be our personal sacrifices, to fulfill our responsibilities to those on the fighting fronts.

While there I met a mother with six sons in the service. A father with four sons in uniform writes me as follows:

It has been some time since I wrote you about any public matters, but listening to the news commentators and reading our local papers in reference to the strikes in our war industries and the coal mines, I am wondering what is keeping Congress from making some effort to curb this kind of conduct. The people with whom I come in contact are criticizing Congress for allowing a thing like this to go on when the implements which they are making are so vitally important to our boys who are in the service.

A little mother came in to see me with two babies whose father had been inducted into the Army.

Thus it is that sacrifices and deprivations are gladly being made without complaint.

Shall we as the representatives of the sovereign people allow the cancerous condition developed in this strike against our Government to go without the surgeon's knife?

Unless and until this serious matter is speedily and effectively dealt with by the enactment of proper legislation irreparable losses will result.

SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER] is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. Speaker, I have taken this time to call to the attention of the Members of the House, and particularly to the Members of the Midwest, where floods have recently ravaged farms and towns on the banks of rivers in that section, the way a similar danger has been handled in the Tennessee Valley. I do this for the reason that I know the people who are living in those sections and their Representatives in Congress are very greatly interested in trying to find the most feasible means of preventing a recurrence of these devastating floods.

It is with a peculiar sense of sympathy that I rise to comment on the desolating floods that have ravaged the farms and towns and cities on the banks of rivers in the West and Midwest. For the dis-

trict I represent has had similar disasters fall upon it in the past. The city of Chattanooga, my home, is located in one of the most vulnerable areas in the valley of the Tennessee. Our history has a good many chapters recording the loss of property, the human suffering that the violence of floods has caused.

In 1867, when Chattanooga was a small city with a population of only about 5,000, the worst flood on record occurred. A newspaper of the day reported that "for miles and miles the land is hidden, only a few of the higher points of hills being above the water. In Chattanooga tonight there are 4 to 8 feet of water in all the streets." No estimate was made of the financial loss due to that flood. But estimates have been made of the loss which would occur if the same flood stage should be reached today, with the city at its present level of development. If the flood of 1867 were to recur today, the damage to property alone would exceed \$37,500,000.

To protect our city against a flood of this magnitude by local flood works alone would be impossible. If we tried we would discover what cities located on other rivers have found out—levees would be breached, sea-walls would be overrun when a really high flood occurred. We do not face the prospect of that sad disillusion, for the situation in Chattanooga is different today. We know that complete protection of the city against any disaster from flood will be possible. It will be possible because of the storage reservoirs built by the T. V. A. on the Tennessee River and its tributaries above Chattanooga. In a report submitted in 1938, the T. V. A. outlined a plan by which a local flood protection system, well within the limits of engineering feasibility, could be constructed for approximately \$15,500,000. These local works, together with the flood storage provided by T. V. A. reservoirs, will protect Chattanooga against what the engineers call a design flood—a flood of 730,000 cubic feet per second, which would top the 1867 flood by 10 feet. Unregulated, such a flood would cause damage estimated at \$70,000,000 at Chattanooga. No sea-wall or levee could hold it. But the upstream storage already provided has reduced our danger to a point where the recommended local works will give us full protection. Since more reservoir dams have been built than was contemplated when the T. V. A. report of 1938 was made, the cost of full protection to the city will probably be less than was originally estimated.

Those local works, which must be built to protect the city fully, must wait until after the war. But the T. V. A. system already is providing substantial protection which minimizes flood damage. We are secure against the annual threat of floods of average crests, although we are not yet protected from the perfect flood, the worst that nature can do. We had a flood early this year. If the Tennessee had been uncontrolled, it would have caused at least a million dollars actual damage, and would have been infinitely costly in slowing war production and transportation. But the T. V. A. reser-

voirs were operated to reduce the maximum flood height from 39.7 feet to 35.8 feet, or nearly 4 feet, and Chattanooga was safe. In the 1937 flood, when T. V. A. had only a single reservoir above Chattanooga, it was able to reduce flood heights in January and February by amounts varying from 3 to 5 feet and saving an estimated \$600,000. In floods in March and April 1936, the estimated saving in Chattanooga was \$2,700,000.

In all, since March 1936, when the first T. V. A. reservoir became available for flood control, there have been eight occasions when the river would have exceeded flood stage at Chattanooga if the reservoirs had not held back the waters. Damage totaling some \$4,500,000 has been prevented.

We are already experiencing the security that comes when a river is fully controlled. Complete protection is possible for the future. This is the unique experience of cities on the Tennessee, for this is the only example of a genuinely modern approach to the problem of flood control. Incidentally, the T. V. A. reservoir dam system gives full protection to all communities on the Tennessee with the exception of Chattanooga.

Prior to the flood of 1927 on the Mississippi River, almost the entire reliance in flood control was placed on the construction of levees, seawalls, and similar engineering works designed to protect limited areas particularly subject to damage. The 1927 flood demonstrated in a devastating way that such works alone were bound to be ineffective. Obviously, they can have no effect on the amount or speed of the water's flow past a given point. They can only attempt to confine the natural flood flows within certain limits. Actually, by narrowing the natural channel which the flood would normally occupy in its sweep downstream, they raise the crest of the flood.

It was realized after the 1927 disaster that storage reservoirs, capable of holding back a part of the flood flows near their sources at the headwaters, were the logical answer to effective flood control. There are definite limits to the height to which local flood protection works can be built, both because of cost and safety. On rivers which are uncontrolled they cannot give protection, but with reservoirs upstream to store flood flows and lower flood crests at danger points downstream these local flood-protection works can be made effective.

That is the modern theory. It has been carried into practice only on one watershed. The Tennessee is controlled, alone of all of the major rivers in the United States. Great storage dams on tributaries hold back the water near the source. A series of dams on the main river controls the flow, with Kentucky Dam near the mouth providing 4,500,000 acre-feet of flood storage to keep the waters of the Tennessee from rushing into the Ohio and the Mississippi when those rivers are too high for safety.

Each dam built by T. V. A. is a multi-purpose structure. They are designed and operated as one system, not only to remove the menace of floods but in order

that the maximum benefit may be obtained from a great natural resource. Those dams not only protect us from high water, they provide a channel for navigation, and make low-cost power available for the area's development.

In the Tennessee Valley, control of floods fits into the general pattern. We are particularly fortunate that the regulation of our river was entrusted to this great new regional agency whose total program is devoted to raising the income level of the area and removing barriers to production. The readjustments necessary to any such development have been accomplished with a minimum of strain and sacrifice upon the individual citizens. Necessarily, farm land has been flooded, but dislocated families have been helped in finding new locations, and the productivity of the acreage remaining has been stepped up by the changes in agricultural practices the new fertilizers produced by T. V. A. made possible. That is a part of flood control too. The cover that protects our once eroded soil holds the water in the land. The rain no longer rushes to join the rising river, black with fertility stolen from the soil. We are experiencing a total conservation program in the valley of the Tennessee. Those storage reservoirs are beautiful lakes, not only a source of delight and refreshment to those of us who have the good fortune to live there, but they will be a source of income to many individuals and small private businesses which serve the needs of recreation.

This is a system of river control which works. It is the only system which will work, which will give permanent protection, vast incremental benefits, and turn the rivers of this country into forces for production, not destruction. It is the only system which will give us freedom from fear of such disasters as have occurred this spring.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEFAUVER. I yield to my colleague from Missouri.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. I have been greatly interested in the very elucidating and informative address which my colleague from Tennessee has just delivered.

As he knows, we have had some great floods in the Midwest. The State of Missouri has suffered greatly. Millions of dollars' worth of property has been destroyed and thousands of acres have been submerged, which will probably seriously interfere with the food program.

The St. Francis River has been one of the most turbulent streams in northeastern Arkansas and southeastern Missouri. It flows through my home county and through my district.

In 1935, when I came here, I went on the Flood Control Committee. That committee wrote legislation dealing with control of floods, and we adopted the first legislation authorizing the impounding of waters of tributary streams. We constructed the Wappella Dam on the St. Francis River. During this recent flood the reservoir held all of the water that came from the flood, otherwise it would have overflowed one of our richest and most fertile valleys, which was not

affected at all by the flood, which goes to show what can be done if we are willing to impound the water on the tributaries and keep it out of the main streams which heretofore have caused serious damage through floods.

I want to congratulate the gentleman on his splendid discussion of the scientific method of controlling floodwaters.

Mr. KEFAUVER. I greatly appreciate the contribution the gentleman has made. My friend makes a persuasive argument for developments such as the T. V. A. on the principal rivers throughout the Nation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN] is recognized for 10 minutes.

LABOR LEGISLATION

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I regret exceedingly that it was necessary to pass any kind of a law, especially in time of war, to prevent strikes, but it was necessary that Congress should act on this question.

SECOND PEARL HARBOR COAL STRIKE

The second Pearl Harbor in this war was the coal miners' strike, which has been just about as damaging to our country's war effort from the standpoint of property loss as the first Pearl Harbor was, and if it is not ended very soon it will be more disastrous to us from that standpoint than the first Pearl Harbor was.

Every law that is passed that has penalty provisions applies necessarily to a minority of the people, because only a minority commit wrongs that laws should be passed to prohibit. If one says that because there are only a few strikes we should pass no law regarding strikes, one could use that same argument just as logically and consistently and say that we should not have any law against desertion from the armed forces because so few men desert the Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps, and our armed forces. Suppose we did not have a law against desertion and a bill should be proposed in this body to make it an offense, with the death penalty, if you please, as it is now, for one to desert the armed forces, and the argument should be made, "We should not pass that kind of a bill, that will affect the morale of our good Army of from 7,000,000 to 9,000,000 men who are doing such an excellent job. We cannot afford to do that. It will injure or impair their morale." That argument would not be persuasive at all.

Would it not be just as persuasive to say that we should not pass any law affecting strikes because there are only a few people striking? It is absolutely the same argument. We should either stop strikes in essential war industries or we should be absolutely fair and consistent and repeal the law against desertions, which none of us would be willing to repeal.

FORCE UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER OF JOHN L. LEWIS

We have called for the unconditional surrender of the Axis Powers. That is

the slogan of our allies. It is a good slogan, unconditional surrender. I believe right now we should so direct our efforts in that campaign of a successful war, in our efforts to obtain or secure the unconditional surrender of the Axis Powers, that we should now insist on and force the unconditional surrender of John L. Lewis. I believe that would be a long step in the direction of obtaining or securing the unconditional surrender of the Axis Powers.

Certainly we cannot carry on a war without the things that are made with coal. Steel is vital, other basic materials are vital, materials that can only be made or obtained through the use of coal. There is no bottleneck in our war effort that is more essential than the production of coal, and the stopping of the production of coal is just as helpful to our enemies and more helpful than any other one thing that our enemies could do if they were here in a large force. So it is not a reflection upon the good workers who have done such an excellent job to pass a law that will punish those who are not patriotic in this dark hour of our country's history.

IS CONGRESS PLAYING HORSE WITH THE PEOPLE ON ANTISTRIKE LEGISLATION?

We have passed a bill today. The people are beginning to feel that Congress is doing what is sometimes called in the West, playing horse, acting in just a playful, facetious way, not trying to do anything seriously or honestly. I do not know whether that is true or not. I do not think it is. I think this House means business, and the other body has acted. Over a year ago the House of Representatives sent to the other body a very fine bill known as the Howard Smith bill, that would have stopped strikes, but the other body did not see fit to take up that bill and even consider it. The other body passed what was known as the Connally bill, dealing with strikes in plants taken over by the Government. They sent that to the House, but our body did not take up that Connally bill and consider it. Then this year we sent to the other body what is known as the Hobbs bill, and that bill was not considered by the other body. On the other hand, the other body took up another Connally bill—I think a very weak bill, but, of course, I am not impugning the motives or good intentions of the author when I say that, for possibly it was as strong a bill as they can pass in the other body, and they passed that bill and sent it over here to the House. Now, then, we are getting down to business. We have taken the Connally bill, and we have amended it, and made a good bill of it, and this afternoon by an overwhelming vote we have sent that bill back to the other body, and the people of this country will now find out whether the House is playing horse with them or whether the Senate is playing horse with them, or whether both the Senate and the House are playing horse. We will find out whether or not there is an honest, sincere effort upon the part of the Congress to pass an effective law that will prevent strikes in wartime, and I hope that such a bill is passed.

How can a man fight unless he has a gun and ammunition? Do you not think we are a bunch of cowards if we sit over here and permit our men all over the world to go along without ammunition and materials of war when we by our votes have sent them there? Would it not be cowardly not to send them guns and ammunition?

It is said it is easier to get cooperation on these measures voluntarily than by law.

If that is true, then, why not repeal the law against desertion and say that you can desert from the Army because we can get better cooperation without any law.

TREASON

It is only in recent years that anyone would have the audacity to strike against his government or to strike at all in an essential war industry in time of war. That is treason, absolutely, and you cannot make me believe that the good workers of this country are going to be offended because we are dealing with a few who are guilty of treason.

In civilian life we make the guns and the ammunition and send them to the men on the front. They are in military service by our votes; we put them there and now we are going to back them up by making it possible for them to get the materials of war unaffected by strikes, stoppages, and walk-outs.

We should subject strikers to this kind of law because they are not willing to go along and cooperate in the war. We cannot send those folks to Japan and Germany. They would be entertained over there.

BANQUET FOR LEWIS IN JAPAN

If you send John L. Lewis to Japan, they would not torture him like they did our flyers. They would give him a big banquet. He is doing an excellent job for our enemies. How much longer will we permit it? I hope the other body now cooperates with this House and passes a law and puts it on the statute books that will stop these strikes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. Speaker, I have listened to these speeches that have been made since the final passage of this act. I am sorry the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] and the gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS] have left the floor since making their remarks, but I believe a great many of the remarks which have been made so strongly condemning this legislation come from a failure to know just what this bill really contains.

On yesterday the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. RAMSPECK] said that he proposed, in the event the Harness amendment was voted down, to offer a substitute. He stated at that time that the heart of this bill was contained in section 13 of the House bill and section 4 of the Connally bill as it came to us from the Senate. He did not say that in so

many words, but that is what I understood him to mean. I submit to you, as I suggested to the gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS] a little while ago, that clause 2 of section 13 gives specific authority to deal with the present coal-strike situation, and does the very thing that the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. RAMSPECK] said was the thing that should be done, and that the majority leader of this House said to us was the thing that should be done. That section is in the bill as it passed the House. It was not in the original Harness substitute. The Harness substitute left out all reference to the War Labor Board and the definition of its powers and duties. I may say that Mr. Davis, Chairman of the War Labor Board, testified before our committee that every section relating to the War Labor Board, with the exception of section 12, was good and would be helpful.

In writing those sections we were not trying to do anything to chastise labor. We followed just as closely as we could the Executive order of the President setting up the War Labor Board and defining its duties and powers, and gave to it in addition the power of subpoena. We made it a legal entity, whereas today it is a legal nonentity. The War Labor Board today has absolutely no power to enforce any order that it might make. I presume it is not answerable in court for anything it might do because it is a legal nonentity. It does not exist in the eyes of the law. We clothed it with legal authority.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SPARKMAN. I yield.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Aside from the right to subpoena witnesses, what power does this bill, as it passed the House today, give to the War Labor Board?

Mr. SPARKMAN. Let me suggest at this time that every Member of this House in order to try to understand what we did pass today, should get the Congressional Record of yesterday and turn first to pages 5328 and 5329. On those pages is set out the Harness substitute. The Harness substitute took section 1 of the House bill and section 2 and section 3 of the House bill. Then he put in a section 4 which would have penalized violations under sections 2 and 3. Then he put in section 5 of this bill, which provided for the registration of labor unions. I believe that is section 7 in the House bill. Then he put in a new section 6, which related to the political contributions by labor organizations, banks, and so on.

If I remember correctly, the gentleman from New York [Mr. HANCOCK] offered an amendment today to strike that section from the amendment. If I remember correctly, that amendment was rejected. So section 6 remains in the bill, but it is more or less ineffectual because we have pretty much the same law already in the Hatch Act. I believe this does go a little further. Then section 7 in the Harness substitute is the last sentence of section 12 in the House bill.

Section 8 in the Harness substitute is section 14 of the House bill.

Now, on page 5335 will be found the Smith amendment, which restored to the Harness substitute sections 8, 9, 10, 11, and 13 of the House bill, those sections relating to the War Labor Board, with the exception of section 12, which the Committee on Military Affairs had agreed to strike from the bill. I believe also that the Smith amendment struck out the power to enforce the orders of the War Labor Board by injunction. He omitted that. As finally adopted, he also omitted the last sentence to be found in section 8, subsection (b), on page 17, of the House bill, which said that the Board should not under any conditions require as a condition of employment that any individual become or remain a member of a labor organization. That sentence was objected to by all of the agencies whose representatives testified before us. One sees, therefore, that the Smith amendment put back into the Harness substitute the sections that the War Labor Board wanted, leaving out the only two parts to which they objected, and that action gives the War Labor Board legal standing. That is the measure we have.

I agree with some of the things that have been said here. I stated on the floor of this House twice in the course of the consideration of this bill that I favored the deletion of sections 2 and 3 of the bill because the agencies of this Government charged with war production said they ought to come out and I believed they should come out. We offered an amendment, that amendment was voted down. It was noticeable however that the Members who cried out against the harshness of this bill voted against the amendments to take out those two sections. It was probably strategic, they probably wanted to make this bill just as bad as they could in order that it would be voted down on a roll call; but had they wanted to turn this into a piece of good legislation why did they not help us strike out the parts that the procuring agencies of the Government said ought to be taken out and the parts they say the unions objected to? They voted to leave them in, whereas we who were working hard on this bill trying to make a good bill out of it followed the recommendation of the Government agencies and tried our best to strike those sections from the bill.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SPARKMAN. I yield.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. What is the exact language of the Smith amendment that the gentleman says is the same as the amendment that was supposed to have been offered by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. RAMSPECK]?

Mr. SPARKMAN. Section 13 of the House bill, which is the identical language lifted word for word from the bill that was sent to us from the Senate as contained in section 4 of that bill. I will read the language, and may I state also that I understand this is what the gentleman from Georgia referred to yesterday and it is a thing I called to the attention of the gentleman from California a few moments ago, or some

other gentleman who made the statement that there was nothing in this bill that affected the present coal strike; as a matter of fact, it is hard to legislate against a condition that has already arisen, because in this country we frown upon making penalty laws retroactive. We can, however, make a law that will apply from this time on. Section 13 of the House bill reads as follows:

Sec. 13. (a) Whenever any plant, mine, or other property is in the possession of the United States, it shall be unlawful for any person (1) to coerce, instigate, or induce any person to interfere, by lock-out, strike, slow-down, or other interruption, with the operation of such plant, mine, or property.

The time probably is passed when that would be applicable to the present situation, but listen to the language which follows:

Or (2) to aid any such lock-out, strike, slow-down, or other interruption interfering with the operation of such plant, mine, or property by giving direction or guidance in the conduct of such interruption or by providing funds for the conduct or direction thereof or for the payment of strike, unemployment, or other benefits to those participating therein.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Alabama has expired.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Alabama may proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. SPARKMAN. If I understand correctly, that is the provision to which both the majority whip and the majority leader referred on the floor of this House as taking care of the present situation. When they made their statements the Harness substitute was before us and that language was not in it, but then the Smith amendment was adopted restoring that language; so it seems to me we have complied with the wishes of the majority leader and the majority whip when this was restored to the bill that something be put in the bill to take care of the present situation.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SPARKMAN. I yield.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Am I to understand from the gentleman, then, that he has very much the same opinion about this legislation that I have: That it should be limited insofar as possible to dealing with the current situation that confronts the Nation? Is that the gentleman's idea?

Mr. SPARKMAN. With this qualification: I believe that the time has come in this country when we are going to have to have some kind of regulatory labor legislation, for the good of labor itself. It has reached that state of bigness where regulation becomes necessary for its own good. I have talked with labor leaders within the last few days who have agreed with me in that statement. I have said repeatedly, and I think it is a fact, that labor leaders themselves should formulate that legislation. I believe they did it some years back when the Railway Labor Act was passed, and there have been other pieces

of labor legislation that were formulated more or less by agreement of those who were vitally concerned with it. I believe that the sound, able, patriotic labor leaders of this country—and they are vastly in the majority when it comes to labor leadership—I believe they ought to get together, formulate some plan, and say to some Member of Congress in whom they have confidence: "We believe that the time has come to put on the statute books some kind of regulatory legislation, and we would like for you to sponsor this piece of legislation for us."

In connection with that type of legislation I think it might be well to have sections 2 and 3 in it and probably the registrations of unions, perhaps not as sweeping as provided in this particular section. There are a good many things that might go in there that I believe should have been left out of this bill because we are seeking now to deal with an emergency, not only the emergency that is upon us but a recurrence of strikes that may come while we are in this war. After all this piece of legislation is not permanent law. It is not sought to keep it on the books permanently, but only for the duration and 6 months thereafter, or even earlier if the Congress sees fit to take it off the statute books.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SPARKMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I am always interested in any statement the distinguished gentleman from Alabama has to make. He has made a very informative and interesting address. I was especially interested in the statement of the gentleman that he thinks the labor leaders ought to get together on some kind of legislation. Does not the gentleman think that the bill passed by this House today will result in the labor leaders getting together and that it will be an incentive for them to get together?

Mr. SPARKMAN. I certainly hope it does result in that.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I understand that since the passage of the bill one John L. Lewis has ordered his men back to the mines on next Monday.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I am delighted to have that report. I hope it is true.

Mr. KEFAUVER. May I ask the gentleman if he does not have a good deal of misgivings about section 2? I personally think that is a very unfortunate section in that it requires a 30-day cooling-off period. In this present emergency, however, we have a no-strike agreement.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Wait just a minute. I have stated that a half dozen times.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Does not the gentleman think it would be a good idea if this section were left out in conference?

Mr. SPARKMAN. I have stated that I opposed this section. I voted against it in the Committee of the Whole and I have spoken on the floor. This is the third time I have spoken, and every time I have said both sections 2 and 3 should be left out of the bill, and I earnestly hope that the conferees will leave it out because the agencies of the Government

charged with procuring our war supplies say it will be hurtful to their program.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for an additional 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN]?

There was no objection.

Mr. PATMAN. The gentleman would be rendering a great service if he will take the bill and analyze each section as it passed the House. The gentleman will recall that we not only had the original bill as presented by the gentleman's committee, but then the Harness amendment was offered more or less as a substitute, after which the Smith amendment was offered as a substitute for the Harness amendment. That was on yesterday. Today, when the House met, the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH] introduced another amendment very similar to the one he introduced yesterday but with certain vital changes.

Mr. SPARKMAN. May I interrupt to say that the amendment which finally passed was the Smith amendment of yesterday with the exception of one sentence. That is the sentence I pointed out.

Mr. PATMAN. Would the gentleman mind analyzing the bill for us? Would that be asking too much of him? Analyze it in the Record tonight so that we will see it tomorrow.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I do not see how I can very well go any further. I have tried here to go through and show the sections of the bill which has passed and their relation to the bill as reported.

Mr. PATMAN. What I was referring to is the fact the gentleman has expressed a different viewpoint from many that have been expressed during the consideration of this bill. The gentleman is a very able member of that committee and has studied this legislation and kept up with it, and I am anxious to see his viewpoint expressed section by section.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I thank the gentleman for his contribution.

There is just one other thing I want to say here, and that is this: I think it is deplorable that at any time, and in the heat of debate, these charges of insincerity should be made. I believe that most of the Members of this House are sincere, in fact, I could not pick out a single Member and say that he was insincere in the manner in which he voted for legislation.

I think it is unfortunate also that threats are made her in the Well of the House by any Member, or by a force of organized groups on the outside, and I do not believe that the vast majority of the Members of the House allow themselves to be influenced by those threats.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Alabama has expired.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

Mr. VINSON of Georgia, for an indefinite period, on account of illness in the family.

Mr. DAWSON, for Monday and Tuesday, on account of important business.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. SHAFER] may extend his own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a newspaper article.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

SENATE BILL REFERRED

A bill of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 217. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to authorize the President of the United States to requisition property required for the defense of the United States," approved October 16, 1941, to continue it in effect; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

BILLS AND A JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. KLEIN, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee did on this day present to the President, for his approval, bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 1670. An act to amend section 2 of the Civilian Pilot Training Act of 1939, as amended;

H. R. 2570. An act to provide for the current payment of the individual income tax, and for other purposes;

H. R. 2848. An act amending the joint resolution making an appropriation to assist in providing a supply and distribution of farm labor for the calendar year 1943, approved April 29, 1943; and

H. J. Res. 111. Joint resolution to extend the authority of the President under section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 3 minutes p. m.), pursuant to its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, June 7, 1943, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

The Committee on Immigration and Naturalization will hold executive hearings at 10 a. m. on Monday, June 7, 1943, on bills dealing with the Chinese Exclusion Act.

COMMITTEE ON THE POST OFFICE AND POST ROADS

The Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads will hold public hearings on Tuesday, June 8, 1943, beginning at 10 a. m., on bills relating to the classification and compensation of substitute employees in the Postal Service.

COMMITTEE ON THE PUBLIC LANDS

The Committee on the Public Lands will meet at 10:30 a. m., Tuesday, June 8, 1943, to consider H. R. 2241, to abolish the Jackson Hole National Monument, Wyoming. Anyone wishing to appear before the committee or to file a statement for the record should contact the clerk of the committee.

COMMITTEE ON FLOOD CONTROL

The Flood Control Committee will conduct hearings on flood-control reports submitted by the Chief of Engineers since the passage of the Flood Control Act of August 18, 1941, and on amendments to existing law. Flood-control projects for post-war construction will be among the most satisfactory public works, and the committee plans an adequate backlog of sound flood-control projects available for construction following the war.

1. Tuesday, June 8: General Reybold, General Robins, Colonel Goethals, other representatives of the Office of Chief of Engineers, and proponents on projects in the lower Mississippi River and tributaries, including the Arkansas and White Rivers, and on rivers flowing into the Gulf west of the Mississippi River, and in the western Rocky Mountain region, including Texas and Colorado, and in the Pacific Northwest region, including the Willamette River and the Columbia River and tributaries.

2. Wednesday, June 9: General Reybold, General Robins, Colonel Goethals, other representatives of the Office of Chief of Engineers, and proponents on projects in the Los Angeles area and in the State of California, including the Sacramento, San Joaquin, and Kern River Valleys, and on projects in other regions and in other parts of the United States.

3. Thursday, June 10: Representatives of the Department of Agriculture and the Bureau of Reclamation, and other governmental agencies.

4. Friday, June 11: Senators and Representatives of Congress.

COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

The Committee on Immigration and Naturalization will hold public hearings at 10:30 a. m. on Wednesday, June 9, 1943, on private bills.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

The Special Subcommittee on Bankruptcy and Reorganization of the Committee on the Judiciary will conduct hearings on H. R. 2857, a bill to amend section 77 of the act of July 1, 1898, entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," as amended, at 10 a. m. on Wednesday, June 9, 1943, in Room 346 Old House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

There will be a meeting of the Subcommittee on Investigation of Restrictions on Brand Names and Newsprint of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, at 2 o'clock p. m., Tuesday, June 8, 1943.

Business to be considered: To hear additional important witnesses on the hosiery order. At 2 p. m., June 9, the committee will hear some O. P. A. boys.

There will be a meeting of the securities subcommittee of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, at 10 o'clock a. m., Wednesday, June 9, 1943.

Business to be considered: Open hearing to hear Mr. Ganson Purcell, Chair-

man of the Securities and Exchange Commission, on proxy rules.

COMMITTEE ON THE MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

The Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries will hold a public hearing on Thursday, June 10, 1943, at 10 o'clock a. m., on H. R. 2731, to facilitate the award and payment of just compensation for property requisitioned under the authority of section 902 (a) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, and for other purposes.

COMMITTEE ON THE POST OFFICE AND POST ROADS

There will be a meeting of subcommittee No. 7 of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads on Friday, June 11, 1943, at 10 a. m., for the consideration of bills relating to the carrying of mail on star routes. Public hearings will be held.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Subcommittee No. 1 of the Committee on the Judiciary will conduct hearings on H. R. 2620, a bill to provide for a Delegate from the District of Columbia to the House of Representatives of the United States, and for other purposes, at 10 a. m. on Wednesday, June 16, 1943, in room 346, Old House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

456. A letter from the Postmaster General, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to further amend the act of June 25, 1938, entitled "An act extending the classified civil service to include postmasters of the first, second, and third classes, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

457. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting report on lists of papers, recommended to him for disposal by certain agencies of the Federal Government; to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

Mr. PATTON: Committee on Accounts. House Resolution 250. Resolution providing for the salary of an assistant clerk to the Committee on Patents; without amendment (Rept. No. 524). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. STEAGALL: Committee on Banking and Currency. H. R. 2869. A bill to continue Commodity Credit Corporation as an agency of the United States, increase its borrowing power, revise the basis of the annual appraisal of its assets, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 525). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. BLACKNEY: Committee on Naval Affairs. H. R. 2683. A bill to authorize the attendance of the Marine Band at the seventy-seventh anniversary convention of the Grand Army of the Republic to be held at Milwaukee, Wis., September 19 to 23, inclusive, 1943; without amendment (Rept. No. 526). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mrs. SMITH of Maine: Committee on Naval Affairs. H. R. 2859. A bill to amend the Naval Reserve Act of 1938, as amended; with amendment (Rept. No. 527). 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. KEOGH:

H. R. 2876. A bill to amend the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940, as amended, providing for exemption from estate tax of the estates of persons in the military service; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PATMAN:

H. R. 2877. A bill to prevent the payment of subsidies to processors in stabilizing prices, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. SCHIFFLER:

H. R. 2878. A bill to amend section 901, Public Law 507, for the purpose of extending the franking privilege to soldiers, sailors, and marines undergoing hospital care in a United States hospital; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. KELLEY:

H. R. 2879. A bill to provide that no member of the armed forces shall be separated from the service under honorable conditions or released from active duty following the present war until he has secured employment in civilian life; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GREEN:

H. R. 2884. A bill to permit transfers of farm allotments of tobacco under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. MANSFIELD of Texas:

H. R. 2885. A bill to authorize the improvement of Lavaca and Navidad Rivers, Tex.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. BRYSON:

H. R. 2880. A bill for the relief of H. G. Tooley; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. NORMAN:

H. R. 2881. A bill for the relief of Howard Rasmussen; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. O'TOOLE:

H. R. 2882. A bill for the relief of Bartholomew McGloin; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. PAGÁN:

H. R. 2883. A bill for the relief of Juan Calcaño; 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:

1266. By Mr. BRYSON: Petition of 56 members of the Aledo Gospel Center Tabernacle, Aledo, Ill., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1267. Also, petition of Mrs. L. L. Wyatt and 40 citizens of Greensboro, Ga., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic

liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1268. Also, petition of T. H. Roach and 14 citizens of North Henderson, Ill., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1269. Also, petition of L. A. Engler and 223 citizens of Tacoma, Wash., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1270. Also, petition of Hattie FitzHenry and 20 citizens of Lewistown, Ill., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1271. Also, petition of Mrs. E. Sackett and 25 citizens of Ithaca, Mich., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1272. Also, petition of Mrs. O. McKean and 73 citizens of Wood River, Ill., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1273. Also, petition of Inga Moen and 185 citizens of Chicago, Ill., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1274. Also, petition of Edna Algire and 108 citizens of Longview, Wash., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1275. Also, petition of Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Mahoney and 28 citizens of Seattle, Wash., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1276. Also, petition of Mary W. Segers and 29 citizens of Brewton, Ala., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1277. Also, petition of Miss Grace L. Baker and 74 citizens of Lincoln, Calif., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1278. Also, petition of R. M. Post and 229 citizens of Mason, Mich., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1279. Also, petition of Jessie M. Jewell and 202 citizens of Washington, D. C., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1280. Also, petition of Myrtle Bonesteel and 98 citizens of Washington, Kans., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1281. Also, petition of Cleo Rice and 21 citizens of Leslie, Mich., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1282. Also, petition of Jennie E. Hovey and 129 citizens of South Fork, Mo., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1283. Also, petition of Mrs. W. A. Horn and 30 citizens of Aledo, Ill., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1284. Also, petition of the First Scandinavian Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of Chicago, Ill., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1285. Also, petition of Mrs. Linnie M. Duck and 90 citizens of Hollidaysburg, Pa., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1286. Also, petition of Mrs. C. C. Ludwig and 75 citizens of Lansing, Mich., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and

speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1287. Also, petition of Mrs. G. B. Banernfeind and 19 citizens of Kenyon, Minn., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1288. Also, petition of Rose L. Thompson and 132 citizens of Ransomville, N. Y., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1289. Also, petition of Q. W. Brakebill and 30 citizens of Severance, Kans., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1290. Also, petition of the Jersey Shore Ministerial Association of Jersey Shore, Pa., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1291. Also, petition of 27 citizens of Duluth, Minn., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1292. Also, petition of Mrs. G. Olander and 20 citizens of Minneapolis, Minn., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1293. Also, petition of Emma King and 89 citizens of Caldwell, Idaho, urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1294. Also, petition of the Full Gospel Church, signed by 44 members, of Lindsay, Calif., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1295. Also, petition of 61 citizens of Portland, Oreg., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the

United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1296. Also, petition of M. A. Macy and 78 citizens of Winchester, Ind., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1297. Also, petition of Mary E. Castner and 87 citizens of Williamsport, Pa., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1298. Also, petition of Mrs. M. C. Bennett and 58 citizens of the District of Columbia and Maryland, urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1299. Also, petition of M. R. Finley and 43 citizens of Philadelphia, Pa., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1300. Also, petition of 13 citizens of Annville, Pa., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1301. Also, petition of Edythe L. Wengert and 17 citizens of Baldwin Park, Calif., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1302. Also, petition of M. G. Halvorson and 37 citizens of Cromwell, Minn., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1303. Also, petition of Cora A. West and 22 citizens of Pasadena, Calif., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1304. Also, petition of the Salem Evangelical Church of West Sand Lake, N. Y., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1305. Also, petition of Olive Mather and 32 citizens of Madelia, Minn., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1306. Also, petition of 25 citizens of Winnebago, Minn., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1307. Also, petition of Otto Pearson and 40 citizens of Duluth, Minn., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1308. Also, petition of Mrs. J. N. McCall and 25 citizens of Ithaca, Mich., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1309. Also, petition of Myrtle D. Purves and 397 citizens of Nampa, Idaho, urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1310. Also, petition of Rev. R. G. Hammond and 16 citizens of Caldwell, Idaho, urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1311. Also, petition of Mrs. H. J. Riordon and 249 citizens of Duluth, Minn., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1312. Also, petition of Victor W. Hatfield and 29 citizens of Winona Lake, Ind., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1313. Also, petition of Mrs. Clarence Johnson and 20 citizens of Rockford, Ill., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1314. Also, petition of Mrs. C. S. Harman and 41 citizens of Montgomery, Ala., urging

enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1315. Also, petition of Mrs. J. F. Johnson and 22 citizens of Boone, Iowa, urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1316. Also, petition of Jessie Green and 21 citizens of Farmington, Ill., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1317. Also, petition of Mrs. R. M. Clark and 94 citizens of Lexington, Ky., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1318. Also, petition of Mrs. W. E. Hepler and 40 citizens of Beallsville, Pa., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1319. Also, petition of Mattie Brumfield and 26 citizens of Winchester, Ind., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1320. Also, petition of Mary C. Black and 40 citizens of Glen Ellyn, Ill., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1321. Also, petition of Mrs. Ira Summer and 100 citizens of Washington, Ill., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1322. Also, petition of Catherine L. Hughes and 350 citizens of Lake Crystal, Minn., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1323. Also, petition of I. W. Young and 64 citizens of Phoenix, Ariz., urging enactment

of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1324. Also, petition of Rev. Harold G. Gardner and 53 citizens of Miami, Fla., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1325. Also, petition of Mrs. E. L. Armstrong and 20 citizens of Willoughby, Ohio, urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1326. Also, petition of Doris Lingford and 16 members of the young people's organization of the First Nazarene Church of Washington, D. C., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1327. Also, petition of Elsie Means and 30 citizens, of Harwood, Mo., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1328. Also, petition of Mrs. E. Bergendahl and 23 citizens of Onamia, Minn., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1329. Also, petition of Rev. W. A. Juedes and 32 citizens of Rochester, Minn., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1330. Also, petition of Mrs. Newton Jones and 20 citizens of Whitefish, Mont., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1331. Also, petition of 122 citizens of Texas sent in to Senator W. LEE O'DANIEL, urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1332. Also, petition of Frank M. Coy and 46 citizens of Fredonia, Pa., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1333. Also, petition of Mary L. Stewart and 40 citizens of Pengilly, Minn., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1334. Also, petition of Mrs. R. R. Grant and 20 citizens of River Forest, Ill., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1335. Also, petition of 123 citizens of Ebensburg, Pa., sent to Congressman HARVE TIBBOTT, urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1336. Also, petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Palmer, Mass., sent in by Elsie Marcy, secretary, urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1337. Also, petition of Blanche Klinefetter and 30 citizens of Los Angeles, Calif., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1338. Also, petition of Mrs. C. C. Wilcox and 45 citizens of the District of Columbia and nearby Maryland, urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1339. Also, petition of Mabel Pope and 23 citizens of Caldwell, Idaho, urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1340. Also, petition of Dr. C. Nora McNeal and 115 citizens of Los Angeles, Calif., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

States, urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1369. Also, petition of Rev. Charles G. Mitchell and 20 citizens of Mercer, Pa., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1370. Also, petition of Zella Maud Carman and 126 citizens of Grove City, Pa., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1371. Also, petition of Rev. B. A. Whitten and 70 citizens of Grove City, Pa., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1372. Also, petition of 248 citizens of Greenville, Pa., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1373. Also, petition of Lillian R. Moon and 40 citizens of Mercer, Pa., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1374. Also, petition of Ella N. Broadbent and 20 citizens of Mercer, Pa., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1375. Also, petition of Mrs. Luther Watts and 20 citizens of Byron, Minn., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1376. Also, petition of Mrs. N. S. Harris and 20 citizens of San Diego, Calif., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1377. Also, petition of J. Daryl Davis and 181 citizens of Sheakleyville and Hadley, Pa., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a meas-

ure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1378. Also, petition of Blanche Spiegelmeier and 118 citizens of Vicksburg, Pa., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1379. Also, petition of G. R. Briggs and 35 citizens of Caldwell, Idaho, urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1380. Also, petition of Mrs. J. W. DeRees and 266 citizens of Battle Creek, Mich., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1381. Also, petition of Hattie M. Coblentz and 141 citizens of Frederick and Middletown, Md., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1382. Also, petition of Mr. Porr and 84 citizens of Highspire, Pa., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1383. Also, petition of Mrs. O. C. Plumb and 25 citizens of Hamburg, N. Y., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1384. Also, petition of Harley Fuller and 20 citizens of Columbia Station, Ohio, urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1385. Also, petition of Benton S. Swartz and 17 citizens of Lancaster, N. Y., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1386. Also, petition of Mrs. C. F. Higinbotham and 60 citizens of Indianapolis, Ind., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a meas-

ure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1387. Also, petition of the First Presbyterian Church of Havre, Mont., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1388. Also, petition of Katherine M. Arthur and 20 citizens of Albany, Oreg., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1389. Also, petition of Rev. Willis A. Stackhouse and 45 members of the North Delaware Methodist Church of Buffalo, N. Y., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1390. Also, petition of Mrs. Harold Paul and 15 citizens of Dixie, Wash., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1391. Also, petition of James Rhinehart and 18 citizens of Midland, Mich., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1392. Also, petition of Mrs. J. C. Crawford and 21 citizens of Maryville, Tenn., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1393. Also, petition of Mrs. R. C. Russell and 17 citizens of Eunice, La., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1394. Also, petition of 60 citizens of Hood River, Oreg., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1395. Also, petition of Mrs. R. Kilmer and 43 citizens of New York City, urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to enac-

absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1396. Also, petition of the Pulaski Heights Presbyterian Church and the Pulaski Heights Nazarene Church of Little Rock, Ark., signed by 194 citizens, urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1397. Also, petition of Mrs. George J. Mummaugh and 94 citizens of Reisterstown, Md., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1398. By Mr. KEE: Petition of Hattie Harris and 14 other citizens and residents of Bluefield, W. Va., urging the passage by Congress of House bill 2082, introduced by Hon. JOSEPH R. BRYSON, of South Carolina, to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war and until the termination of demobilization; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1399. Also petition of Mrs. Ralph E. Shupe and 37 other citizens and residents of Bluefield, W. Va., urging the passage by Congress of House bill 2082, introduced by Hon. JOSEPH R. BRYSON, of South Carolina, to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war and until the termination of demobilization; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1400. By Mr. REED of Illinois: Petition of Annie M. Herring, of Downers Grove, Ill., and 19 citizens of DuPage County, Ill., urging the passage of House bill 2082, introduced by Hon. JOSEPH R. BRYSON, of South Carolina, to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war and until the termination of demobilization; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1401. By Mr. ELSTON of Ohio: Petition of 102 citizens of Cincinnati, Ohio, and vicinity, protesting against the stand taken by John L. Lewis in the coal-mine controversy, and urging the passage of legislation having for its object the outlawing of strikes for the duration of the war; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

1402. By Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts: Petition of sundry residents of Burlington, Mass., favoring House bill 2082; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1403. By Mr. SMITH of Ohio: Petition of Lelah M. Jones and 61 citizens of Dunkirk, Ohio, and vicinity urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1404. By Mr. POULSON: Petition of certain citizens of Los Angeles, Calif., requesting the passage of House bill 2082; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1405. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the Methodist Church of Richmond, Va., James Cannon, Jr., bishop, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to passing an all-inclusive Conscription Act; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

SENATE

MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1943

(Legislative day of Monday, May 24, 1943)

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:

Our Father God, we turn to Thee sorely perplexed with our own thoughts, often confused and confounded by the vastness of human problems confronting us. Save us from the despair of a defeated cynicism which denies that there is any road to the fair city of our dreams. Forgive our foolish ways and our faltering faith. Our lives are so cluttered with the trivial and the trifling that mistaken magnitudes keep us from fixing our hearts on the great issues that at last prove to be the factors of our destiny. When common bushes along the way of our daily toil flame with divine fire, forgive us that so often we stand on holy ground with irreverent feet and unseeing eyes, conscious of the bush but not of the flame.

We do not ask to see distant scenes and final goals. We ask but for light enough for the next step ahead and for faith and fortitude to take it boldly. As we go our pilgrim way make us grateful for night skies that bring out the clear stars of faith, for hard tasks that develop the sinews of strength, for sorry failures that bloom into new achievements, and for futile quests which drive us back unfilled to Thee. Along our differing paths, bring us all to the homeland of Thy eternal love. We ask it in the dear Redeemer's name. 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, June 4, 1943, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

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

EXTENSION OF RECIPROCAL TRADE AGREEMENTS ACT—STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the statement of the Secretary of State commenting upon the final passage of the bill renewing the Trade Agreements Act be printed at this point in the RECORD.

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

The Secretary of State, in commenting upon the final passage of the renewal of the Trade Agreements Act, said:

"The further extension of the trade-agreements program by a large nonpartisan majority of both Houses of the Congress is a most welcome and far-reaching decision, coming as it does at a time when the whole future of our Nation depends upon our clarity of vision and resoluteness of action with respect to the momentous questions that are before us.

"The size and character of the affirmative vote in the House and in the Senate reflects the most important thing a democracy can possess—an informed and united public opinion. The clean-cut renewal of the trade-agreements program has had vigorous and almost unanimous support of the press, of responsible spokesmen of American agriculture, business and labor, and of other public-spirited groups which have been steadfast in their endorsement of the program. It is a splendid manifestation of national unity in favor of practical international collaboration now and for the future, an encouragement at home and to our allies and friends abroad, and a blow to our enemies."

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

PERSONS COMMISSIONED IN THE ARMY WITHOUT PRIOR COMMISSIONED MILITARY SERVICE

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report showing the name, age, legal residence, rank, branch of the service, with special qualification therefore, of each person commissioned in the Army without prior commissioned military service, for the period from April 1 to May 31, 1943 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

CLAIM OF PACIFIC CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD., AGAINST THE UNITED STATES

A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, his report and recommendation concerning the claim of Pacific Construction Co., Ltd., against the United States (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Claims.

MEMORIAL

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following memorial of the Legislature of the State of Florida, which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency:

House Memorial 9

A memorial to the Congress of the United States of America, petitioning the immediate passage of the Boren bill now pending before Congress, known and designated as House Resolution 1502, amending the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, and introduced by Congressman LYLE H. BOREN, of Oklahoma

Whereas by virtue of ambiguities in the Securities and Exchange Commission Act of 1934, questions have arisen as to the authority of the Securities and Exchange Commission to regulate securities issued by States, political subdivisions, and instrumentalities thereof; and

Whereas it is felt that public financing by the States, political subdivisions, and instrumentalities thereof, are matters of local concern and should not be regulated or restricted by bureaus of the Federal Government; and