

5145. Also, petition sponsored by George Dawkins, of Kingston, N. Y., and 15 others, protesting against the enactment by Congress of any prohibition legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5146. Also, petition signed by Francis L. Steenkin, commander, Lamouree-Hackett Post, No. 72, American Legion, Saugerties, N. Y., and others, supporting the American Legion's proposal for a bill of rights for the veterans of World War No. 2, as pending in House bill 3917 and Senate bill 1617; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

5147. By Mr. LANE: Resolution of more than 1,000 persons at a meeting February 13, 1944, at South Boston, Mass., under the auspices of the United Committee of Lithuanian Americans of Greater Boston, appealing to the Government of the United States and of Great Britain to assure the liberation of Lithuania; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

5148. By Mr. PLOESER: Petition of Roscoe C. Berman, of St. Louis, and 15 petitioners, to determine why the Inland Waterways Corporation operating Federal barge lines (sec. 6, Public, No. 107, 65th Cong., Federal Control Act approved March 21, 1918, act of June 3, 1924), and other common carriers on the inland waterways in the Mississippi Valley have refrained from serving the public in the handling of packaged freight referred to as less-than-carload and carload freight; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

5149. By Mr. PLUMLEY: Petition of the South Barre (Vt.) Grange, No. 467, opposing the continuance of the subsidy program of the United States on the ground that the entire program has proven a failure and that its continuance would result in serious injury to the welfare of the American farmer and also to the American public in general; to the Committee on Agriculture.

5150. By Mr. SCOTT: Petition of 19 residents of Philadelphia, opposing the Bryson bill (H. R. 2082); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5151. By Mr. WHITTINGTON: Concurrent resolution of the Mississippi Legislature, memorializing Congress to authorize and direct the issuance of a security for sale to the States, providing for a reasonable interest rate and call provision with notice; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

5152. By Mr. WILLEY: Seven petitions of sundry citizens of the State of Delaware, opposing the Bryson bill, H. R. 2082, or any similar legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5153. Also, two petitions of sundry citizens of the State of Delaware, favoring House bill 2082; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5154. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the metropolitan water district of southern California, Los Angeles, Calif., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the expenditures from Colorado River Dam fund; to the Committee on Appropriations.

SENATE

FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1944

(Legislative day of Monday, February 7, 1944)

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

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

Eternal God, with whom there is neither dawn nor dark yet who sendest us the alternating ministries and mercies of the day and of the night, teach us so

to number our days that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom; to lengthen our brief working day by intensity of living, to fill with mighty deeds the precious hours hurrying on in ever frightening pace. There is no light but Thine, without, within. As Thou liftest the curtain of night from our darkened homes take also the misty shadows from all our hearts, rise with Thy morning upon our souls, quicken all our toiling and our aspiring; and though all else passes as a dream away, let the noontide of Thy grace and peace rest in benediction upon our pilgrim days that, even at evening time, it may be light. So may we walk while it is yet day in the steps of Him who with fewest hours finished the divinest work. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. HATCH, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day Tuesday, February 29, 1944, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

THE LATE SENATOR McNARY, OF OREGON—CONDOLENCES OF THE FREE PALESTINE COMMITTEE

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a telegram from Peter H. Bergson, Washington, D. C., expressing on behalf of the Free Palestine Committee and himself the deepest feelings of grief and condolence on the occasion of the death of the late Senator Charles L. McNary, of Oregon, which was ordered to lie on the table.

CONGRATULATIONS TO SENATOR BARKLEY BY TOWN HALL COMMITTEE OF WICHITA, KANS.

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I ask that the telegram I have received from the Town Hall Committee of Wichita, Kans., notifying me that they have extended congratulations to the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY] on his stand against the President's tax veto be printed in the RECORD. I am in accord with the sentiments expressed by this committee with respect to the stand taken by the Senator from Kentucky.

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

WICHITA, KANS., February 23, 1944.

HON. ARTHUR CAPPER,
Senator, State of Kansas,
Washington, D. C.:

We are wiring Senator BARKLEY today congratulations on his stand against the President's tax veto. Such courage on the part of a public leader deserves the commendation of every thinking citizen.

TOWN HALL COMMITTEE OF WICHITA,
E. C. MORIARTY, President,
L. B. BROWN, Secretary-Treasurer.

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED DURING RECESS

Under authority of the order of February 25, 1944,

The VICE PRESIDENT announced that on February 26, 1944, he had signed the enrolled joint resolution (S. J. Res. 116) continuing the Commodity Credit Corporation as an agency of the United States until June 30, 1945, which had previously been signed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED

Mrs. CARAWAY, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that on February 26, 1944, that committee presented to the President of the United States the enrolled joint resolution (S. J. Res. 116) continuing the Commodity Credit Corporation as an agency of the United States until June 30, 1945.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT—APPROVAL OF A JOINT RESOLUTION AND A BILL

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

On February 28, 1944:

S. J. Res. 116. Joint resolution continuing the Commodity Credit Corporation as an agency of the United States until June 30, 1945.

On February 29, 1944:

S. 1140. An act to provide for the appointment of an additional Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, communicated to the Senate the resolutions of the House adopted as a tribute to the memory of Hon. Charles L. McNary, late a Senator from the State of Oregon.

The message also communicated to the Senate the intelligence of the death of Hon. Thomas H. Cullen, late a Representative from the State of New York, and transmitted the resolutions of the House thereon.

The message announced that the House had passed without amendment the following bills of the Senate:

S. 1554. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to change the name of Conduit Road in the District of Columbia," approved March 4, 1942; and

S. 1658. An act to extend for 1 year the date of termination of Public Law 22, dated April 1, 1943, entitled "To provide for a temporary increase in compensation for certain employees of the District of Columbia government and the White House Police force."

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1874) for the relief of Robert P. Sick.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2912) to authorize the charging of tolls for the passage or transit of Government traffic over the Golden Gate Bridge.

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

H. R. 3619. An act to amend sections 675 and 676 of the act entitled "An act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia," approved March 3, 1901, regulating the disposal of dead human bodies in the District of Columbia.

H. R. 3956. An act to amend the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, to provide that the

absorption of exchange and collection charges shall not be deemed the payment of interest on deposits; and

H. R. 4166. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898, and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto.

**ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT
RESOLUTION SIGNED**

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

S. 1000. An act to reserve certain public-domain lands in the State of Arizona for addition to the Havasupai Indian Reservation, and for other purposes;

S. 1386. An act making it a misdemeanor to stow away on aircraft and providing punishment therefor;

S. 1633. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for the training of nurses for the armed forces, governmental and civilian hospitals, health agencies, and war industries, through grants to institutions providing such training, and for other purposes," approved June 15, 1943, so as to provide for the full participation of institutions of the United States in the program for the training of nurses, and for other purposes;

H. R. 1874. An act for the relief of Robert P. Sick;

H. R. 2912. An act to authorize the charging of tolls for the passage or transit of Government traffic over the Golden Gate Bridge; and

H. J. Res. 230. Joint resolution to limit the operation of sections 109 and 113 of the Criminal Code, and sections 361, 365, and 366 of the Revised Statutes, and certain other provisions of law.

NATIONAL LABOR-MANAGEMENT PRODUCTION EXPOSITION

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President, at the request of the Secretary of the Senate and for the information of the Senate I ask that there be printed in the RECORD as a part of my remarks an announcement concerning the First National Labor-Management Production Exposition which is now being shown in the Department of Commerce auditorium.

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

INFORMATION ON THE FIRST NATIONAL LABOR-MANAGEMENT PRODUCTION EXPOSITION

What: See attached marked copies of descriptive material, including full-page advertisement from the Washington Post of February 28.

When: Open daily from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. today and every day up to and including Saturday, March 11.

Where: Department of Commerce auditorium.

Who: Invitations for the preview were sent to all Members of Congress and their secretaries. (See copy of invitation attached.)

Those who were unable to attend the special preview for Members of Congress last Tuesday evening, February 29, or one of the other preview evening showings are invited to visit the exposition at any time during the period mentioned.

The National Labor-Management Production Exposition, which is open to the public next Friday, is sponsored by the War Production Board to pay tribute to the American war workers and industry managements who, by means of more than 4,000 labor-management committees in war plants have saved millions of man-hours and greatly ac-

celerated output of war supplies. A further purpose is to stimulate still greater production during the current year. More than 60 of these plants are participating in this exhibit. The production show will visualize many sorts of war products, the methods by which they are kept pouring from the factories, and the manner in which some of these materials are used on the fighting fronts. The methods and results of industrial teamwork will be demonstrated, and outstanding examples of ingenious labor-saving and safety suggestions made by workers will be on display. There will be movies, dioramas and other exhibits of general interest. The exposition will be held in the Department of Commerce auditorium, Fourteenth Street between E and Constitution Avenue, free to the public March 3 through March 11, including Sunday, from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

WELCOME

I am happy to join with Mr. Nelson in extending you a most cordial invitation to attend a preview of the Labor-Management Exposition to be held in the Department of Commerce auditorium.

It is a pleasure and privilege to cooperate with the War Production Board in this splendid demonstration of what goes on behind the scenes of America's great war production job. I know that you will find the exposition inspiring and enlightening.

JESSE H. JONES,

Secretary, Department of Commerce.

NEW WAR TAX RATES (S. DOC. NO. 158)

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I wish to offer some matter for the RECORD, but first to make a very brief explanatory statement.

From official sources in the Treasury Department I have secured the specific war excise tax-rate increases under the new revenue law which go into effect March 26 and April 1. The new war rates are shown in comparison with the same items as carried in the old revenue law.

It will be especially noted that first-class postage rates on local letters are increased from 2 cents per ounce to 3 cents per ounce; air mail from 6 cents per ounce to 8 cents per ounce; and various increases on registered and insured mail and money orders, and so forth. These rates take effect March 26, 1944.

The new rates on other items of general use, such as distilled spirits, wine, cosmetics, electric-light bulbs, and so forth, are set forth in this comparative statement.

In the income-tax rates, there is clearly shown the increase between the old law and the new as it applies to single persons, married persons, and married persons with dependents.

Mr. President, I ask that these comparative tables as set forth in the data I offer, be printed in full in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD as a part of my remarks. In order to give greater publicity I also ask that they be printed as a Senate document. The time is comparatively short before these new rates become effective. I know we are all anxious that the public be fully informed as to the changes so there will be as little confusion as possible in the enforcement of the increases.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the matter presented by the Senator from Georgia will be printed in the RECORD and also as a Senate document.

The matter referred to is as follows:

The Post Office Department is taking steps to insure that all of the 50,000 post offices,

stations, and branches will be fully prepared to put in effect the postal provisions of the new revenue act when they become effective March 26, 1944, Postmaster General Frank C. Walker has announced.

Mr. Walker made public the new rates on mail and special services and disclosed that formal orders are being prepared for publication in the Postal Bulletin, setting forth all changes made by the revenue act.

Already, Mr. Walker disclosed, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing is processing an 8-cent domestic air-mail stamp. The design is that of the 6-cent stamp, but the color will be different. Every post office will have a supply when the new rate becomes effective.

Mr. Walker announced that the rate on air mail to and from the armed forces stationed outside the continental United States, which he reduced to 6 cents a half ounce, on December 23, 1941, remains unchanged.

Postal personnel are to be informed of the following changes:

The local rate will be increased from 2 cents to 3 cents an ounce at letter-carrier offices.

The domestic air-mail rate will be increased from 6 cents to 8 cents an ounce.

Every parcel sent by parcel post will require at least 1 cent more in postage than is now required. The new law requires that the increase be 1 cent or 3 percent, whichever is greater. Detailed tables are being drafted and will be inserted in the Postal Bulletin, so that complete information will be available in all post offices on the effective date of the new act.

The money order rates are increased as follows: 1 cent to \$2.50, increased from 6 cents to 10 cents; \$2.51 to \$5, increased from 8 cents to 14 cents; \$5.01 to \$10, increased from 11 cents to 19 cents; \$10.01 to \$20, increased from 13 cents to 22 cents; \$20.01 to \$40, increased from 15 cents to 25 cents; \$40.01 to \$60, increased from 18 cents to 30 cents; \$60.01 to \$80, increased from 20 cents to 34 cents; \$80.01 to \$100, increased from 22 cents to 37 cents.

Fees for registered mail are increased 33 1/2 percent, and additional fees (surcharges) are increased 33 1/2 percent. The following figures list the indemnity limitations and the fee changes: \$5, from 15 cents to 20 cents; \$25, from 18 cents to 25 cents; \$50, from 20 cents to 25 cents; \$75, from 25 cents to 35 cents; \$100, from 30 cents to 40 cents; \$200, from 40 cents to 55 cents; \$300, from 50 cents to 65 cents; \$400, from 60 cents to 80 cents; \$500, from 70 cents to 95 cents; \$600, from 80 cents to \$1.05; \$700, from 85 cents to \$1.15; \$800, from 90 cents to \$1.20; \$900, from 95 cents to \$1.25; \$1,000, from \$1 to \$1.35.

Insured and C. O. D. fees will be doubled under the new schedules.

The fee for services in effecting delivery of collect-on-delivery mail upon terms different from those originally stipulated at the time of mailing is increased from 10 cents to 20 cents. The charge for demurrage on domestic collect-on-delivery mail, now 5 cents a day, is increased to 10 cents. Mr. Walker pointed out that no change is made under the new act in C. O. D. fees on sealed domestic C. O. D. mail of any class bearing postage at the first-class rate.

On restricted delivery mail, the fee for effecting delivery of domestic registered, insured, and C. O. D. mail, delivery of which is restricted to the addressee only, or to the addressee or order, is increased from 10 cents to 20 cents.

Mr. Walker said that the existing supply of 6-cent air-mail stamps will not be recalled. Armed forces air mail is so heavy, he said, that printing of the 6-cent stamp will have to be continued in quantity. The armed forces now absorb the total production of 6-cent air mail stamped envelopes. Eight million air mail stamped envelopes are being used weekly by the armed forces. Eight-cent stamped envelopes will not be printed for the time being, Mr. Walker announced.

Principal individual income-tax provisions of the Revenue Act of 1943 compared with prior law

Item	Prior law	Revenue Act of 1943
INCOME TAX		
Earned income credit.....	10 percent of earned net income, but not in excess of 10 percent of net income; maximum \$1,400 (first \$3,000 of net income is deemed earned).	Repealed.
Deduction for Federal excise taxes.....	Allowed as a deduction to the taxpayer upon whom the tax is legally imposed.	Disallowed, except where the tax paid is a business expense.
Special deduction for blind.....	No deduction.	\$500 allowed as a deduction from gross income; individual's status for purposes of the deduction determined as of July 1 of the taxable year.
Exclusions from gross income: Mustering-out payments for military and naval personnel.	No exclusion.	Excludes from gross income amounts received during the taxable year as mustering-out payments for service in the military or naval forces of the United States.
Cost-of-living allowances paid to civilian officers and employees of the Government stationed outside continental United States.	do	Excludes from gross income amounts received as cost-of-living (or post) allowances by (1) clerks or employees in the Foreign Service of the United States; (2) Ambassadors, Ministers, diplomatic, consular, or Foreign Service officers; and (3) other civilian officers or employees of the Government of the United States stationed outside continental United States.
Date determining marital and dependent status....	Taxpayer required to prorate exemptions and credits if his status changed during the taxable year.	July 1 of the taxable year (or last day of taxable year if July 1 not included).
Back pay attributable to prior years.....	No provision.	If back pay exceeds 15 percent of gross income, the maximum tax attributable to such back pay shall be the tax resulting from inclusion of such amounts in the income of the taxable years to which the back pay is attributable. Back pay is defined to include (a) remuneration deferred due to a variety of causes, including bankruptcy or receivership of the employer, litigation, and lack of funds where the employer is a government, (b) retroactive pay increases recommended or approved by a Government agency, and (c) payments arising out of violation of laws pertaining to fair labor standards or practices.
Limitation of deductions attributable to business operated by individuals at a loss of more than \$50,000, for 5 consecutive years.	No limitation.	Provides that such deductions (other than taxes and interest) shall be allowed only to the extent of \$50,000, plus the gross income attributable to such trade or business, and the net operating loss deduction attributable to such trade or business shall not be allowed. Requires redetermination of the tax for each affected taxable year, but not for taxable years beginning prior to 1944.
VICTORY TAX		
Base and rate.....	5 percent of "Victory tax net income" of every individual after allowance of a fixed exemption of \$624; "Victory tax net income" is gross income (excluding capital gains and losses and partially tax-exempt interest) minus deductions for (a) business and trade expenses, (b) other expenses incurred in the production of income and (c) alimony.	Rate reduced to 3 percent.
Credits against Victory tax.....	The following amounts of Victory tax: Single person—25 percent or \$500, whichever is less. Married person—(1) if separate returns are filed by each spouse, 40 percent or \$500, whichever is less, or (2) if a separate return is filed by one spouse and no return is filed by the other spouse, or if a joint return is filed, 40 percent or \$1,000, whichever is less. For each dependent—2 percent or \$100, whichever is less.	Repealed.
CURRENT TAX PAYMENT ACT OF 1943		
Additional increase in 1943 tax where income is substantially increased in comparison with income for base year (so-called second anti-windfall provision).	Where the surtax net income for 1942 or 1943 exceeds by more than \$20,000, the highest surtax net income received in any one of the base years (1937 to 1940, inclusive) the tax forgiveness is limited to an amount not in excess of a tentative tax for 1942 or 1943 whichever year had the lower tax liability (without regard to the Current Tax Payment Act) computed on the amount of surtax net income for the base year plus \$20,000.	Repealed.

Treasury Department, Division of Tax Research, Feb. 28, 1944.

TABLE 1.—Single person—no dependents

Net income before personal exemption ¹	Amount of tax ²		Effective rate ²	
	Prior law ³	Revenue Act of 1943	Prior law	Revenue Act of 1943
			Percent	Percent
\$500.....				
\$600.....	\$17	\$20	2.8	3.3
\$700.....	40	43	5.7	6.1
\$800.....	62	65	7.8	8.1
\$900.....	85	87	9.4	9.7
\$1,000.....	107	110	10.7	11.0
\$1,200.....	153	154	12.8	12.8
\$1,500.....	220	221	14.7	14.7
\$1,800.....	288	288	16.0	16.0
\$2,000.....	333	333	16.7	16.7
\$2,500.....	446	445	17.8	17.8
\$3,000.....	574	571	19.1	19.0
\$4,000.....	829	825	20.7	20.6
\$5,000.....	1,105	1,098	22.1	22.0
\$6,000.....	1,401	1,391	23.4	23.2
\$8,000.....	2,052	2,038	25.7	25.5
\$10,000.....	2,783	2,765	27.8	27.7
\$15,000.....	4,968	4,931	33.1	32.9
\$20,000.....	7,626	7,548	38.1	37.7
\$25,000.....	10,644	10,525	42.6	42.1
\$50,000.....	28,058	27,543	56.1	55.1
\$100,000.....	69,065	68,040	69.7	68.0
\$500,000.....	441,863	431,348	88.4	86.3
\$1,000,000.....	889,500	888,015	90.0	88.8
\$5,000,000.....	4,499,500	4,500,000	90.0	90.0

¹ Victory tax net income assumed to be ten-ninths of net income shown in stub.
² Excludes unforgiven tax for 1942 or 1943.
³ Maximum earned net income assumed.
⁴ Taking into account maximum effective rate limitation of 90 percent.

Treasury Department, Division of Tax Research, Feb. 28, 1944.

TABLE 2.—Married person—no dependents

Net income before personal exemption ¹	Amount of tax ²		Effective rate ²	
	Prior law ³	Revenue Act of 1943	Prior law	Revenue Act of 1943
			Percent	Percent
\$500.....				
\$600.....	\$1	\$1	0.2	0.2
\$700.....	5	5	.7	.7
\$800.....	8	8	1.0	1.0
\$900.....	11	11	1.2	1.2
\$1,000.....	15	15	1.5	1.5
\$1,200.....	21	21	1.8	1.8
\$1,500.....	29	29	2.0	2.0
\$1,800.....	38	38	2.2	2.2
\$2,000.....	47	47	2.4	2.4
\$2,500.....	64	64	2.6	2.6
\$3,000.....	82	82	2.8	2.8
\$4,000.....	111	111	3.5	3.5
\$5,000.....	144	144	4.0	4.0
\$6,000.....	183	183	4.5	4.5
\$8,000.....	267	267	5.5	5.5
\$10,000.....	367	367	6.5	6.5
\$15,000.....	543	543	9.0	9.0
\$20,000.....	710	710	11.0	11.0
\$25,000.....	885	885	13.0	13.0
\$50,000.....	2,075	2,060	30.0	29.0
\$100,000.....	4,854	4,759	58.0	56.0
\$500,000.....	440,747	430,732	88.1	86.1
\$1,000,000.....	889,000	887,399	89.0	88.7
\$5,000,000.....	4,499,000	4,500,000	90.0	90.0

¹ Victory tax net income assumed to be ten-ninths of net income shown in stub.
² Excludes unforgiven tax for 1942 or 1943.
³ Maximum earned net income assumed.
⁴ Taking into account maximum effective rate limitation of 90 percent.

Treasury Department, Division of Tax Research, Feb. 28, 1944.

TABLE 3.—Married person—2 dependents

Net income before personal exemption ¹	Amount of tax ²		Effective rate ²	
	Prior law ³	Revenue Act of 1943	Prior law	Revenue Act of 1943
			Percent	Percent
\$500.....				
\$600.....	\$1	\$1	0.2	0.2
\$700.....	4	5	.6	.7
\$800.....	7	8	.9	1.0
\$900.....	11	11	1.2	1.2
\$1,000.....	14	15	1.4	1.5
\$1,200.....	20	21	1.7	1.8
\$1,500.....	29	31	1.9	2.1
\$1,800.....	39	41	2.2	2.3
\$2,000.....	58	67	2.9	3.4
\$2,500.....	159	179	6.4	7.2
\$3,000.....	267	290	8.9	9.7
\$4,000.....	485	517	12.1	12.9
\$5,000.....	730	770	14.6	15.4
\$6,000.....	979	1,027	16.3	17.1
\$8,000.....	1,553	1,618	19.4	20.2
\$10,000.....	2,208	2,289	22.1	22.9
\$15,000.....	4,207	4,323	28.0	28.8
\$20,000.....	6,693	6,820	33.5	34.1
\$25,000.....	9,574	9,713	38.3	38.0
\$50,000.....	26,392	26,777	52.8	53.2
\$100,000.....	67,803	68,578	67.8	68.9
\$500,000.....	439,031	430,116	88.0	86.0
\$1,000,000.....	888,800	885,783	89.0	88.7
\$5,000,000.....	4,498,800	4,500,000	90.0	90.0

¹ Victory tax net income assumed to be ten-ninths of net income shown in stub.
² Excludes unforgiven tax for 1942 or 1943.
³ Maximum earned net income assumed.
⁴ Taking into account maximum effective rate limitation of 90 percent.

Treasury Department, Division of Tax Research, Feb. 28, 1944.

Principal corporation tax provisions of the Revenue Act of 1943 compared with prior law

Major provisions	Prior law	Revenue Act of 1943
INCOME TAX		
Rates:		
Normal tax:		
If normal-tax net income is not over \$25,000:		
First \$5,000.....	15 percent.....	No change.
Next \$15,000.....	17 percent.....	
Next \$5,000.....	19 percent.....	
If normal-tax net income is over \$25,000.....	24 percent.....	Do.
Notch provisions: Alternative tax.....	\$4,250 plus 31 percent of excess over \$25,000 but not over \$50,000.....	Do.
Surtax:		
If surtax net income is not over \$25,000.....	10 percent.....	Do.
If surtax net income is over \$25,000 but not over \$50,000:		
First \$25,000.....	do.....	Do.
Next \$25,000.....	22 percent.....	
If surtax net income is over \$50,000.....	16 percent.....	Do.
EXCESS-PROFITS TAX		
Specific exemption.....	\$5,000.....	\$10,000.
Excess-profits credit:		
Invested capital method:		
First \$5,000,000 of invested capital.....	8 percent.....	8 percent.
Next \$5,000,000.....	7 percent.....	6 percent.
Next \$190,000,000.....	6 percent.....	5 percent.
Over \$200,000,000.....	5 percent.....	Do.
Income method: Percentage of average earnings in base period 1935-39.....	95 percent.....	No change.
Rates:		
Post-war refund.....	90 percent.....	95 percent.
80-percent limit.....	10 percent of excess-profits taxes.....	No change.
	Total normal tax, surtax, and gross excess-profits tax not to exceed 80 percent of surtax net income (before deducting taxable excess profits).	Do.

Treasury Department, Division of Tax Research, Feb. 28, 1944.

Excise taxes and postal rates

RATE CHANGES, NEW TAXES, AND EXEMPTIONS

Article or service	Prior law	Revenue Act of 1943
EXCISES		
Distilled spirits.....	\$6 per proof gallon (draw-back of \$3.75 per proof gallon on nonbeverage alcohol).	\$9 per proof gallon (draw-back of \$6 per proof gallon on nonbeverage alcohol).
Floor stocks.....		\$3 per proof gallon.
Imported perfumes containing distilled spirits.....	\$6 per wine gallon.....	\$9 per wine gallon.
Fermented malt liquors.....	\$7 per barrel.....	\$8 per barrel.
Floor stocks.....		\$1 per barrel.
Wine:		
Still:		
Not over 14 percent alcohol.....	10 cents per wine gallon.....	15 cents per wine gallon.
Over 14 percent, not over 21 percent.....	40 cents per wine gallon.....	60 cents per wine gallon.
Over 21 percent, not over 24 percent.....	\$1 per wine gallon.....	\$2 per wine gallon.
Sparkling.....	10 cents per half pint.....	15 cents per half pint.
Other.....	5 cents per half pint.....	10 cents per half pint.
Floor stocks.....		Rates equal to tax-rate increases.
General admissions.....	1 cent per 10 cents or fraction thereof.....	1 cent per 5 cents or major fraction thereof.
Lease of boxes or seats, etc.....	11 percent of charge.....	20 percent of charge.
Cabarets.....	5 percent of charge.....	30 percent of charge.
Club dues and initiation fees.....	11 percent of charge.....	20 percent of charge.
Bowling alleys, billiard parlors:		
Rate.....	\$10 per alley or per table per year.....	\$20 per alley or per table per year.
Exemption.....	Only tables in private homes.....	Also tables in hospitals if no charge is made for their use.
Transportation of persons.....	10 percent of charge.....	15 percent of charge.
Communications:		
(a) Toll service.....	20 percent of charge.....	25 percent of charge.
(b) Domestic telegraph, cable, or radio dispatches.....	15 percent of charge.....	Do.
(c) Leased wires, etc.....	do.....	Do.
(d) Wire and equipment services.....	5 percent of charge.....	8 percent of charge.
Local telephone service.....	10 percent of charge.....	15 percent of charge.
Jewelry.....	10 percent of retail price.....	20 percent of retail price (10 percent of retail price on watches retailing at not more than \$65 and alarm clocks retailing at not more than \$5). Exempts silver-plated flatware.
Fur and fur-trimmed articles.....	do.....	20 percent of retail price.
Luggage, handbags, wallets, etc.....	10 percent of manufacturers' sales price on luggage only.....	Do.
Toilet preparations.....	10 percent of retail price.....	Do.
Electric light bulbs and tubes.....	5 percent of manufacturers' sales price.....	20 percent of manufacturers' sales price.
Vacuum cleaners.....	10 percent of manufacturers' sales price.....	Repeal.
Playing cards: Exemption.....	When exported to a foreign country.....	Extends exemption to cards exported to a possession of the United States (or to a Territory during the period of the national emergency if for use of members of the armed forces of the United States).
Transportation of property: Payments by or to the War Shipping Administration.....	Taxable under some circumstances.....	Exempts all payments by or to the War Shipping Administration for transportation by water from one point to another in the United States except points on the Great Lakes.
POSTAL RATES ¹		
First class, local.....	2 cents per ounce.....	3 cents per ounce.
Air mail.....	6 cents per ounce.....	8 cents per ounce.
Fourth class.....	Various.....	Increased by 3 percent of present rate, or 1 cent, whichever is greater.
Registered mail.....	15 cents to \$1 per article.....	20 cents to \$1.35 per article.
Insured mail.....	5 cents to 35 cents per article.....	10 cents to 70 cents per article.
C. O. D. mail.....	12 cents to 45 cents per article.....	24 cents to 90 cents per article.
Money orders.....	6 cents to 22 cents per order.....	10 cents to 37 cents per order.

TECHNICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE AMENDMENTS

Effective date of excise changes:		
(a) Manufacturers' excises, retailers' excises, admissions, alcoholic beverages, long distance telephone messages, telegraph and cable dispatches, transportation of persons.....		Apr. 1, 1944; however, the increase in the cabaret tax becomes effective at 10 a. m. on such date, and the communications tax increase is applicable only to amounts paid for services rendered on or after such date.
(b) Billiard and pool tables; bowling alleys.....		July 1, 1944.

¹ For exceptions and details see accompanying statement by Postmaster General Frank C. Walker.

Excise taxes and postal rates—Continued

TECHNICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE AMENDMENTS—continued

Article or service	Prior law	Revenue Act of 1943
Effective date of excise changes—Continued. (c) Leased wires, wire and equipment services, local telephone service.		Services for which bill is rendered, and for which no previous bill was rendered, on or after May 1, 1944. When bill rendered on or after May 1, 1944, includes charges for services previously rendered, increased rates do not apply to services rendered more than 2 months before May 1, 1944.
Effective date of postal rate increases		Mar. 26, 1944.
Articles classifiable under more than 1 section		Where articles subject to retail excises are classifiable under more than 1 section, only one tax applies. If the rates of tax differ, highest rate prevails.
Fur and fur-trimmed articles: Articles made from pelts furnished by customers.	Articles made from pelts furnished by customer not subject to tax.	Persons making fur article from pelts furnished by customer shall collect tax on fair retail market value of such article if it is not for resale by such customer.
Tires and inner tubes: Scope of term "rubber"	Tax applicable to tires and tubes made wholly or in part of rubber.	Term "rubber" amended to include synthetic and substitute rubber.
Sales to Federal Government: (a) Taxability	Tax-exempt.	Taxable. Secretary of Treasury may authorize exemption with respect to retail excises, manufacturers' excise and import taxes, transportation and communications excise taxes, if he determines that the imposition of such taxes will cause substantial burden or expense which can be avoided by granting tax exemption and that full benefit of such exemption will accrue to the United States.
(b) Effective date of changes: (1) Manufacturers' excises (except radios, phonographs, etc.), retailers' excises, electrical energy, long-distance telephone messages, telegraph and cable dispatches.		Exempts articles sold under contracts entered into prior to effective date of changes, outlined in section (b) below, or under any agreement supplemental to such contract bearing the same contract number.
(2) Pistols and revolvers; firearms, shells, and cartridges; radios, phonographs, etc.		Exempts payments by Red Cross for communications services, transportation of property, and transportation of persons.
(3) Leased wire, wire and equipment services, and local telephone service.		Sales made on or messages and dispatches originating on or after June 1, 1944.
(4) Transportation of property and persons.		Sales made on or after the 1st day of the first month beginning 6 months or more after termination of hostilities.
Termination of changes: (a) Excise and postal-rate changes and new taxes (except special tax on billiard tables and bowling alleys).		Amounts paid pursuant to bills rendered on or after June 1, 1944, provided no previous bill was rendered for such service.
(b) Billiard and pool tables and bowling alleys, special tax.		Amounts paid on or after June 1, 1944.
Leases, conditional sales, etc.: (a) Increased rates of retailers' and manufacturers' excise and import taxes.		First day of first month beginning 6 months or more after termination of hostilities.
(b) New tax: Retailer's excise tax on luggage.		June 30 next following the first day of the first month which begins 6 months or more after termination of hostilities.
Existing contracts.		Where lease conditional sale, etc., was made and delivery was made and a part of the consideration was paid before effective date of excise rate increase, tax rate is that in force before effective date of increase.
Floor stocks taxes on alcoholic beverages: (a) Returns.		Where lease, conditionals' sale, etc., was made, delivery was made, and part of consideration was paid before effective date of new tax, no tax is imposed.
(b) Payment of tax.		If contract made before effective date of tax increase or imposition of new tax for sale of article after such date does not provide for adding tax to contract price, but does not prohibit such addition, vendee shall pay such tax in lieu of vendor.
Drawback on distilled spirits used in nonbeverage products: (a) Spirits to which increased rate of drawback is applicable.		Due on or before May 1, 1944.
(b) Time of eligibility for drawback	When products are sold or otherwise transferred for use.	Due on or before July 1, 1944. Payment may be extended to not later than Feb. 1, 1945, upon filing of approved bond.
(c) Time for filing claim for drawback on distilled spirits used prior to effective date of excise changes.		Spirits upon which \$9 per proof gallon tax is paid.
		When distilled spirits are used in manufacture of such products.
		Products on hand upon Apr. 1, 1944, are to be regarded as sold or used during the quarter beginning Apr. 1, 1944.

Treasury Department, Division of Tax Research, Feb. 28, 1944.

ROBERT NORHEIM (S. DOC. NO. 157); MRS. ANNA RUNNEBAUM (S. DOC. NO. 155); VETO MESSAGES—LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE

The VICE PRESIDENT. A letter has been addressed to the President of the Senate by the Secretary of the Senate, which the clerk will read.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
Washington, March 3, 1944.

HON. HENRY A. WALLACE,
President of the Senate.

MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: On Friday, February 18, 1944, the Committee on Enrolled Bills of the Senate presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bills, duly signed by the Presiding Officers of the two Houses: S. 199, an act for the relief of Robert Norheim; and S. 949, an act for the relief of Mrs. Anna Runnebaum.

The Senate on Tuesday, February 29, at 12 o'clock and 8 minutes p. m., took a recess

until 12 o'clock noon today. On Wednesday, March 1, the President of the United States transmitted to my office two messages addressed to the Senate, returning without approval the foregoing bills, together with his objections thereto.

That being the last day under the Constitution for action by the President on the bills in question, in order to protect the interests of the Senate I accepted the messages under the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Wright case, delivered on January 17, 1938, under an identical situation, and herewith present same to you to be formally laid before the Senate.

Sincerely yours,

EDWIN A. HALSEY,
Secretary of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read by the Chief Clerk, and, with the accompanying bill, referred to the

Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate:

I return herewith, without my approval, S. 199, a bill for the relief of Robert Norheim.

The enactment would authorize and direct the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to Robert Norheim, of Dickinson, N. Dak., the sum of \$202.68, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for compensation for sick leave which had accrued while he was employed by the United States Department of Agriculture, his request for substitution of sick leave for annual leave, during an illness which was contracted after his resignation had been submitted but before the effective date thereof,

having been denied because the Department of Agriculture had not approved the revocation of such resignation prior to its effective date.

There is no general provision of law authorizing payment to Government personnel of the commuted value of leave not taken by them before separation from the service. The leave acts of March 14, 1936 (49 Stat. 1161 and 1162), consistently have been construed as making a grant of leave in kind only, that is, as conferring a right to be absent from duty for a prescribed period without loss of pay, only when the employee retains during that period a status as one of the "civilian officers and employees of the United States."

In view thereof, I do not think I would be justified in approving this legislation which would confer upon a particular employee a benefit which has been denied to many other former employees similarly situated.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 1, 1944.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read by the Chief Clerk, and, with the accompanying bill, referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate:

I return herewith, without my approval, S. 949, a bill for the relief of Mrs. Anna Runnebaum.

It is the purpose of the bill to pay the sum of \$4,000 to Mrs. Anna Runnebaum, of Axtell, Kans., in settlement of her claim against the United States by reason of the death of her son, Ralph Joseph Runnebaum, who died as the result of injuries sustained in an automobile accident on October 12, 1941, while in the employ, as stated in the bill, of the Civilian Conservation Corps.

It appears that the deceased was, in fact, an enrollee of the National Youth Administration; that on the date in question one of the enrollees at the mechanical training section, Wabaunsee Lake, near Eskridge, Kans., was, under proper authority, driving five youths in a Government-owned truck back to camp after a Sunday evening visit to the nearby town of Eskridge; that the truck went off the road on a curve and all of the occupants of the truck were injured; and that young Runnebaum sustained a broken back as a result of which he died on October 17, 1941.

I am advised that the applicable provisions of the Employees' Compensation Act, as amended, do not authorize payment in this case, had the enrollee been killed in line of duty, in excess of \$1,920.

While the death of young Runnebaum was most unfortunate and elicits sympathy, I do not feel that I would be justified in approving the bill since it would pay to the mother of this enrollee an amount of \$2,080 more than has been paid in a number of cases where enrollees of the National Youth Administration

have met with their death while in an active-duty status.

I would be glad to give my approval to a bill which would provide payment to the mother of this deceased enrollee of an amount not in excess of \$1,920.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 28, 1944.

PHOENIX-TEMPE STONE CO.—VETO MESSAGE (S. DOC. NO. 156)

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read by the Chief Clerk, and, with the accompanying bill, referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate:

I return herewith without my approval S. 375, Seventy-eighth Congress, entitled "An act for the relief of the Phoenix-Tempe Stone Co."

This enactment would authorize and direct the Secretary of the Treasury to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the Phoenix-Tempe Stone Co., of Phoenix, Ariz., the sum of \$1,000 in full satisfaction of its claim against the United States for damages arising out of rental by the Civil Works Administration in Arizona of a paving-mixing plant owned by said company under a contract numbered CWA-234, dated January 5, 1934.

From the facts set forth in Senate Report No. 235 and House Report No. 1055, accompanying the bill, it appears that the amount claimed, for the most part, is based on the loss of earnings or profits which the Phoenix-Tempe Stone Co. anticipated at the time it entered into the contract, such loss resulting from the fact that the equipment was not used as the contractor thought it would be used. It appears to be recognized by the Congress that the Government is under no legal liability to pay the amount claimed; and while the bill contemplates the granting of relief on equitable grounds, the claim does not, in my judgment, contain such elements of equity as to justify payment of the amount involved to the claimant. While it was doubtless anticipated that the amount of material to be mixed and paid for under the contract would greatly exceed the amount actually mixed and paid for, it is clear that the Government was required by the contract to use the plant only as its needs demanded and the claimant was to be paid accordingly. The possibility of a limited period of operations was expressly recognized in the contract. It appears, moreover, that operations were delayed by the fact that certain necessary parts were missing when the plant was received, a circumstance for which the Government was not responsible.

Inasmuch as the allowance provided by the bill appears to be based on a faulty premise, it is unnecessary to consider whether the claimant is entitled in equity to be compensated in a smaller sum as claimed for the cost of replacing certain essential parts that were missing from

the mixing machine when it was returned to the claimant by the Government.

It has not been the general practice or purpose of the Government in connection with its contracts to insure contractors against loss or to afford relief to them in the event their contracts do not prove to be as profitable as contemplated; and the circumstances of the present claim are not such as would justify preferential treatment of this claimant.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 28, 1944.

PROGRAMS OF MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING AND COOPERATION WITH FOREIGN NATIONS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read by the Chief Clerk, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

To the Congress of the United States of America:

I commend to the favorable consideration of the Congress the enclosed report from the Acting Secretary of State with an accompanying memorandum, to the end that the act approved August 9, 1939, entitled "An act to authorize the President to render closer and more effective the relationship between the American Republics," may be amended to permit the development of similar programs of mutual understanding and cooperation with other nations of the world.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 29, 1944.

[Enclosures: Report, memorandum.]

APPOINTMENT OF ADDITIONAL ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF STATE (H. DOC. NO. 456)

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read by the Chief Clerk, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

To the Congress of the United States of America:

I commend to the favorable consideration of the Congress the enclosed report of the Acting Secretary of State and the accompanying draft of proposed legislation to provide in the present emergency, and for so long thereafter as may be necessary, for the appointment, with the consent of the Senate, of two additional Assistant Secretaries of State.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 29, 1944.

[Enclosures: 1. Report of the Acting Secretary of State. 2. Draft of proposed bill.]

AMENDMENT OF LAW RELATING TO GRADING AND CLASSIFICATION OF FOREIGN SERVICE CLERKS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which

was read by the Chief Clerk, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

To the Congress of the United States of America:

I commend to the favorable consideration of the Congress the enclosed report from the Acting Secretary of State and the accompanying draft of proposed legislation to amend the act entitled "An act for the grading and classification of clerks in the foreign service of the United States of America, and providing compensation therefor," approved February 23, 1931, as amended.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 29, 1944.

[ENCLOSURES: 1. Report of the Acting Secretary of State. 2. Draft of proposed bill.]

PHYSICIANS' REPORT ON REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION TO THE ARMY, NAVY, AND MARINE CORPS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read by the Chief Clerk, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am sending herewith for the information of the Congress the report of the commission of physicians appointed to examine the requirements of admission to the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps.

In addition to this report there are three rather voluminous appendixes. These, of course, should be made available to Senators and Representatives and any other persons wishing to obtain the information there.

I think that this report and these studies will be of definite interest to all.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 29, 1944.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY ON STATE OF THE FINANCES

The annual report, submitted pursuant to law, of the Secretary of the Treasury on the state of the finances for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1943; to the Committee on Finance.

SUSPENSION OF DEPORTATION OF CERTAIN ALIENS

A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report stating all the facts and pertinent provisions of law in the cases of 96 individuals whose deportation has been suspended for more than 6 months under the authority vested in the Attorney General, together with a statement of the reason for such suspension (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Immigration.

OIL AND GAS LEASES EXTENDED DURING 1943

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a tabulation prepared by the General Land Office listing the oil and gas leases, the terms of which have been extended under the provisions of law during the calendar year 1943

(with an accompanying table); to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

LIQUIDATION OF FEDERAL RURAL REHABILITATION PROJECTS

A letter from the Administrator of War Food Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, three statements constituting a report with respect to the progress of the liquidation of Federal rural rehabilitation projects (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

CLAIM OF THE SQUARE D CO. 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 the Square D Co. against the United States (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Claims.

REGISTRANTS DEFERRED BECAUSE OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT

A letter from the Director of the Selective Service System, transmitting, pursuant to law, list of 18-through-37-year-old registrants deferred because of their employment in or under the Federal Government on December 15, 1943, containing the names of 130,605 registrants, of whom 123,957 were registered with local boards in the continental United States (with an accompanying list); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

REPORT OF FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION ON DISTRIBUTION METHODS AND COSTS ON SEVERAL PRODUCTS, APPLIANCES, ETC.

A letter from the Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, transmitting a report of the Commission on Distribution Methods and Costs, Part IV—covering petroleum products, automobiles, rubber tires, electrical household appliances, and agricultural implements (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS, RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

A letter from the Chairman of the Board of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, transmitting an estimate of the number of employees for the proper and efficient exercise of the functions of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and its subsidiaries for the quarter ending March 31, 1944 (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Civil Service.

AUDIT REPORT OF THE AMERICAN LEGION

A letter from the executive director, national legislative committee, the American Legion, transmitting, pursuant to law, for filing with the Senate Finance Committee copy of the audit of the finances of the American Legion for the year ended December 31, 1943 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Finance.

DISPOSITION OF EXECUTIVE PAPERS

Two letters from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, lists of papers and documents on the files of the Departments of War (6), Navy, and Interior (2); United States Civil Service Commission (2), Office of Censorship, and Tennessee Valley Authority (4), Federal Security Agency (Social Security Board), National Housing Agency, United States Maritime Commission, War Production Board (2), and the Selective Service System which are not needed in the conduct of business and have no permanent value or historical interest, and requesting action looking to their disposition (with accompanying papers); to a Joint Select Committee on the Disposition of Papers in the Executive Departments.

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

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

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

By the VICE PRESIDENT:

A letter from James H. Howard, chairman, conference of Boulder power contractors, Los Angeles, Calif., transmitting a statement signed by Mr. Howard, entitled "Statement of California Boulder power contractors with respect to report of expenditures from Colorado River Dam fund incurred in the construction, operation, and maintenance of Boulder City, filed by the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to the proviso contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944 (57 Stat. 451)"; to the Committee on Appropriations.

A letter from the Schuyler County Fair Play Committee, Watkins Glen, N. Y., transmitting a petition, numerously signed, of citizens of Schuyler County, N. Y., praying that Congress take steps to correct the situation in connection with the procedure followed in the removal of the Schuyler County A. A. A. Committee and the alleged denial of an open hearing in the matter by the chief of the A. A. A.; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

A resolution by the Aviation Commission of Tucson, the Tucson Chamber of Commerce, the aviation committee of the Tucson Chamber of Commerce, and the board of directors of the Tucson Chamber of Commerce, in the State of Arizona, favoring the adoption of five principles set forth in the resolution constituting a declaration of worldwide aviation policy; to the Committee on Commerce.

A telegram in the nature of a petition from Herman K. Schafer, of Omaha, Nebr., praying that the Senate override the Presidential veto of the revenue bill; ordered to lie on the table.

A letter and telegrams from Philip Murray, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations; William Green, president, American Federation of Labor; Thomas Conner, chairman, legislative and political action committee, Walter McManamon, business agent, and Paul Cusic, president, Local No. 43, I. U. M. S. W. A. (C. I. O.), Baltimore, Md.; Local No. 1716, U. O. P. W. A., New York City, N. Y.; and the Minneapolis Building and Construction Trade Council, W. T. Leeper, secretary, in support of the Presidential veto of the revenue bill; ordered to lie on the table.

A resolution by Van Norman Industrial Union, Local No. 213, U. E. R. M. W. A. (C. I. O.), of Springfield, Mass., favoring the enactment of legislation providing a wartime method of voting for members of the armed forces; ordered to lie on the table.

A resolution by the board of directors and members of the Oriental Benevolent Association, Walluku, Maui, T. H., favoring the enactment of the so-called Randolph naturalization bill granting American citizenship to Filipinos; to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. TOBEY:

A letter in the nature of a petition from officers of the American Citizens Club of Polish Descent, of Newmarket, N. H., praying that the borders of Poland may be maintained as of 1939; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. TYDINGS:

A resolution adopted by the B'nai B'rith Women of Montgomery County, Silver Spring, Md., favoring the Jewish colonization of Palestine and establishment of a Jewish national home therein as a democratic commonwealth; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. GREEN:

A joint resolution of the General Assembly of Rhode Island; to the Committee on Commerce:

"Senate Joint Resolution 85

"Joint resolution memorializing the Civil Aeronautics Board and the Senators and Representatives from Rhode Island in the Congress of the United States to give consideration to the subject of the granting of permits to competing transcontinental air lines in order that all communities in New England may have a rightful place in the air world.

"Whereas New England is today being unwittingly discriminated against in the issuance of transcontinental air-line certificates; and

"Whereas this situation is working to the detriment of New England's commercial and industrial development: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That this general assembly now demands that the Civil Aeronautics Board shall grant permits to competing transcontinental air lines and thereby bring all communities in New England up to an equal footing with all other comparable communities in the United States; and be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution, signed by the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, be transmitted by the secretary of state to each member of the Civil Aeronautics Board and to the Senators and Representatives from Rhode Island in the Congress of the United States stating the wishes of the General Assembly in the matter of the granting of such permits in order that Rhode Island, as well as other New England communities, shall be accorded a rightful place in the air world and respectfully urging the members of said Board and said congressional delegation from Rhode Island to make every effort to have such permits granted to competing transcontinental air lines.

"J. HOWARD McGRATH,
"Governor, State of Rhode Island,
and Providence Plantations.

"PROVIDENCE, February 26, 1944."

A resolution of the General Assembly of Rhode Island; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads:

"Senate Resolution 56

"Resolution requesting the Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States to use their best efforts to have the same franking privileges for mail sent by men and women of the armed forces and the same privileges of half fare in the matter of transportation upon public utilities extended to trainees of the American merchant marine service while said trainees are going through their 'boot' training

"Resolved, That the Senators and Representatives from Rhode Island in the Congress of the United States be and they hereby are respectfully requested to use their best efforts to have the same franking privileges for mail sent by men and women of the armed forces and the same privileges of half fare in the matter of transportation upon public utilities extended to trainees of the American merchant marine service while said trainees are going through their 'boot' training; and be it further

"Resolved, That duly certified copies of this resolution be transmitted by the secretary of state to the Senators and Representatives from Rhode Island in the Congress of the United States."

A resolution of the General Assembly of Rhode Island; to the Committee on Finance:

"House Resolution 741

"Resolution requesting the Senators and Representatives from Rhode Island in the Congress of the United States to use their best efforts to have enacted into statute a bill now pending before Congress, namely, S. 1617, entitled 'A bill to provide Federal Government aid for the readjustment in civilian life of returning World War No. 2 veterans'

"Whereas there is now pending in Congress a bill, namely, S. 1617, entitled 'A bill to provide Federal Government aid for the readjustment in civilian life of returning World War No. 2 veterans; and

"Whereas every citizen of this State should be in accord with the wish to expedite and complete plans and programs for the speedy readjustment in civilian life of any such returning World War No. 2 veteran: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Senators and Representatives from Rhode Island in the Congress of the United States are hereby requested to use their best efforts to have enacted into statute a bill now pending in Congress, namely, S. 1617, entitled 'A bill to provide Federal Government aid for the readjustment in civilian life of returning World War No. 2 veterans; and be it further

"Resolved, That the secretary of state is hereby requested to transmit to the Senators and Representatives from Rhode Island in the Congress of the United States duly certified copies of this resolution."

METHODIST MOVEMENT FOR WORLD
PEACE

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD and appropriately referred letters typical of considerably more than a thousand I have received recently supporting the drive by the Methodist bishops for world peace after the war is over. No one is stronger for world peace than am I. Needless to say, I shall support any program that promises a just peace to the people of the United States and the rest of the world.

I am in favor of the United States cooperating with other nations of the world to obtain a just and lasting peace. However, it is only fair to say that it will be necessary for other nations to cooperate with the United States to attain a just and lasting peace: also, that the other nations cooperate with each other. I sincerely hope that this will be attained.

In connection with these letters received by me, I ask also unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point the statement circulated among the Methodists of the United States, asking that these letters to Members of Congress be written in the cause of peace.

There being no objection, the statement and letters were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

YOUR PART IN THE CRUSADE FOR A NEW WORLD
ORDER
WHY?

Why a crusade? To make sure that our own country will assume its share of responsibility for assuring peace in the future.

While Congress has already taken definite steps toward world collaboration, this is not enough. We must go even further and do our part to assure the kind of world living that will change the conditions that give rise to war.

This will have to be accomplished by our Government, by the administration, and by the Congress whose Members are elected by the people. Therefore, it will have to be accomplished by the people.

YOUR PART

The first step toward this end is for you to write immediately to your representatives in both Houses of Congress. Say briefly in your own words and on your own writing paper that you expect your representatives in Congress to support and vote for those measures that will enable our country to cooperate with the other nations of the world in constructive plans for the prevention of conditions that permit aggression and war.

Say to them that you know that the United States alone can neither prevent war nor keep war away from its own shores, once it has begun; therefore, it must cooperate with other nations, regardless of the expense involved to its citizens; that you are willing to make the necessary personal sacrifices to insure peace.

DO NOT FAIL

The aim is at least one letter to your Senators and to your Representative from every Methodist home. More letters will give added impetus to the movement.

Remember that the future of the world may rest with the mobilization of church people to secure and enforce that peace. Methodists, as followers of the Prince of Peace, are under divine imperative to use every means to establish a world order in which peace is possible.

THE STATE EXCHANGE BANK,
Mankato, Kans., February 9, 1944.
HON. ARTHUR CAPPER,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR CAPPER: The average citizen is probably too inarticulate in regard to matters of national import and consequently I take this opportunity to express my ideas on certain matters.

Our first duty is to carry the war effort to a victorious conclusion. Before that is accomplished, however, some foundation must be laid for a permanent peace, and it is the factors relative to peace that I wish to speak about briefly:

1. Some temporary protective organization must be set up to keep the outlaw nations from again arising.
2. The theory of isolationism as practiced by our Nation after the First World War must be abandoned forever.
3. Some permanent organization must be developed over the period of time through which nations can act for peace instead of war.
4. In the permanent organization the principles of the Christian brotherhood of man should prevail.

Assuring you that I appreciate your work in the Senate and hoping that this war may be concluded by a victory and peace that will not call our young men to war in another generation.

Very truly yours,
LEWIS H. STAFFORD.

IMMANUEL METHODIST CHURCH,
Otis, Kans., February 19, 1944.
The Honorable ARTHUR CAPPER,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR CAPPER: I am writing you in behalf of the peace that shall be made after our sons (I have only two and both are in the service) have defeated the enemy; when our leaders and those of other nations shall meet together to write the treaties.

I have given a lot of thought and study to the matter, and I am thoroughly convinced that unless men are guided by Almighty God, the situation is hopeless so far as any enduring peace is concerned.

I am sure our Nation can never again live in isolationism. Just as no man can be entirely independent while living in an ordered community, so no nation can be entirely independent in any ordered community of nations. The problem calls for the fullest cooperation of our Nation with the other nations of the world, if any satisfactory solution of present and future economic and social problems is to be found.

We are paying heavily for this war, both in men and money, but it is all a tragic waste unless we can win the peace. If we are willing to pay heavily to win a war, we ought to be willing to pay heavily to form a peace that will prevent the recurrence of war. I feel that our Nation must cooperate to the fullest extent in any measures that will insure peace, regardless of the expense involved.

As soon as we have vanquished our enemies, we must feed their starving, heal their sick and wounded, and rehabilitate their homeless along with our needy friendly nations. We must educate the children of our enemies in the principles of our democracy. We must show the enemy that our democracy works. All this will cost vast sums of money, but I, for one, am willing to make all the necessary sacrifice possible to insure the future peace of the world.

I do not know who will be chosen to represent the nations at the peace table, nor how they will be selected. But I think the best brains and the highest Christian idealism and the most widely traveled and informed persons in the world, regardless of race, creed, or color, should be among that number.

I am counting upon you as one of my Representatives in Congress to support and vote for those measures that will enable our country to cooperate with the other nations in the forming of such international organization as may be necessary to establish world law and order based upon justice and brotherhood.

Yours very truly,

VIRGIL M. HAYES.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH,
ULYSSES, KANS., February 3, 1944.
The Honorable ARTHUR CAPPER,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR CAPPER: I am deeply concerned that world wars will not become regular habits and hobbies, so I am writing you as my senatorial representative, to ask that you use every influence possible, both in the preliminary planning as well as in the coming peace conference itself, to help bring about a just and lasting peace. From past experience, we learned that such terms did not come about without our definite participation in the planning. I personally feel that we cannot be isolationists at such a time, nor that we can permit the stronger nations to dictate a policy for the weaker ones, that is unjust and un-Christian, without the natural result of hatred and resentment that will soon breed rebellion on another world scale.

Our youth and our country already has most of the cost of two wars to pay for, largely because un-Christian ideals drafted the international policies at the close of World War No. 1.

Please be assured, Senator CAPPER, that the men and women who have gone from this community into the armed forces, as well as all our civilian life who are in an all-out program of production and defense, want a Christian spirit of justice to undergird the thinking and expression of those who are in

a position of responsibility and high privilege, in the planning and drafting of a peace policy that shall be enduring. To this end, I pray God shall bless you and guide you in these most terrifically trying times.

Sincerely,

MAURICE E. RICKARD.

THE METHODIST CHURCH,
South Hutchinson, Kans.,
February 2, 1944.
Senator ARTHUR CAPPER,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR CAPPER: For several months, I have been thinking and praying about the future of great Republic of ours. Peace is the matter uppermost in my mind. I believe that the future holds greater possibilities than some people dream.

Mr. CAPPER, I want to thank you for any part that you have had in bettering world conditions and showing sympathy toward stricken peoples in this war. U. N. R. R. A., I assume, is one evidence that we want to help the world. Thank you for believing in it and helping with it.

The problems and tasks of the near future will be heavy ones for you. Concerning the subject of peace, I want you to remember that as a Christian, I am against isolationism. I believe that we ought to cooperate with the rest of the world. Christians for a long time have been promoting a program of missions. That, it seems to me, shows that we are world-minded. I favor a program of world collaboration. Please, Mr. CAPPER, do everything within your power to make this settlement this time a Christian one. I want you and all our other Representatives in Washington, to know that I am behind any move which is necessary, so long as it is Christian. I want, and I believe others likewise want a fair, just, righteous, and lasting peace this time.

I am praying that God will give you enough insight and wisdom to stand by a durable and lasting peace, when this war is over. And I want to be courageous enough to stand with you. God bless you. I shall keep on praying for you and others in Washington.

Sincerely yours,

RAY B. BRESSLER.

STAFFORD, KANS., January 30, 1944.
Senator ARTHUR CAPPER,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: Feeling that a personal expression of opinion, as to post-war plans, would not be offensive to you, we will briefly set forth what the writer thinks would be conducive to world peace and security.

First. I believe a full measure of cooperation with other nations, at least those with high ideals like our own, is absolutely necessary.

Second. I hold that one of the best measures to prevent future wars is an ample supply of fighting material, kept constantly up to the minute, a full-sized Army and, particularly, the strongest Navy in the world. All this without regard to cost of upkeep, because even that is cheap compared to recurrent wars, which are sure to come if we are unprepared to fight them.

Third. It strikes me that an international police force will be absolutely necessary to carry out such a program.

If these measures can have your support, it would please the writer.

Respectfully yours,

F. G. SMART.

KINGMAN, KANS., February 4, 1944.
The Honorable ARTHUR CAPPER,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR CAPPER: We have oftentimes heard it said that the eighteenth

amendment to our Constitution would not have been repealed if those of us who were deeply anxious that it remain a law, had not neglected our duty in writing the law-makers concerning the matter.

Now another important matter is in the offing as we think, and that is the peace that will be entered into after this awful war is over.

As one of your constituents and a loyal Republican, I am hoping that you will do all in your power that an enduring peace may come to pass.

I feel that what happened after the last peace conference was that the Germans started right in planning for another war just as the Democrats did after the last election to win this coming one. I better not elaborate on that, for you perhaps are too busy to listen to me.

But trusting you will do your utmost to help secure a Christian world where peace will be the rule and war an unknown affliction.

Yours very truly,

Mrs. NELL H. WALTER.

WICHITA, KANS.
Hon. ARTHUR CAPPER,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I want to let you know that I am back of you in your efforts to make sure that our country will assume its share of responsibility for assuring peace in the future.

There is an economic war before every war of lives which must be understood and solved if possible, by all nations.

Yours truly,

RUBIE M. JOHNSON,
Johnson's Poultry & Egg Co.

SALINE COUNTY BOARD OF
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
Salina, Kans., February 10, 1944.
The Honorable ARTHUR CAPPER,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR CAPPER: In your position as one of the national representatives of the United States, you are aware of the present world crisis.

With the continued coordinated effort of the Allies, it now appears that within a reasonable time the terms of peace can and will be dictated by the present Allies.

The Prince of Peace, with His well-known principles as set forth in His teachings, should be at the right-hand side of each of our present-day men who will draw the terms of peace for the world to live by.

Justice, such as religious freedom, economic cooperation, which will allow freedom of exchange of merchandise, education that will enable all peoples regardless of race or color to live a more healthy life and to produce a greater abundance of agricultural products.

It should be borne in mind that small nations who do not have the power to protect themselves from aggression can start turmoil that engulfs all the nations of the world.

Jesus Christ with His principles as outlined 2,000 years ago, can and will keep the peace if allowed to be present at the peace table.

Yours very truly,

H. S. CURRIER,
Mrs. H. S. CURRIER.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH,
Phillipsburg, Kans., February 10, 1944.
The Honorable ARTHUR CAPPER,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SIR: We appreciate your attitude in seeking to put our country in the lead of

securing a just and durable peace for the world.

In this we want to encourage you. We hope that a world organization may come forth from our present collaboration in war with the United Nations that will result in a collaboration for peace finally with all nations.

Such a cooperation, to be successful, must be based upon true brotherhood. That spirit is so essential that we hope you will always use your good offices and influence to promote those Christian principles that are necessary to bring it about.

We believe that the world is in this catastrophe now because of two great lacks—the lack of world organization and the lack of conformity to the moral order that underlies all of life. These lacks must be met if we are ever to have a successful peace.

Most sincerely yours,

Rev. GEO. A. KRAFT.
Mrs. GEO. A. KRAFT.

HALSTEAD, KANS., February 10, 1944.

HON. ARTHUR CAPPER,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. CAPPER: You have been in Washington in the interest of the people of Kansas ever since I can remember, but this is the first time I have written my thoughts to you about any question. This question of world peace is so close to us all that I must write.

The most shameful thing that could come to our Nation at the end of this war would be, in my opinion, to have our boys come home doubtful in their minds if the peace terms were worth all they sacrificed.

It is very important that you vote on every question with a clear, Christian viewpoint. Two generations are far too many to give their blood for the same cause. The third must not have to do likewise. Our country must cooperate with other countries in building a new world wherein all this cannot happen again.

Sincerely,

Mrs. MILDRED A. DUGAN.

HADLEY MEMORIAL METHODIST CHURCH,
Hutchinson, Kans., February 11, 1944.

HON. ARTHUR CAPPER,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: While our country is engaged in a terrible war involving all her citizens and particularly affecting those nearer and dearer to us than life itself, we realize we must begin to prepare for peace, for peace will come again, please God. We hope and pray that out of this greatest tragedy of all time may come a free world, and an enduring peace. We pray it may not be too far away.

We know, too, that you who are our representatives in Washington are having to look forward and plan for the kind of a treaty which will insure the greatest possible measure of justice to all concerned, and which will make impossible a recurrence within the next generation—and please God any generation—of this titanic disaster. As a Christian citizen, interested in the welfare of all mankind, I am writing you as my spokesman in Washington, to urge you to use all your powers—as I believe you will do—to see that our great country shall go on record as favoring some form of international cooperation which will insure a just and durable peace. We truly believe that such a treaty can only be based upon the Christian principles of justice instead of self-seeking, and liberty rather than tyranny.

We must not permit ourselves by a program of selfish isolationism to lose the peace which shall have been won by the bloody sweat and tears of our youth of this genera-

tion. We must find a way through international cooperation to do away with those conditions which permit aggression and war. We must take a determined stand against all tyranny of any nation or people such as has produced our present situation.

I wish to assure you that I and my family, as Christians and citizens of a nation which supports the Christian principles and teachings, stand ready to support with whatever influence we may possess and by such sacrifices as may be entailed in such a cooperative movement to seek to bring "liberty and justice for all." Also, we assure you that our constant prayers are for your divine guidance as you plan and work for a better day.

Sincerely,

LYNN M. CANFIELD.

THE RISING COST OF LIVING—MEMORIAL

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to present and to have printed in the RECORD, and appropriately referred, a letter in the nature of a memorial adopted by the City Teachers Association, of Augusta, Kans., expressing their protest against rising living costs.

There being no objection, the letter in the nature of a resolution was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

AUGUSTA, KANS., February 21, 1944.

Senator ARTHUR CAPPER,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR CAPPER: We, the undersigned members of the Augusta City Teachers' Association, wish to express our concern over the need for holding the line against rising living costs. We urge that a gallant and consistent stand against rising costs of living be taken by each and every Member of our Congress.

The educational system of our country must be maintained at its pre-war standard, if we hope to continue as a representative government of the highest type. This goal cannot be attained under the present condition of our schools. Too many members of the educational system are accepting employment in positions where salaries are keeping pace with the rising costs of living. No group of people in our country stand to lose more than school teachers as costs continue to rise faster than salaries are increased.

Let's hold the line against rising living costs. May we count on your support in opposition to any and all measures that tend to move the inflation spiral upward?

Yours truly,

Frank E. Wilson, Nina Lamoree, May Gruver, Jeanne Johnston, Ruth Morgan, Mildred Brown, Winifred Ketch, Edna Zuercher, Edith P. Seely, Tressie Porter, Vera M. Clark, Edna Chapin, J. Ned Morgan, Le Nora Tony, Norma Waits, Margaret Parker, A. R. Self, Margaret Norman, Alice McTaggart, Roberta Brown, Bonnie Selanders, Evelyn Caldwell, Mamie Terrill, C. W. Gustafson, V. W. Hayes, Chlola Windsor, Iva Mae Myers, Margery Hanson, Margaret E. Morton, Annetta Davis, Ruby E. Harness.

CONSUMER FOOD SUBSIDIES

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to present and to have printed in the RECORD and appropriately referred a statement from the officers of the Pomona Grange, of Coffey County, Kans., expressing their opposition to the consumer food subsidies.

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

BURLINGTON, KANS., February 21, 1944.
Mr. ARTHUR CAPPER,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR CAPPER: The Coffey County Pomona Grange and the Grange membership of Coffey County desires to commend you and express our appreciation for your work in opposition to the consumer food subsidies.

Yours sincerely,

JAMES W. INGWERSEN,
Master.

Mrs. ROVILLA DOUGLASS,
Secretary.

AMENDMENT OF SOCIAL SECURITY LAW—MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES

Mr. MALONEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to present for appropriate reference and to have printed in the RECORD at this point, a letter, and resolution, which I have received from Mr. Fred Schwarzkopf, city clerk of Bridgeport, Conn. The resolution urges immediate amendment of the Federal laws relating to social security to enable inclusion of municipal employees within their provisions, on a basis that is fair and equitable.

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

OFFICE OF CITY CLERK,

Bridgeport, Conn., February 23, 1944.

HON. FRANCES T. MALONEY,
The Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR MALONEY: The attached resolution, which is self-explanatory, was adopted by the Common Council of the City of Bridgeport at its meeting of February 21, 1944.

Very truly yours,

FRED SCHWARZKOPF,
City Clerk.

Whereas under Federal social-security laws municipal employees are excluded from the benefits and protection provided thereby; and

Whereas such exclusion constitutes an injustice to municipal employees and an unwarranted and unfair discrimination against them: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Common Council of the City of Bridgeport hereby recommends immediate amendment of the Federal laws relating to social security to enable inclusion of municipal employees within their provisions on a basis that is fair and equitable; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to all Members of Congress and Senators from the State of Connecticut and that they be urged to initiate and support immediate action looking to early accomplishment of the objective herein endorsed.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A CHRISTIAN WORLD ORDER

Mr. MALONEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to offer for appropriate reference and to have printed in the RECORD at this point a letter and resolution which I have received from Mr. R. H. Martin, president of the National Reform Association, Pittsburgh, Pa. The resolution or petition was adopted by the Woman's Society of Christian Service

of the Asbury Methodist Church, Forestville, Conn., and is addressed to the Senate. It urges the establishment of a Christian world order.

There being no objection, the letter with the petition or resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NATIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION,
Pittsburgh, Pa., February 25, 1944.

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

MY DEAR SENATOR MALONEY: Enclosed is a petition for a Christian world order adopted by the Woman's Society of Christian Service of the Asbury Methodist Church, Forestville, Conn., which has been sent to our office to send on to Washington. It is addressed to the United States Senate. I am therefore sending it to you as one of the Senators from Connecticut with a request that you present it to the Senate.

This petition was drawn up by the board of directors of the National Reform Association and represents their convictions as well as the convictions of the above group which has adopted it as to what is essential in the setting up of the new world order if it is to bring peace to the world.

I trust it will receive careful and sympathetic consideration.

Very respectfully yours,

R. H. MARTIN, *President.*

PETITION FOR A CHRISTIAN WORLD ORDER

To the Senate of the United States:

The undersigned, citizens of the United States, deeply concerned that the United Nations shall win the peace as well as the war, present for your consideration the following, which we believe essential to a just and durable peace:

I. THE ESTABLISHING OF A CHRISTIAN WORLD ORDER

Only a Christian order can bring peace. It calls for a Christian charter embodying the fundamental principles of Christian government, such as these:

Nations are subjects of the moral government of God, and owe allegiance to Him. His laws for their government are found in the Bible. Their highest expression is in the life and teachings of Jesus Christ, the Saviour and Ruler of nations. Of Him, the divine lawbook for nations declares:

"The government shall be upon His shoulders; His name shall be called * * * Prince of Peace. Of the increase of His government and peace there shall be no end."

If we would have peace let us build the new world order upon Him as its foundation according to the basic laws of His kingdom—righteousness and human brotherhood.

This Christian charter should also contain a "bill of rights" for mankind implementing these basic principles, such as:

(a) Religious, intellectual, and economic freedom for all peoples.

(b) Equality of opportunity for all men regardless of birth, race, or nationality.

(c) The right of the people under colonial governments to be governed justly and to prepare them for self-government.

(d) The right of security against war.

II. THE ESTABLISHING OF AN INTERNATIONAL OR WORLD GOVERNMENT

Within nations we have established government and enacted laws for the peaceable settlement of disputes. In the "no-man's land" of international relationships we as yet have failed to establish government. So long as this international anarchy continues, in

this shrunken world we will have constantly recurring global wars.

To save civilization we must establish a government over nations, clothe it with authority at least sufficient to enact laws to suppress international brigandage and lawlessness, and with power sufficient to enforce obedience to them.

Our forefathers in 1787 adopted this principle of federal government. Its success on a continental scale warrants the conviction that it is valid for the world.

III. AMERICA'S PARTICIPATION IN ESTABLISHING A CHRISTIAN WORLD ORDER AND GOVERNMENT

For our participation there are compelling reasons:

(a) No world order with hope of peace can be set up without our help.

(b) Our national interest demands our participation. The alternative to international cooperation in establishing the reign of law, justice, and peace in the world, is international anarchy, the maintenance of huge national armaments, and the recurrence of global wars involving our Nation.

(c) As a Christian people we have obligations to humanity which can be fulfilled only by our collaboration. The Christian law of life, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself" requires America to seek the safety and welfare of other nations to the same extent she seeks her own. Besides, America is a chosen nation, chosen of the Lord and blest, not for her own sake, but for the sake of the whole world. We now face our greatest opportunity to fulfill this world mission.

In this appeal for a Christian world order we are realists, not impractical idealists. Anti-Christian principles in the international realm have proven unrealistic and impracticable. They have drenched the earth with the blood of unnumbered millions of its choicest manhood. The Christian way of life for nations is the realistic way. It alone will work. We call upon you, our representatives, to set it to work in the new world order.

Adopted by Woman's Society of Christian Service, Asbury Methodist Church, on January 19, representing approximately 20 persons.

Signature and address of officers:

Mrs. CARL JOHANSEN,
President.

Mrs. LELAND COBB,
Secretary.

Or signed by individuals:

ARTHUR C. BROWN,
Pastor, Forestville, Conn.

LIBERTY OF THE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA

Mr. MALONEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to present for appropriate reference and to have printed in the RECORD at this point, a letter which I have received from Mr. V. A. Brynga, chairman, and Mr. Joseph Leonaitis, secretary, the Greater Hartford American Lithuanians, Hartford, Conn., transmitting a body of resolutions unanimously adopted at a mass meeting of Greater Hartford American Lithuanians, commemorating the twenty-sixth anniversary of Lithuania's declaration of independence—February 16, 1918. The resolutions urge the liberation of the Republic of Lithuania.

There being no objection, the letter with the petition or resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

HOLY TRINITY SCHOOL HALL,
Hartford, Conn., February 20, 1944.

Hon. Senator FRANCIS MALONEY,
Washington, D. C.

HONORABLE AND DEAR SENATOR: I have the honor and privilege to transmit herewith a body of resolutions unanimously adopted at a mass meeting of Greater Hartford American Lithuanians commemorating the twenty-sixth anniversary of Lithuania's declaration of independence, February 16, 1918:

"Whereas the American Lithuanians are proud of their sons and brothers, husbands and sisters who are devotedly doing their part, whether on the battlefields in action against the enemy, on the high seas, or at the assembly lines on the home front; and

"Whereas hundreds of thousands of citizens of Lithuanian descent look up to you, honorable Senator, as one of the great champions and representatives of freedom in our time for the benefit of the common man and small nations; and

"Whereas the American Lithuanians have not forgotten their old country in Europe and had watched with a natural feeling of simple human pride the steady progress there in every field of human endeavor until the smothering of independent life in Lithuania by cruel aggressors; and

"Whereas the American Lithuanians of Greater Hartford at least are deeply grateful to Your Honor for the American Government's unflinching determination not to recognize acts of aggression in Lithuania as expressed by responsible officials of the American Government; and

"Whereas we are further convinced that the crushing of the enemies by the United Nations will bring to Lithuania, to use the words of the Atlantic Charter, 'the restoration of sovereign rights and self-government' in the same measure as it will to the other enslaved small nations of Europe and as proclaimed in the Atlantic Charter: Therefore be it

"Resolved, That we American Lithuanians appeal to you, Mr. Senator, to use your good offices to liberate the Republic of Lithuania, and we are confident that our Government will never deviate from its traditional principles of ever championing the cause of justice and the rights of the unjustly oppressed."

Ever confidently yours,

V. A. BRYNGA, *Chairman.*

JOSEPH LEONAITIS, *Secretary.*

Mr. DANAHER, by unanimous consent, presented a letter signed by the chairman and secretary of a mass meeting of Greater Hartford (Conn.) American Lithuanians, commemorating the twenty-sixth anniversary of Lithuania's declaration of independence, embodying a resolution adopted by the meeting, which letter embodying a resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. (The letter and resolution are identical with the foregoing matter presented by Mr. MALONEY.)

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

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

S. 1722. A bill to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898, and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto; with amendments (Rept. No. 725).

By Mr. WHERRY, from the Committee on Claims:

H. R. 2440. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Priscilla B. McCarthy; without amendment (Rept. No. 726).

ADDITIONAL COPIES OF PART 16 OF REPORT NO. 10 OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAM

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent from the Committee on Printing to report an original concurrent resolution providing for the printing of additional copies of the annual report of the so-called Truman committee, and I request its immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the report will be received and the resolution will be read for the information of the Senate.

The Chief Clerk read the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 38), as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed 7,000 additional copies of the report (Rept. No. 10, pt. 16, current session) of the select committee of the Senate authorized and directed to make a complete study and investigation of the operation of the war program, of which 5,000 copies shall be for the use of the select committee, 1,000 for the use of the Senate document room, and 1,000 copies for the use of the House document room.

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

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of what the Senator seeks to accomplish by the resolution?

Mr. HAYDEN. The Truman committee has submitted its annual report, and desires additional copies of the report to be printed. If the resolution is agreed to the additional copies can be obtained by the run of the press without going back to press.

Mr. DANAHER. I thank the Senator.

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

There being no objection, the concurrent resolution was considered and agreed to.

REPORT ON DISPOSITION OF EXECUTIVE PAPERS

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

ANNUAL REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAM—AUTHORITY TO FILE REPORT DURING RECESS (PT. 16 OF REPT. NO. 10)

Mr. TRUMAN. I ask unanimous consent for permission to file the annual report of the Special Committee to Investigate the National Defense Program, of which I am chairman, while the Senate is in recess after today.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR CIVIL FUNCTIONS OF WAR DEPARTMENT—AUTHORITY FOR THE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE TO REPORT DURING RECESS

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I understand that when today's session ends it is contemplated that the Senate adjourn or recess until Tuesday. Committee action on the War Department civil functions bill has been completed save for marking up the bill. That will be done tomorrow. I ask unanimous consent that permission be granted to report the bill from the committee during the recess of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Oklahoma? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED

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

By Mr. MCKELLAR:

S. 1742. A bill to amend the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. GILLETTE:

S. 1743. A bill to provide for the adequate production of seed of legumes and grasses required in the war food production program; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. SMITH:

S. 1744. A bill to provide for the more efficient utilization of the agricultural resources of the Nation during peace and war; to regulate the production and distribution of margarine, a product of certain agricultural commodities, in interstate commerce; to remove certain obstructions to the distribution of such product in interstate commerce; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. HATCH:

S. 1745. A bill to empower the Secretary of Agriculture to requisition certain material, equipment, and supplies not needed for the prosecution of the war and for the national defense and to use such material, equipment, and supplies in soil and water conservation work and to distribute such material, equipment, and supplies by grant or loan to public bodies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. BUSHFIELD:

S. 1746. A bill authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Interior to issue to Peter A. Condelario, a patent in fee to certain land; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. McCARRAN:

S. 1747. A bill to further define the number and duties of clerks and bailiffs in United States courts and regulate their compensation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. REYNOLDS:

S. 1748. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to authorize the President of the United States to requisition property required for the defense of the United States," approved October 16, 1941, as amended, to continue it in effect; and

S. 1749. A bill to amend section 3 of the act entitled "An act to authorize the President to requisition certain articles and materials for the use of the United States, and for other purposes," approved October 10,

1940, as amended, to continue it in effect; to the Committee on Military Affairs

By Mr. PEPPER:

S. 1750. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, so as to provide for voluntary retirement of postal employees after 30 years' service; to the Committee on Civil Service.

S. 1751. A bill for the relief of the estate of Capt. Guy B. McArthur, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1752. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act, as amended, so as to remove the restriction which provides that the total benefits payable for a month with respect to an individual's wages shall not exceed twice the primary benefit of such individual; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 1753. A bill providing for an Assistant Secretary of State for Air; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado:

S. 1754. A bill for the relief of William W. McGregor, Perry Shilton, Louie Hess, Jack Wade, and Owen Busch; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LANGER:

S. J. Res. 118. Joint resolution to provide for a reduction in numbers of governmental agencies and personnel; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

By Mr. PEPPER:

S. J. Res. 119. Joint resolution requesting the President to issue a proclamation designating the second Sunday in October as Old Folks Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED

The following bills were each read twice by their titles and referred, as indicated:

H. R. 3619. An act to amend sections 675 and 676 of the act entitled "An act to establish a Code of Law for the District of Columbia," approved March 3, 1901, regulating the disposal of dead human bodies in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H. R. 3956. An act to amend the Federal Reserve Act as amended, to provide that the absorption of exchange and collection charges shall not be deemed the payment of interest on deposits; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

POSTHUMOUS COMMISSION AS MAJOR GENERAL FOR THE LATE COL. WILLIAM MITCHELL—WITHDRAWAL OF MOTION

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, last Friday I entered a motion to discharge the Committee on Military Affairs from further consideration of the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 10) authorizing the President to issue posthumously to the late Col. William Mitchell a commission as a major general, United States Army, and for other purposes. This morning I was privileged to appear before the committee. We had a very amicable session in relation to the joint resolution. I therefore ask unanimous consent to withdraw my motion.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the motion will be withdrawn.

INVESTIGATION OF MARKET CONDITIONS AFFECTING HOG PRICES

Mr. LANGER submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 260), which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

Resolved, That the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, or any duly authorized sub-

committee thereof, is authorized and directed to make a full and complete investigation with respect to market conditions affecting hog prices with a view to ascertaining whether packers are depressing such prices by refusing to buy hogs to which support prices are applicable, basing such refusal upon a lack of processing and storage facilities, and buying instead hogs which are above or below the weight range with respect to which support prices are payable. The committee shall report to the Senate at the earliest practicable date the results of its investigation, together with such recommendations as it may deem desirable.

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

ADDITIONAL COPIES OF PART 2 OF REPORT NO. 539, RELATING TO THE CANCELLATION OF WAR CONTRACTS, ETC.

Mr. GEORGE submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 261), which was referred to the Committee on Printing:

Resolved, That 15,000 additional copies of Senate Report No. 539, part 2, current session, submitted by the Special Committee on Post-War Economic Policy and Planning, pursuant to Senate Resolution 102, relative to the "cancellation of war contracts, disposition and sale of surplus property, and industrial demobilization and reconversion," be printed for the use of said committee.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES, 1944

Mr. GREEN submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 263), which was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections:

Resolved, That a special committee of five Senators, to be appointed by the President of the Senate, from States in which no Senator is to be elected at the general election in 1944, is hereby authorized and directed to make a full and complete investigation with respect to—

(1) the extent and nature of the expenditures made by all candidates for the office of President, Vice President, and United States Senator in 1944 in connection with their campaigns for nomination and election to such office;

(2) the amounts subscribed and contributed, and the value of services rendered and facilities made available (including personal services, and the use of billboards and other advertising space, radio time, office space, moving-picture films, and automobiles, and other transportation facilities), by any individual, group of individuals, partnership, association, or corporation to or on behalf of each such candidate in connection with any such campaign, or for the purpose of influencing the votes cast or to be cast at any primary or general election, or at any convention, held in 1944, at which a candi-

date for President, Vice President, or United States Senator is to be nominated or elected;

(3) the expenditure of funds appropriated by the Congress with a view to determining whether any such funds have been or are being expended by any department, independent agency, or instrumentality of the United States, by any State or political subdivision thereof, or by any instrumentality of any State or political subdivision thereof, in such a manner as to influence the votes cast or to be cast for any such candidate at any such primary or general election or convention;

(4) the use of any other means or influence (including the promise or use of patronage) for the purpose of aiding or influencing the nomination or election of any such candidates; and

(5) such other matters relating to the election of President, Vice President, and United States Senators in 1944, and the campaigns of candidates in connection therewith, as the committee deems to be of public interest, and which in its opinion will aid the Senate in enacting remedial legislation or in deciding any contests that may be instituted involving the right to a seat in the Senate.

SEC. 2. The committee is authorized to act upon its own motion and upon such information as in its judgment may be reasonable or reliable. Upon complaint being made to the committee, under oath, by any person, candidate, or political committee, setting forth allegations as to facts which, under this resolution, it would be the duty of said committee to investigate, the committee shall investigate such charges as fully as though it were acting upon its own motion, unless, after a hearing upon such complaint, the committee shall find that the allegations in such complaint are immaterial or untrue. All hearings before the committee, and before any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, shall be public, and all orders and decisions of the committee, and of any such subcommittee, shall be public.

SEC. 3. For the purposes of this resolution, the committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to hold such public hearings, to sit and act at such times and places during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Seventy-eighth Congress, to employ such attorneys, experts, clerical, and other assistants, to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such correspondence, books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, to take such testimony, and to make such expenditures, as it deems advisable. The cost of stenographic services to report such hearings shall not be in excess of 25 cents per hundred words. The expenses of the committee, which shall not exceed \$30,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee or the chairman of any duly authorized subcommittee thereof.

SEC. 4. The committee by majority vote may authorize any member of the committee, or any member of a duly authorized subcommittee, to conduct on behalf of the committee any part of the investigation herein provided for, and for such purpose any member so authorized may hold public hearings, issue subpoenas, and provide for the service thereof, require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of witnesses and the production of books, papers, and documents, administer oaths, and take testimony.

SEC. 5. The committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, may authorize any one or more persons to conduct on behalf of the committee any part of the investigation herein provided for, and for such pur-

pose any person so authorized may hold such public hearings, issue such subpoenas, and provide for the service thereof, require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, administer such oaths, and take such testimony, as the committee, or any such duly authorized subcommittee, may from time to time authorize.

SEC. 6. The committee shall report to the Senate on the first day of the next regular session of the Congress the results of its investigation, together with its recommendations, if any, for necessary legislation.

WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS—REMARKS BY SENATOR THOMAS OF UTAH RELATIVE TO THE ANNUAL CUSTOM OF READING THE ADDRESS (S. DOC. NO. 159)

Mr. GILLETTE. Mr. President, I have received a letter from the Public Library of Des Moines, Iowa, which refers to the scholarly address by Senator THOMAS of Utah in connection with the annual reading of Washington's Farewell Address in the United States Senate. In the letter it is stated:

The Senator's commentary and analysis of Washington's famous document contains so much that is timely and of value that I wish it could be preserved in more permanent form.

Would it be in order for a book to be printed as a special Senate document containing both the Farewell Address and the address of the Senator?

I ask unanimous consent that the commentary and analysis by the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS], as they appear in the RECORD in connection with his reading of the Farewell Address, be printed as a Senate document.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PRODUCTION OF LIQUID FUEL FROM COAL

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 1243) authorizing the construction and operation of demonstration plants to produce synthetic liquid fuels from coal, oil shale, and other substances, in order to aid the prosecution of the war, to conserve and increase the oil resources of the Nation, and for other purposes.

Mr. HATCH. I move that the Senate disagree to the House amendments, request a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

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

Mr. LANGER. May I ask the distinguished temporary majority leader just what the difference is?

Mr. HATCH. The House made amendments, one of them relating to agricultural products to which I understand there is some objection. The Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], the chairman of the committee, is ill and not able to be present. This morning I talked to him on the telephone and his thought was that the bill should go to conference, where the differences could be ironed out quickly.

Mr. LANGER. Does the Senator know what the differences are?

Mr. HATCH. I do not.

Mr. GILLETTE. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator is this the bill proposing to appropriate \$30,000,000 for demonstration plants to experiment in the production of liquid fuels from coal and other substances?

Mr. HATCH. This is the bill which the Senator has in mind. My motion is that the Senate disagree to the House amendments, request a conference with the House thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Vice President appointed Mr. O'MAHONEY, Mr. MURDOCK, and Mr. GURNEY conferees on the part of the Senate.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the action of the House of Representatives disagreeing to the amendments of the Senate to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 192) to enable the United States to participate in the work of the United Nations relief and rehabilitation organization, requesting a conference with the Senate thereon, and appointing conferees.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist on its amendments, agree to the conference asked by the House and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Vice President appointed Mr. CONNALLY, Mr. GEORGE, and Mr. CAPPER conferees on the part of the Senate.

SECOND REPORT OF SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. President, the Second Report of Selective Service under section 6 of Public Law 197, Seventy-eighth Congress, has been submitted to the Senate and House Committees on Military Affairs by Col. Francis V. Keesling, Jr., on behalf of Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey.

It contains information concerning the present and contemplated size of the armed forces, classifications, deferments, inductions of nonfathers and fathers, rejections of IV-F's, use of limited-service personnel, discharges, reemployment of veterans, and other matters which I believe are of interest to my colleagues.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs will question General Hershey or Colonel Keesling at an early date concerning the various items in this report and also concerning the recent order of the President tightening up on occupational deferments and the recommendations of the President's five-man medical board that the standards for induction remain the same and that no increased volume of limited-service personnel be inducted.

The First Selective Service Report, filed under Public Law 197, appears at pages 155-166 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for January 14, 1944.

So that the information contained in this report may be available to the Members of Congress, I ask unanimous consent that the report may be printed in the RECORD.

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

SECOND REPORT OF THE SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM TO THE COMMITTEES ON MILITARY AFFAIRS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE, UNDER PUBLIC LAW 197, SEVENTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS SIZE OF ARMED FORCES—HOW SELECTIVE SERVICE PLANS TO FILL CALLS

The net strength which the Army and Navy plan to attain on or before July 1, 1944, is 11,300,000. Their net strength as of February 1, 1944, was approximately 10,600,000—a difference of 700,000—which number, together with an additional 500,000 which Selective Service estimates as the attrition from the armed forces from all causes during 5 months ending July 1, 1944, gives a total of 1,200,000 which Selective Service must furnish, or which must be enlisted. The 1,200,000 will require average calls and enlistments of 240,000 per month.

In meeting that requirement, Selective Service estimates that it will induct 420,000 out of the 1,500,000 in class I-A. It is estimated that of the 2,600,000 registrants in class III-A, approximately 860,000 will, upon reclassification, be placed in class I-A, of whom approximately 250,000 will ultimately be inducted. It is estimated that between 65,000 and 70,000 men will either enlist at age 17 or be inducted through Selective Service upon reaching 18 each month, giving a total of approximately 325,000 during the 5 months ending July 1, 1944. (See exhibit A for break-down of classes and method of determining the number which will be obtained from them and from the 17-year-olds.) That gives approximately 1,000,000 men that we may expect to get prior to July 1, 1944, leaving a balance of 200,000. These must be obtained from registrants occupationally deferred or physically rejected. Most of these should come from nonfathers of the younger-age brackets.

There were approximately 3,204,000 registrants in classes II-A and II-B, deferred in occupations other than agriculture, and approximately 1,630,000 in classes II-C and III-C, deferred in agriculture, a total of approximately 4,900,000 deferred by reason of their occupations. Class IV-F, those rejected from military service for failure to meet armed forces' standards, contained approximately 3,485,000.

No appreciable numbers will be obtained from class IV-F under existing standards and the application thereof which is within the exclusive jurisdiction of the War Department and the Navy Department. Therefore, the men must be obtained from the occupationally deferred classes.

There were 900,000 men (nonfathers) in the occupationally deferred classes between 18 and 26 years of age. Only about 500,000 of them would pass the physical examination. If we are to meet our requirements from that group of nonfathers, we would consequently have to take 2 out of every 5 of those who were physically qualified. (See exhibit B for break-down between agricultural and nonagricultural occupational deferments and between the 18 to 21 and the 22 to 26 age groups.)

We must meet the calls made on us by the armed forces. It is obvious that occupational deferments must be restricted and must be curtailed to the extent necessary for us to meet calls on time. War industries and agriculture, therefore, together with the Government agencies which have been given re-

sponsibilities in the field of industrial and agricultural manpower procurement, must obtain replacements from the IV-F's, the overage, and women.

To carry out the mandate of Congress that we scrutinize occupational deferments and endeavor to get as many nonfathers as possible with which to fill each of our calls before using fathers, we have taken the following actions:

1. We arranged for appeal board where man is working to review an occupational deferment granted by a local board outside that appeal board area. This has required creation of numerous appeal board panels to industrial areas to carry the increased burden.¹

2. We restricted occupational deferments of registrants under 22 years of age.¹

3. We curtailed by special restrictive quotas the deferments of civilian students. This does not include students under War and Navy Department college programs.¹

4. Tightening up on farm deferments. (See exhibit C.)

5. Provided for the granting of more liberal deferments to pre-Pearl Harbor fathers over 21 years of age than to nonfathers. To do that, replacement schedules provide for the release of nonfathers before fathers engaged in essential war work. (See exhibit A for the number of nonfathers and the number of fathers in each selective-service class. See exhibit B for the number of fathers being placed into the various deferred classes and the number of nonfathers being removed therefrom.)

6. Based on best available information, we allocate calls to the States and have States, in turn, allocate them to their local boards, so that the available nonfathers will be used in filling each monthly call to the extent they are available before using fathers.¹

Under Public Law 197 the President appointed a five-man medical board charged with the responsibility of reviewing and recommending with respect to standards for admittance to the armed forces and the use of limited service personnel within the armed forces. Up to the time this report was drafted, no recommendations of that committee have been made public.

Public Law 197 also requires Selective Service to report on rejections and discharges. As of February 1, 1944, there were approximately 3,500,000 persons in class IV-F who were for the most part rejected under standards fixed and applied exclusively by the armed forces. The principal causes of rejection of the total number of class IV-F registrants are set forth in exhibit D. Exhibit E sets forth an estimate of the principal and also the secondary causes for rejection of registrants rejected during November 1943, and illustrates that many of those rejected for illiteracy, mental, or other reasons would have been rejected for another defect had illiteracy, mental, or one of the other standards been lowered or abolished.

Information concerning the 1,150,000 persons discharged from the armed forces because of disability is set forth in exhibit F. The standards for such discharges are, of course, fixed and applied exclusively by the armed forces.

The War and Navy Departments have contended they are utilizing the maximum number of non-general-service personnel they can use without impairing their present or future efficiency. The Army continues to take limited-service personnel from Selective Service at the rate of 5 percent of each monthly call. The Navy has not been taking any limited-service personnel from Selective Service. Both the Army and Navy are enlisting small numbers of WAVES and

¹ See first report, pp. 155-166 of CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, January 14, 1944.

WAC's each month. No appreciable number of men over 38 is being taken. Exhibit I contains a statement of the Navy Department concerning use of non-general-service personnel. A statement of the War Department concerning the use of non-general-service personnel appears in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for October 4, 1943, at page 8022.

The procedure for preinduction physical examination required by Public Law 197 was explained in the first report. This procedure has been in full operation since February 1, 1944, and gives the registrant at least 21 days from the date notice of passing the examination is mailed to him.

The armed forces have been inducting some men with past criminal records. The

standards for acceptance are fixed, applied, and come exclusively under the jurisdiction of the armed forces. See exhibit G for further details.

Section 8 (g) of the Selective Service Act charges Selective Service with the responsibility of aiding veterans in getting their former jobs or new jobs. See exhibit H for further detailed information.

EXHIBIT A

Approximate classification of registrants, ages 18 through 37, as of Feb. 1, 1944

Classification	Total	Nonfathers	Fathers
Total living registrants.....	22,198,297	15,310,925	6,887,372
I-C. Furnished to armed forces (this does not include nonregistrant enlistees who were under age or over age at time of enlistment, or who were women; it does include a certain number of registrants who died or were discharged for disability following induction).....	9,351,886	9,190,643	161,243
IV-F. Disqualified from service with the armed forces for physical, mental, educational, or moral reasons.....	3,486,338	3,210,429	275,909
I-A. ¹ In process of classification, examination, and induction.....	1,497,887	635,555	862,332
Unclassified.....	110,850	110,850	
II-A. Deferred as necessary in civilian activity.....	1,037,965	251,351	786,614
II-B. Deferred as necessary in war production program.....	2,166,431		1,385,601
II-C. Deferred as necessary in agriculture.....	728,321	710,500	17,821
III-A. ² Deferred for dependency.....	2,593,020	42,045	2,550,975
III-C. Deferred for dependency and as necessary in agriculture.....	961,137	189,170	771,967
III-D. Deferred for dependency hardship.....	102,999	58,879	44,120
IV-B-C-D-E. Deferred specifically by law (public officials, neutral aliens, ministers, and students of religion) or under authority of law (conscientious objectors).....	153,050	120,460	32,590
Other and unknown.....	8,413	7,313	1,100

¹ 420,000 will be eligible for induction. The balance will be eliminated by reclassification into deferred classes on appeal, reopening of cases, or as a result of failing to pass standards of the armed forces.

² 860,000 will go into class I-A after the balance have been placed in deferred classes. Of those put in class I-A, 250,000 will be inducted after the balance have been reclassified into deferred classes on appeal, reopening of cases, or as a result of failing to pass standards of armed forces.

Computation of enlistments of 17-year-olds and induction of 18-year-olds each month

Attain 18 each month.....	105,000
Already enlisted before reaching 18.....	15,000
Register with Selective Service each month.....	90,000
Placed in deferred classes other than class IV-F.....	17,000
Placed in class IV-F.....	18,000-23,000
Inducted.....	50,000-55,000
Number of 17-year-olds who enlist each month.....	15,000
Total enlistment of 17-year-olds and induction of 18-year olds each month.....	65,000-70,000

EXHIBIT B

Part I.—Classification actions of registrants 18 through 37 years of age during December 1943, continental United States (estimated), all registrants

Previous class	Total actions	New class												
		I-A, I-A-O	I-A-O-L and I-A-L	I-C inductions	I-C enlistments	II-A	II-B	II-C	III-A	III-C	III-D	IV-B, C, D, and IV-E	IV-F	Other and unknown
Total.....	1,743,520	581,740	13,280	193,160	8,260	242,160	443,310	20,520	4,760	52,100	11,910	2,890	163,990	5,440
Unclassified.....	83,280	61,980	10	1,020	3,220	1,460	1,467	7,120	70	110	120	610	3,940	1,140
I-A and I-A-O.....	480,080	1,300	10,840	185,250	1,860	49,890	72,330	7,530	1,360	9,390	5,650	690	133,850	1,140
I-A-L and I-A-O-L.....	7,090	190	(¹)	4,540	10	200	520	50	(¹)	20	10	(¹)	1,540	10
I-C Inductions.....	6,760	1,650	20		70	210	410	460	60	100	220	20	3,370	170
I-C Enlistments.....	1,720	720		150		90	220	50	20	10	30	10	380	40
II-A.....	35,600	25,390	40	160	390		5,230	1,150	820	1,100	170	140	940	70
II-B.....	92,140	74,770	110	250	680	11,700		220	1,260	530	380	240	1,790	200
II-C.....	25,830	20,110	20	90	20	460	220		10	3,980	50	60	710	100
II-A and III-B.....	621,460	323,530	70	460	1,190	175,050	357,930	1,980	380	36,360	5,150	940	16,790	1,590
III-C.....	10,840	7,370	(¹)	20	(¹)	1,030	760	710	540		40	40	260	70
III-D.....	6,690	4,530	(¹)	10	10	600	1,310	30	50		50	10	100	10
IV-B, C, D, E.....	1,780	950	(¹)	30	130	130	140	80	20	40	10	40	180	30
IV-F.....	68,640	58,120	2,170	1,130	640	1,240	2,720	1,120	180	400	40	80		800
Other and unknown.....	1,610	1,130	(¹)	50	30	80	60	20	10	10	(¹)	10	140	70

¹ Less than 5 actions.

² Class actions shown here are the result of grouping several classes.

The nonfathers, 18 through 25 years of age, mentioned in the report may be broken down as follows: Agricultural deferments (18 through 21 years of age) 394,400 and (22 through 25 years of age) 168,400; occupational deferments other than agriculture (18 through 21 years of age) 121,000 and (22 through 25 years of age) 227,100.

EXHIBIT C

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM,

Washington, D. C., February 14, 1944.

LOCAL BOARD MEMORANDUM NO. 164—ISSUED NOVEMBER 17, 1942—AS AMENDED FEBRUARY 14, 1944—SUBJECT: CLASSIFICATION OF REGISTRANTS IN AGRICULTURE

PART I—GENERAL

1. Class II-C: (a) As provided in section 622.25, Selective Service Regulations, local boards shall immediately reopen in sequence of order numbers the classifications of all registrants now in Class II-C, and those registrants who, under this memorandum and section 622.25-1, Selective Service Regulations, qualify for deferment into Class II-C shall be continued in such class.

(b) Under section 622.25-1, Selective Service Regulations, Class II-C deferments shall

hereafter be for a period of 6 months or less. However, so long as a registrant is necessary to and regularly engaged in an agricultural occupation or an agricultural endeavor essential to the war effort and until a satisfactory replacement in such agricultural occupation or agricultural endeavor can be obtained, the registrant shall be continued in Class II-C at the end of each successive period for which he has been deferred in such class.

(c) In determining whether a registrant who is a father is necessary to and regularly engaged in an agricultural occupation or an agricultural endeavor essential to the war effort, section 622.25-1, Selective Service Regulations, and the applicable provisions of this memorandum and other applicable instructions will be liberally construed. A father who is regularly engaged in an agricultural occupation or an agricultural endeavor essential to the war effort is usually a steady

worker and, if other factors are equal, will normally be accorded deferment into Class II-C in preference to all nonfathers.

2. Class III-C: Section 622.31-2, Selective Service Regulations, has been amended to provide that hereafter no registrant shall be placed in Class III-C. As soon as the local board has completed the reopening and reconsideration of the classifications of all registrants now in Class II-C as provided in subparagraph (a) above, the local board shall reopen in sequence of order numbers the classifications of all registrants who at that time are in Class III-C and such registrants shall then be classified anew. In reclassifying these registrants, the local boards will first consider whether they should be placed in Class II-C. Any of such registrants who, under this memorandum and section 622.25-1, Selective Service Regulations, qualify for deferment into Class II-C shall be so classified.

PART II—WAR BOARDS

1. Use of War Boards and information in their possession: Local boards should utilize the services of the United States Department of Agriculture County War Boards in securing necessary current information as to the agricultural activities of registrants who are in or are being considered for classification into Class II-C. Information in the files of the County War Boards also is available to the local boards and should be used.

2. War Board may request deferment in certain cases: The County War Board may file requests for deferment of registrants whom the War Board considers necessary to and regularly engaged in agricultural occupations or endeavors essential to the war effort. Such requests should be supported with full information concerning the registrants' activities.

3. War Board may appeal from certain local board decisions: The County War Board may appeal from local board decisions denying registrants classification in Class II-C in cases in which the War Board has filed a request for deferment.

PART III—REGISTRANTS LEAVING AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATION

1. Consequences of leaving agriculture: As provided in section 622.25-1 and section 622.31-3, Selective Service Regulations, a registrant in Class II-C or Class III-C who leaves an agricultural occupation or an agricultural endeavor essential to the war effort without first securing from his local board a determination that it is in the best interest of the war effort for him to do so shall be reclassified into Class I-A, Class I-A-O, or Class IV-E. A registrant in Class II-C or Class III-C may at any time file with his local board a written request for such a determination.

2. Appeal from determination: As provided in section 627.51, Selective Service Regulations, the registrant may appeal from the determination of his local board made pursuant to the written request of the registrant for a determination that it is in the best interest of the war effort for him to leave his agricultural occupation or agricultural endeavor for other work.

PART IV—REGISTRANTS RETURNING TO AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATION

1. Registrants returning to agriculture may be reclassified unless in Class I-A, Class I-A-O, or Class IV-E: A registrant who is ex-

perienced in agriculture who, prior to the time the local board has mailed to him a Notice of Classification (Form 57) stating that he has been classified in Class I-A, Class I-A-O, or Class IV-E, returns to an agricultural occupation or endeavor and becomes necessary to and regularly engaged in such agricultural occupation or endeavor essential to the war effort may be considered for deferment into Class II-C.

PART V—WAR UNITS

1. The war units plan—essential farm products: The Department of Agriculture has formulated and the Selective Service System has adopted the war units plan as a method of measuring agricultural activity and labor. Essential products have been listed and appear under Group 1 of the attachment. Those products less essential to the war effort are listed under Group 2 of the attachment. Local boards may assign such war unit values to farm products not listed on the attachment as they deem reasonable.

2. Sixteen war unit production minimum: In determining whether a registrant engaged in the production of essential farm products qualifies for classification into Class II-C, the local board should give consideration to the number of war units produced through the registrant's own personal and direct efforts. From November 1942 to the present, deferment of a registrant because of his agricultural occupation or agricultural endeavor was to be considered if he produced 8 or more war units. During that time a 16 war unit production was the national objective. The minimum of 8 war unit production was suggested so that all registrants engaged in agriculture would have an opportunity to increase their production of essential war units to the 1943 national objective of 16. It is now believed that the deferment of any registrant in Class II-C who produces less than the 16 war unit minimum each year is unwarranted. Therefore, a local board should not place or retain a registrant in Class II-C unless by his own personal and direct efforts he produces 16 or more war units each year. The war unit measure is not an inflexible rule, and local boards may take into consideration the age, health, any misfortune, or any other compelling circumstance which may affect the registrant involved. Since in many localities 16 war units are less than the normal production of a man engaged full time in an agricultural occupation or an agricultural en-

deavor, the State Director is authorized to recommend to local boards in his State a variation upward of the 16 war unit minimum.

3. Registrant working on more than one farm: A registrant who does not produce a sufficient number of war units of essential farm products on a particular farm to warrant deferment, but whose efforts wherever applied and on any number of farms result in an aggregate number of war units of essential production to justify deferment should, nevertheless be given consideration for classification in Class II-C.

LEWIS B. HERSHEY,
Director.

EXHIBIT D

Estimated principal causes for rejection of registrants 18-37 years of age in class IV-F, as of Feb. 1, 1944 (preliminary)

Principal cause for rejection	Number	Percent
Total.....	3,517,000	100.0
Manifestly disqualifying defects.....	369,700	10.5
Educational deficiency ¹	371,100	10.5
Physical and mental defects.....	2,734,000	77.8
Mental disease.....	515,800	14.7
Syphilis.....	263,500	8.4
Musculoskeletal.....	261,100	7.4
Cardiovascular.....	225,600	6.4
Hernia.....	208,500	5.9
Neurological.....	191,000	5.4
Eyes.....	186,600	5.3
Ears.....	136,100	3.9
Mental deficiency ¹	116,800	3.4
Tuberculosis.....	91,700	2.6
Underweight, overweight, and other.....	70,700	2.0
Lungs.....	58,700	1.7
Feet.....	42,500	1.2
Abdominal viscera.....	40,900	1.2
Kidney and urinary.....	37,000	1.0
Genitalia.....	35,700	1.0
Varicose veins.....	35,400	1.0
Teeth.....	35,200	1.0
Endocrine.....	34,900	1.0
Nose.....	22,500	.6
Neoplasms.....	21,700	.6
Skin.....	21,300	.6
Gonorrhea and other venereal.....	16,200	.5
Hemorrhoids.....	14,000	.4
Mouth and gums.....	10,100	.3
Throat.....	3,500	.1
Blood and blood-forming.....	3,500	.1
Infectious and parasitic.....	3,500	.1
Nonmedical.....	42,200	1.2

¹ Includes registrants who failed to meet minimum intelligence standards from June 1, 1943, on. Some of these registrants have been reported as educationally deficient, others as mentally deficient.

EXHIBIT E

Principal defects and other disqualifying defects of registrants rejected at induction stations because of physical and mental reasons, November 1943¹ (preliminary)

Principal cause for rejection	Total rejected ²	Number with no other disqualifying defect	Registrants with more than 1 disqualifying defect		Total	Eyes	Cardiovascular	Musculoskeletal	Syphilis	Feet	Hernia	Ears	Tuberculosis	Other
			Number of registrants	Number of disqualifying defects										
Total.....	128,700	90,700	38,000	48,200	100.0	17.0 (8,200)	9.9 (4,800)	9.4 (4,500)	8.8 (4,200)	8.4 (4,100)	4.3 (2,100)	3.9 (1,900)	3.6 (1,700)	34.7 (16,700)
Musculoskeletal.....	10,400	8,100	2,300	2,800	100.0	22.0	12.3	-----	10.1	2.5	4.0	2.2	4.3	42.6
Tuberculosis.....	4,400	3,400	1,000	1,300	100.0	20.3	7.3	-----	16.3	4.9	2.4	4.9	-----	35.0
Syphilis.....	3,200	2,500	700	900	100.0	17.4	10.8	9.8	-----	9.8	3.3	3.3	-----	41.3
Ears.....	5,400	4,100	1,300	1,600	100.0	21.0	4.5	-----	5.1	10.2	6.4	-----	5.1	
Feet.....	3,000	2,300	700	800	100.0	9.5	11.9	4.8	-----	15.5	-----	1.2	-----	44.0
Hernia.....	3,900	2,900	1,000	1,200	100.0	18.8	7.7	6.8	-----	11.1	8.6	5.1	-----	38.5
Cardiovascular.....	10,500	7,500	3,000	3,800	100.0	19.1	-----	8.2	-----	10.6	10.6	2.2	-----	44.1
Eyes.....	5,300	3,800	1,500	1,900	100.0	-----	5.2	-----	11.1	6.4	5.2	-----	4.1	
Lungs.....	2,800	1,900	900	1,100	100.0	21.6	7.2	15.5	-----	2.1	8.2	3.1	4.1	33.0
Neurological.....	4,500	3,100	1,400	1,800	100.0	24.5	8.4	15.5	-----	3.2	8.4	3.2	-----	29.7
Mental disease.....	36,800	24,900	11,900	15,400	100.0	17.2	11.6	10.5	-----	7.2	6.9	3.1	5.1	34.9
Mental deficiency ³	21,100	13,400	7,700	9,800	100.0	14.1	12.9	9.6	-----	11.6	12.0	7.0	-----	24.4
Other.....	17,400	12,800	4,600	5,800	100.0	18.6	9.7	9.3	-----	8.4	9.1	4.8	-----	34.4

¹ Defect distribution based on a 10-percent sample of DSS Forms 221 for registrants rejected at induction stations during November 1943.

² Does not include 4,400 registrants rejected for administrative reasons and 9,900 registrants found acceptable for limited service but not inducted during November 1943.

³ Includes rejections for failure to meet minimum intelligence standards.

NOTE.—There were 176,900 principal and secondary defects among the 128,700 rejectees, as follows: Musculoskeletal, 14,900; tuberculosis, 6,100; syphilis, 7,400; ears, 7,300; feet, 7,100; hernia, 6,000; cardiovascular, 15,500; eyes, 13,500. Lung defects, neurological disorders, mental disease, and mental deficiency were usually recorded as the principal cause for rejection only, and the small number of these recorded as secondary defects are included in the 16,700 other disqualifying defects shown in the final column.

EXHIBIT F

Separations of inductees and enlistees to civil life from all branches of armed forces, Dec. 7, 1941, to Feb. 1, 1944¹

Cause:	Separated to civil life ²
Special order ³	431,000
Disability.....	550,000
Inaptitude.....	65,000
Undesirable.....	38,000
Bad conduct.....	11,000
Dishonorable.....	6,000
Deserted.....	32,000
Retired.....	3,000
Released.....	2,000
Total separations.....	1,138,000

¹ Cause of separation from Army during January 1944, estimated.

² Excluding deaths, men missing or captured, and those separated to reenlist, accept commissions or appointments.

³ Includes certain cases of separations due to dependency, unsuitability, age, convenience of government, man's own convenience, psychiatric or neuro-psychiatric conditions, and for the Army, certain limited-service discharges.

EXHIBIT G

STATEMENT CONCERNING PROCESSING AND INDUCTION OF MEN WITH CRIMINAL RECORDS

The Selective Service System is not at present in a position to give the actual number of men now in the Army who have been convicted of felonies; however, on January 19, 1944, Brig. Gen. Russel B. Reynolds, Director, Military Personnel Division, War Department, stated in a memorandum to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1:

"1. While men are not being paroled from prison for the specific purpose of being inducted into the Army, the Army does accept and induct recently paroled men who are otherwise qualified. Close cooperation is maintained between the War Department, Federal and State prison authorities, and the Selective Service System to the end that registrants with prison records other than those convicted of heinous crimes are accepted for service in the Army, if otherwise qualified.

"2. During the past 6 months more than 1,200 prisoners paroled from correctional institutions have gone directly into the Army without spending a probationary period in the community. While accurate figures are not available a conservative estimate of the number of men now in the Army who at one time had been convicted of a felony is well over 100,000. The foregoing are exclusive of violators of the Selective Training and Service Act who are inducted direct from custody.

"3. The Army treats enlisted men who were former prisoners in the same manner as any other individual. Parole and custody by any other agency is either suspended for the period of time the individual is in the Army or terminated completely. He will be discharged from the service the same as any other individual and, so far as the Army is concerned in the case of honorable discharge, he will be a freeman."

A survey is now being made of each State as to the number of men who have been convicted of a felony and who have entered the armed forces (1) after the expiration of their sentences; (2) while on parole, conditional release, probation, or suspended sentence; and (3) directly from institutions.

The following chart is a recapitulation of reports received from special panel local boards established in Federal and State institutions, indicating the action taken by such boards and the results accomplished. As some of these reports are several months old, it is logical to assume that several hundred more have been inducted to date:

Number of special local boards established.....	124
Reported.....	105
Not reported.....	19
Number of prisoners reported:	
Age 18-37.....	72,758
Total.....	113,409
Classifications reported:	
I-A.....	5,799
I-A-O.....	20
IV-E.....	34
IV-F.....	21,191
Waivers from civil custody:	
Requested.....	3,114
Granted.....	1,808
Refused.....	928
Pending.....	388
Waivers from Army:	
Requested.....	3,190
Granted.....	1,066
Refused.....	1,869
Pending.....	246
Number of men sent to induction station.....	2,162
Number of men inducted.....	1,108
Number of men rejected for general reasons.....	580
Number of men rejected for mental reasons.....	364

Under the provisions of Executive Order 8641, violators of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, at any time after commitment may apply for parole for induction into the land or naval forces for either combatant or noncombatant service, for assignment to work of national importance under civilian direction, or to a special service established under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended. The following chart indicates the action taken upon all applications for parole forwarded to the Director of Selective Service by the Attorney General:

1. Number applications submitted to Director of Selective Service for recommendation.....	845
2. Number recommendations denied by Director of Selective Service.....	54
3. Number recommendations for parole:	
For combatant service.....	558
For noncombatant service.....	41
For work of national importance.....	158
For special service.....	34
Total.....	791
4. Disposition after recommendation:	
(A) Number inducted for combatant service.....	286
Number inducted for noncombatant service.....	12
Number assigned and reported to work of national importance.....	91
Number released for a special service.....	9
Total.....	398
(B) Number rejected for combatant service.....	128
Number rejected for noncombatant service.....	2
Number rejected for work of national importance.....	3
Total.....	133
(C) Number applications withdrawn or parole refused by prisoner.....	85
(D) Number denied by Bureau of Prisons after recommendation of Director of Selective Service.....	21

4. Disposition after recommendation—Continued.	
(E) Number released on general parole, conditional release, or at expiration of sentence before action taken on recommendation of Director of Selective Service.....	73
(F) Final disposition pending.....	131
Total.....	845

EXHIBIT H

STATEMENT CONCERNING THE VETERANS' ASSISTANCE PROGRAM OF THE SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

Under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, the Director of Selective Service is required by law to establish a Personnel Division, with adequate facilities to render aid to returning veterans (1) in securing reinstatement in their former positions and (2) in securing new positions.

Veterans entitled to such aid include all persons, male and female, who subsequent to May 1, 1940, entered upon active military or naval service in the land or naval forces of the United States, whether by induction, enlistment, commission, or otherwise, and who have satisfactorily completed such service.

At the request of the War Shipping Administration, the Selective Service System has also assumed the responsibility of assisting former members of the United States merchant marine in securing their reemployment benefits granted by Public Law 87, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved June 23, 1943.

The Director of Selective Service has established a Veterans' Personnel Division (formerly Reemployment Division) in national headquarters of the Selective Service System. In carrying out that portion of his responsibility which requires him to aid veterans to secure new positions, the Director of Selective Service is utilizing the existing facilities of several departments and agencies of the Federal and State Governments. Among these agencies is the Veterans' Employment Division of the United States Employment Service. The utilization by the Director of Selective Service of the service of these various agencies is not a delegation of the responsibility of the Director of Selective Service for placing veterans in new positions but it is the acceptance of presently available facilities for carrying out the duty imposed by law upon the Director of Selective Service.

Reemployment functions as well as other Selective Service functions are carried on in the several States through the Governors and the State directors of Selective Service. Such organization and supervision must be consistent with the policies and procedures as may from time to time be prescribed by the Director of Selective Service. The State director of Selective Service maintains liaison with the Veterans' Employment Division of the United States Employment Service, War Manpower Commission, for the purpose of working out cooperative action at the State and local level for (1) referring veterans for placement in new positions, and (2) seeing that such veterans are placed in new positions.

The responsibility at the local level for rendering aid to veterans in securing reinstatement in their former positions is placed in the local board. All of the facilities of the local board are available for carrying out this responsibility. In executing this responsibility, the local board uses the reemployment committeemen.

The State director, upon the request of the local board, recommends for appointment a sufficient number of reemployment committeemen to carry out the program of assistance to veterans. Members of the local

boards, members of advisory boards for registrants, Government appeal agents, or local board examining physicians or dentists may be appointed as reemployment committeemen in addition to continuing in their present assignment. Compensated employees of the Federal Government engaged in wholly unrelated activities may also be appointed as reemployment committeemen. Under no circumstances, will persons employed by private employers to handle Selective Service matters be appointed as reemployment committeemen.

In October 1942 representatives of certain national organizations formed a committee to meet " . . . the problem of finding jobs for men when they return from service with the armed forces . . ." The committee known as the National Clearing House Committee consists of representatives of the following organizations:

American Farm Bureau Federation, American Federation of Labor, American Iron and Steel Institute, American Legion, Congress of Industrial Organizations, Disabled American Veterans, Kiwanis International, Lions International, National Association of Manufacturers, National Exchange Club, National Farmers Union, National Grange, Railway Labor Executives Association, United States Chamber of Commerce, United States Junior Chamber of Commerce, Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Rotary clubs may serve at local levels.

The Director of Selective Service has received the cooperation and advice of this committee in carrying out his obligations to returning veterans. The Director of Selective Service has designated this committee as a national veterans' advisory committee and will continue to avail himself of its cooperation and advice.

At the time the national clearinghouse committee was organized it was planned that it would sponsor State clearinghouse committees in each of the States. In some cases State clearinghouse committees were organized. It is within the discretion of each State director to utilize such State clearinghouse committees as have been organized as State veterans' advisory committees. If no committee has been organized within a State, and the State director wishes to organize a State veterans' advisory committee, he may take such action as he deems necessary for this purpose.

In order to avoid duplication of effort, each State director, so far as it is within his control, brings about the coordination of the activities of all outside committees and agencies seeking information from the Selective Service System and offering cooperation to the Selective Service System in placing veterans in jobs. Through such coordination, the local board and the State director avoid the necessity of furnishing the same information to many agencies, and each agency seeking to cooperate is able to receive the same assistance and information.

The State director of Selective Service also establishes and maintains liaison between the Selective Service System and representatives of the several agencies which have been established to serve returning veterans. These agencies and their functions are as follows:

(a) The Veterans' Administration: This agency adjudicates pension claims of all honorably discharged persons who served in the active military or naval service after December 7, 1941, and prior to the termination of the present war. It provides, in service-connected cases, hospitalization, if necessary, and domiciliary care, disability, pensions, and vocational rehabilitation of all types, such as shop, commerce, university, etc., and cooperates in eventual placement with the United States Employment Service. Domiciliary care and hospitalization, if beds are available, are provided in non-service-connected cases.

(b) The United States Employment Service: This agency operates under the War Manpower Commission and carries out the policies of the Commission in channeling employment to essential occupations and handles the releases of those transferring from one occupation to another, with the exception of honorably discharged veterans who have the right to reemployment in their old jobs.

(c) The Veterans' Employment Service: This agency has a State employment representative appointed to supervise the Veterans' Employment representatives attached to each local office of the United States Employment Service, through which the actual placements are made. They are responsible for the employment interests of all veterans registered with the United States Employment Service, except those veterans who desire reemployment in their old jobs.

(d) The Vocational Rehabilitation and Training Division of the Federal Security Agency. This agency, in connection with the State department of education in each State, operates vocational training in non-service-connected cases. It will assist in the training and education of those men who must learn a new trade or profession before returning to a civilian occupation and who do not come under the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Administration.

(e) American Red Cross. The home service of the American Red Cross in every community will assist veterans and their families in solving their personal problems. It is familiar with processing the necessary papers involved with the Veterans' Administration, if this has not been done at the discharging point.

(f) Civil Service Commission: The reemployment committeemen should inform any veteran who is seeking a Federal civil service position that he may obtain information regarding such positions at any post office or civil service office.

(g) United States Armed Forces Institute, Madison, Wis.: This agency will undertake to provide records of courses taken by military personnel while in service, for submission to civilian educational institutions, employers, and other properly interested agencies, and will, on application, give to military personnel and those recently discharged special examinations which will serve as a basis for the granting of academic credit by civilian schools and colleges.

(h) Veterans' Organizations: The American Legion, Disabled American Veterans, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and other recognized veterans' organizations, through their service officers and advisory committees, have rendered and are prepared to render aid to veterans in many matters concerning their welfare. The aforementioned organizations have been authorized by the Veterans' Administration to file, on behalf of a veteran, all necessary papers in connection with claims, etc.

The Director of Selective Service recognized at an early time that with the great demand for manpower necessary to maintain war production, the problem of veterans' reemployment would not be difficult so long as war production is maintained at or near present volume. The problem, however, of securing employment for disabled veterans was recognized immediately. Accordingly, the Selective Service System, under directives issued by the Surgeons General of the Army and Navy, arranged with the American Red Cross that it would interview the men subject to disability discharges at the Army and Navy hospitals, and notify the Selective Service System of the approximate date of discharge, and a brief outline of physical handicaps, if any. Upon receipt of this notice, national headquarters of the Selective Service System, through the State directors, notifies the reemployment committeemen attached to the local board in which the veteran was registered, or the local

board having jurisdiction over the area in which the veteran desired employment, of the veteran's prospective return to civil life. It becomes the duty of the reemployment committeeman, upon receipt of such notice, to determine whenever possible, if the former position of the veteran is available. If the veteran upon his return is not interested in his former position, the reemployment committeeman takes him to the veterans' employment representative attached to the local office of the United States Employment Service office, for placement in a new position. If the veteran seeks neither his old nor a new position but hospitalization, rehabilitation, domiciliary care, etc., he is taken to one of the above-named agencies, as hereinbefore set forth.

At the local level the responsibility for securing a veteran's reinstatement in his former position is vested in the local board and its reemployment committeeman. In carrying out this responsibility the local board calls, not only upon its reemployment committeemen, but on the lawyers, doctors, and all others who are associated in selective-service work in any capacity. The local board, with the assistance of the above-mentioned volunteers, constitutes itself into an advisory committee or "labor clinic" for the guidance of the veteran. If the veteran desires reinstatement in his former position, the initial contact may be made by the veteran himself. In many cases contact has been made by the local board immediately upon notice of the soldier's prospective discharge even before he returns to his home. If the veteran experiences any difficulty in securing reinstatement, the employer is interviewed by a representative of the local board or by the reemployment committeeman. If necessary, the assistance of outside agencies, such as representatives from the local chamber of commerce, veterans' organizations, labor unions, manufacturers' associations, churches, and other organizations, is sought for the purpose of inducing the employer to reinstate the veteran.

If the veteran desires a position other than the one he occupied at the time he left to enter the service, or if, because he was a student, or for some other reason, he had no position, the veteran is taken to the veterans' employment representative in one of the War Manpower Commission's 1,500 United States Employment Service offices. In this office he is interviewed, his qualifications and limitations determined, and he is there fitted into the most advantageous job opportunity.

If, upon the veterans' return, he is unable to accept either his former or a new position because of physical disability, the local board and its reemployment committeemen have been trained to direct the veteran to such governmental or civic organizations which can render him the greatest assistance. If he is in need of hospitalization, domiciliary care, or rehabilitation of any kind to fit him for prospective employment, he is either taken in person, or pursuant to an appointment made, is directed to the nearest office of the Veterans' Administration. If he desires educational opportunities and rehabilitation and vocational training, even though he has no service-connected disability, he is advised of the opportunities offered by the Vocational Rehabilitation and Training Division of the Federal Security Agency.

As hereinbefore mentioned, the Selective Service System from the inception of its veterans' assistance program, recognized the immediate need of seeking reemployment for the physically handicapped. As a result of the program formulated with the Red Cross the Selective Service System has processed about a quarter of a million cases of men who were separated from the service on certificates of disability for discharge. In only one case was the Selective Service System required to institute suit against a private employer who denied to the discharged veteran

his right of reinstatement. In that case, before the trial the employer reinstated the veteran with his entire back salary of approximately \$650.

Some difficulty is being experienced in the reinstatement of veterans in the positions they occupied in the United States Government service. The situation in this respect is better on the part of private industry.

It is estimated that about 20 percent of the physically handicapped, discharged from the hospitals, were reinstated in their former positions. The other 80 percent either sought new positions or were not employable or are taking advantage of hospitalization, vocational training, and rehabilitation offered by other government agencies.

In addition to the notice of separation from service, which the American Red Cross gives of those in hospitals, notice is given to the Selective Service System, at the time of their discharge, of all persons. Under the procedure now in use by the War Department, the separation of all persons from active service is accomplished by a Report of Separation, War Department, AGO Form 53. One copy of this form, known as the posting copy, is forwarded to the Adjutant General's Office. A copy known as the soldier's copy is given to the discharged soldier. This copy contains information for the soldier concerning his duties, rights, and benefits. The third copy, the insurance notice, is forwarded to the Veterans' Administration. Another copy, the board of registration copy, is sent to the State director of selective service in the State in which the discharged soldier was registered. This copy is forwarded by the State director to that local board. Another copy, known as the reemployment committeeman copy, is sent to the State director of selective service for the State in which the veteran will seek employment. This may or may not be the same local board with which the soldier was registered at the time of induction. Under this system, therefore, the reemployment committeeman in the local board to which the veteran will report when he is separated from the service, will have a full record of the veteran's service and notice of his homecoming.

Another copy is sent to the State veteran's employment representative of the War Manpower Commission through the State director of selective service in the State in which the veteran intends seeking employment. A copy of this form is attached herewith.

It is estimated that as of February 1, 1944, the total accumulated separations from the armed forces to civil life was 1,148,141.

The above figure does not include those separated because of death, capture, acceptance of commissions, transfers, reassignments, and reinstatements.

Appended hereto is a list showing separations to civil life of Army inductees and enlistees, month by month, from November 1940 through November 1943.

The local board, upon receiving notice of a soldier's discharge, makes every effort to contact him upon his return home. It is endeavored to secure for him his right of reemployment or new job opportunities or to render assistance to him in seeking advantage of all the opportunities offered by industry or by the Government. Every man and woman honorably discharged is interviewed, unless by his or her own action such interview is made impossible.

1. A veteran is entitled by law to reinstatement in his former position, or to a position of like seniority, status, and pay:

(1) If such position was in the employ of a private employer, the United States Government, its Territories or possessions, the District of Columbia.

(2) If such position was not a temporary position.

(3) If he left such position subsequent to May 1, 1940, in order to enter upon active military or naval service in the land or naval forces of the United States.

(4) If he satisfactorily completed his period of training and service and received a certificate to that effect.

(5) If he is still qualified to perform the duties of such position.

(6) If he makes application for reemployment within 40 days after he is relieved from service.

(7) If such position is in the employ of a private employer the employer's circumstances have not so changed as to make it impossible or unreasonable to reinstate the veteran to such position or to a position of like seniority, status, and pay.

If such position was in the employ of any State or political subdivision thereof, it is "the sense of Congress that such person should be restored to such position or to a position of like seniority, status, and pay."

2. Rights after reemployment: A veteran who is restored to a position in the employ of the Federal Government or a private employer, as provided in paragraph above, dealing with reinstatement rights, is entitled by law to the following additional benefits:

(1) He shall be considered as having been on furlough or leave of absence during his period of service;

(2) He shall be restored without loss of seniority;

(3) He shall be entitled to participate in insurance or other benefits offered by the employer bound to establish rules and practices relating to employees on furlough or leave of absence in effect with the employer at the time such person entered military or naval service;

(4) He shall not be discharged from such position without cause 1 year after such restoration.

3. Right to court action and assistance of United States attorney: If any private employer fails or refuses to grant a veteran the rights set forth in the act, he may obtain relief in an appropriate case by filing suit in the district court of the United States for the district in which such private employer maintains a place of business. Such veteran is also entitled to have the United States attorney, or comparable official if reasonably satisfied that the veteran is entitled to such rights, appear and act as his attorney in the amicable adjustment of his claim or in the filing of such suit without cost to the veteran. Before the veteran brings such a suit on his own behalf or makes application to the United States attorney for his assistance, it is highly desirable that the Selective Service System do everything it can to obtain the reinstatement of the veteran. In no case is the local board to send the case to the United States attorney, or institute any legal action on behalf of the veteran. This must be left to the discretion of the State director, who will keep the local board advised of all further action taken on the case. The local board shall stay with a case until final disposition, at which time it will make a report to the State director, in accordance with policy to be established by the State director.

Despite the manpower shortage, many situations have arisen in which the qualifications of a veteran to perform the functions of his former position were questioned. Other situations arise as to the circumstances and conditions of the employer, and in practically all of these cases where the questions have arisen the local boards and reemployment committeemen, through moral suasion and appeal to the patriotism of the employer, have succeeded in securing the veteran's reinstatement. However, cases in which the Federal Government is the employer are still pending, and some have been long delayed. Too much credit for the success of this program cannot be given the veterans' organizations, civic, fraternal, employers, labor, and post-war planning bodies.

The Selective Service System has in operation at this time 6,439 local boards. To each of these boards is attached at least one, but

in some cases two or three, reemployment committeemen. As the number of men demobilized increases it is estimated that at least one reemployment committeeman will be appointed for every 15 or 20 veterans returning to the local board. At present the number of volunteers engaged in the Selective Service System's veterans' assistance program numbers about 14,000 reemployment committeemen, and about 175,000 local board members and associated volunteer unpaid workers, all of whom are either actively engaged in the immediate veterans' reemployment problem or are subject to call for consultation and professional and other advice and assistance. As aforesaid, this number will be increased as the load increases.

In the process of integrating veterans in the economic, industrial, agricultural, and social post-war economy all of these volunteers have given and have expressed their intention and determination of giving their fullest assistance and cooperation. They represent the cross section of every community in the United States. In meeting the problem of veterans' employment the Selective Service System is throwing its gears into reverse, and with the aid of the public it is hoped will reach its objective of full employment for veterans.

It was inevitable in the early stages of the program that in the enthusiastic desire to assist veterans, there would be some overlapping or duplication of effort between the Selective Service System and the War Manpower Commission, through its United States Employment Service. However, under an existing agreement between Selective Service and the United States Employment Service a satisfactory operating relationship and proper coordination have been attained.

Despite the efforts of all of these volunteers it is inevitable that some veterans may feel themselves deprived of their rights. In every case investigated by the Selective Service System, where complaint was made that a veteran had been deprived of his rights, it was found that such veteran had failed to take advantage of the service of the local board and the reemployment committeemen but had attempted to solve his own problem. While this individualism is not condemned, it is hoped that veterans will all at least be made acquainted with the privileges to which they are entitled, information concerning which appears on the reverse side of the soldier's copy of W. D., A. G. O. Form 53, which unfortunately many soldiers fail to read. Several cases have appeared in the newspapers of veterans who claim they were deprived of their rights. In each of these cases, on investigation, it was found that the veteran, after his case was undertaken by the Selective Service System, was either reinstated, if that was his right, or was given another position of equal seniority status and pay as required by the law. In innumerable cases the veteran who has forfeited his right, or who had no right under the act was reemployed by reason of the efforts extended on his behalf by the members of the local board and the reemployment committeemen.

Unfortunately, many veterans have not sought the assistance of the Selective Service System nor have they requested reinstatement from their employers until after the 40-day period allowed by the law has elapsed.

In carrying out the Veterans' Assistance Program, the Director of Selective Service sent to the Governor of each State a letter substantially as follows:

"Subject: Veterans' Assistance Program

"DEAR GOVERNOR _____:

"As the number of veterans being returned to civilian life increases, and the war-production program enters a period of readjustment, our Nation's leaders are beginning to perfect their plans to meet these problems.

"You, as chief executive of your State, are preparing to meet these problems and the scope of your planning necessarily encompasses the welfare of nonveterans as well as veterans.

"Among the duties which the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, imposes upon the Director of Selective Service is that of rendering reemployment assistance to veterans. In meeting this problem the Governors generally have delegated their responsibility to the State directors of selective service.

"In this connection, I am enclosing herewith for your information copies of State Director Advices No. 260, 260-A, and 260-B, which have been issued in connection with the veterans' assistance program.

"I offer you the fullest cooperation of the Selective Service System in carrying out the reemployment program in _____.

"Sincerely yours,

"_____
"Director."

In every case except one the State Governors accepted the program and have expressed their intention of extending full cooperation to the Selective Service System in carrying out its program. In the one case, that of a newly elected Governor, the response was noncommittal.

The Selective Service System is cognizant of the many difficulties which will be met in carrying out the responsibilities reposed in it by the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended. Some of these problems are already beginning to appear. They will present themselves in even greater volume and variety as the number of returning veterans increases and the demand for war production decreases.

One of those problems is that dealing with seniority rights acquired by members of labor unions in relationship to the seniority rights possessed by members of the armed forces prior to and subsequent to their period of training and service as those seniorities are affected by the veteran's reemployment rights granted by Congress. Other problems are those dealing with women employees who have been encouraged to enter industry and who now recognize their industrial strength and economic freedom.

Many problems of the future have already been met in one form or another in the multitude of cases which have already been processed by the Selective Service System. As others arise they will be met with a view of protecting the veteran's interests, the employers' rights, and with a proper regard for the over-all national picture.

EXHIBIT I

THE NAVY'S ATTITUDE ON THE FEASIBILITY OF USING LIMITED-SERVICE PERSONNEL

1. Existing physical standards: The history of reduction of physical standards during the war will show that the Navy has progressively been forced to acquiesce in lowered standards in order to obtain the numbers it requires from the ever-decreasing manpower pool. In spite of this, however, the Navy has always insisted that the granting of a No. 1 priority on the remaining manpower resources, both as to quantity and quality, to the armed forces constitutes the most effective measure to shorten the war. It is believed that the point has been reached where no further reductions in physical standards can be accepted without resulting in decreased performance, which would certainly be hazardous in view of the stern task ahead.

The peculiar conditions and requirements of naval life at sea will always make it imperative that personnel be of the highest physical qualifications available. Living conditions on board ship are totally different from on shore and require higher physical standards to perform this duty for extended

periods. Men must be able to withstand all the rigors of a seagoing life and not be unduly handicapped should they become separated from regular medical attention for extended periods of time, as is very likely to happen in every type of sea duty. Disabled individuals on fighting ships are far more detrimental to performance than they would be on shore because of the impossibility of securing a replacement at sea and because an additional burden is necessarily thrown upon the remaining members of the crew.

Moreover, crews of combat vessels must be versatile in their ability to perform combat duties under conditions requiring a high degree of coordination and teamwork as well as their ordinary and routine daily tasks. Regardless of a man's specialty rating in the Navy, all men on board ship are potential lookouts or potential members of gun crews under battle conditions. The storekeeper, who has an administrative job doing book-keeping work on board ship, may have a battle station requiring a high order of vision and hearing. A machinist's mate who stands a watch on the throttle, may at any time when off watch be required to man a gun or act as lookout. It may be that particular jobs at sea temporarily can be performed by men of lesser physical qualifications, but since the final and ultimate test must be made under battle conditions which will require the highest performance attainable by physically qualified men, the day-to-day needs will be fixed by the requirements of a few brief moments. Nothing short of perfect performance can be tolerated at such a time. We must be constantly mindful of this unless we are prepared to trust the crews of combat vessels to the uncertain performance of individuals who cannot do better in such a test because of the physical handicaps which they suffer.

2. Limited service: Much thought has been given to the increased use in the Navy of men of lowered physical standards, comparable to the former Army limited-service standards. It will be freely admitted that in the shore establishment of the Navy in the continental United States many of the billets are of such nature that no undue physical hardships are involved, routine is less severe than on board ship, and regular medical attention is always available. If no other considerations were involved, these billets could be filled by men of lowered physical standards. On the other hand, the Navy is limited in its authorized strength and all such limitations on total numbers presuppose a high degree of flexibility in assignment between shore and sea duty. Based on current estimates for June 30, 1945, a large number of billets for enlisted personnel in the Navy in continental United States will be filled by WAVES and men physically or otherwise disqualified for sea duty. The best estimate now available indicates that 23.2 percent of all shore billets (3 percent of the total Navy), will be available at that time to be filled by men who became physically disqualified for sea duty as a result of combat and by men who must be available to relieve those who have been in active combat areas for extensive periods of time.

The program which the Navy has planned for the rehabilitation of its battle casualties and for the rotation of its personnel between sea and shore imposes definite limitations upon the possibilities of inducting those who have only limited-service potentialities. All those who have received battle injuries must be utilized to the extent that such physical handicaps will permit, and in the great majority of these cases they can no longer be sent to sea. A rotation program which will permit the periodic transfer of men from sea to shore duty must be carried on for the prevention of physical and mental break-downs which often result from long periods of duty in active combat areas. Therefore, the

limited number of shore billets which must be available if these programs are to be carried on cannot be filled in advance by limited-service personnel because the men going out to take the places of those relieved must be physically qualified.

Individuals who have had extensive sea duty can be more profitably used in the shore establishment than newcomers to the service who are unfamiliar with the operating Navy and its needs. Aside from the obvious merits of the rehabilitation and rotation programs, a constant flow of personnel between fleet and shore activities permits a desirable exchange of ideas and a better coordination of shore and sea activities which both must be directed toward the same ultimate goal. It has been found most conducive to progress in naval warfare for those who have been involved in planning phases of naval activities to be able to observe actual performance, particularly during this period when so many new developments are being tested. At the same time those returning from sea duty are often able to make substantial contributions to naval planning. These desirable results would be largely vitiated if the shore activities were to be manned exclusively by individuals who could not be sent to sea.

CIVILIAN BLESSINGS IN WARTIME

Mr. TRUMAN. Mr. President, from the New York Times of February 26, I have secured a very wholesome, American editorial entitled "Count the Blessings."

Let me say that compared with the rest of the world we certainly have many blessings on the credit side of the ledger. Of course, all of us have felt the restraint of limited butter, sugar, gasoline, and a few other necessities. The editorial says that we must take these limitations in our stride. All good Americans will. The sacrifices of today should be accepted willingly, in the humble knowledge that they are small when set beside the sacrifices of our men who are on the fighting fronts.

Count our blessings, yes, and when we add them up we will find that they are so much in excess of our restrictions that we will have a great balance in our favor.

I ask that the editorial be printed in the RECORD as a part of my remarks.

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

COUNT THE BLESSINGS

Not all Americans are as yet resigned to the self-denial that the war requires of everyone. Butter still creeps into parlor conversation, that dearth of porterhouse steak is good for at least an hour of grouching, and when these subjects are worn thin there is always the gasoline shortage.

Yet consider three revelations of the wartime hardships of our British cousins found in the news of a single recent day. First, the British don't expect milk to be plentiful before 1948, eggs, tomatoes, and candy before 1949, and meat and butter before 1950. Moreover, British men, doctors, lawyers, merchants, all kinds of them—their womenfolk and their servants gone to the war factories—are learning to cook. Boards of education arrange instruction classes for them in the art of preparing such food as they have. Finally, little Princess Elizabeth, royal debutante though she is, has had only one new dress this winter. She has no coupons left for another.

If there is ever a time for us to count our blessings, this surely is it. To enumerate them will at least relieve the gloom of brooding over unobtainable pipe cleaners, pot

scratchers, dipped chocolates, and nylon stockings. Some of our blessings would indeed make fine subjects of discussion when neighbors meet. Coffee, for instance. True, there is little heavy cream to go with it. Still we have all the coffee we can drink, and a Brazil dispatch in the same paper that reports the privations of the British assures us of more coffee coming, shiploads of it.

For a change why not forget butter now and then and talk about coffee instead?

ADDRESS BY SENATOR CHANDLER AT MEETING OF WESTERN MINING WAR CONFERENCE

[Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by Senator CHANDLER before the Western Mining War Conference, at joint meeting of Colorado Mining Association and Western Division American Mining Congress, Denver, Colo., on January 29, 1944, which appears in the Appendix.]

JACKSON DAY ADDRESS BY PAUL V. McNUTT

[Mr. JACKSON asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD the address delivered by Hon. Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, at the Jackson Day Dinner, Des Moines, Iowa, February 26, 1944, which appears in the Appendix.]

USE OF CIVILIAN FLYING SCHOOLS—ADDRESS BY R. McLEAN STEWART

[Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address on the subject of use of civilian flying schools in aviation training for war and peace, delivered by R. McLean Stewart, executive director of training, C. A. A., at Oklahoma City, Okla., January 28, 1944, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS—STATEMENT BY MISS MABEL BOARDMAN

[Mr. CAPPER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a statement concerning the American Red Cross, made by Miss Mabel Boardman, and published in the Washington Post of March 1, 1944, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE NATION'S FISHERY RESOURCES—ADDRESS BY CHARLES E. JACKSON

[Mr. BAILEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address by Charles E. Jackson, Assistant Deputy Coordinator of Fisheries, delivered before the Consultants of the Office of the Coordinator of Fisheries on February 3, 1944, which appears in the Appendix.]

MICA WEALTH OF NEW ENGLAND—ARTICLE FROM THE BOSTON HERALD

[Mr. BRIDGES asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "Mica Wealth of New England Has Been Strangled," written by Bill Cunningham, and published in the Boston Herald of February 20, 1944, which appears in the Appendix.]

FREE ENTERPRISE—EDITORIAL FROM THE ST. PETERSBURG (FLA.) TIMES

[Mr. PEPPER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "What Is 'Free Enterprise'?—A Florida Senator's Answer," published in the St. Petersburg (Fla.) Times of February 27, 1944, which appears in the Appendix.]

AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR IN JAPAN

[Mr. O'DANIEL asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a letter addressed to him by Mrs. Merle Clark, president of the Lost Battalion Club, of Abilene, Tex., relative to American prisoners of war in Japanese camps, and his reply thereto, which appear in the Appendix.]

BRUMIDI IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ROOM—POEM BY H. C. CARLISLE

[Mr. BILBO asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a poem entitled "Brumidi in District of Columbia Room," written by Horace C. Carlisle, which appears in the Appendix.]

A PROGRAM FOR THE RURAL SOUTH AFTER THE WAR

[Mr. LANGER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a program for the rural South after the war, prepared by the general office of the Southern Tenant Farmers Union, Memphis, Tenn., which appears in the Appendix.]

FARM-MORTGAGE-MORATORIUM LAW

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, there has just been messaged over from the House H. R. 4166, a bill to extend the life of what is known as the Frazier-Lemke Act. The message and bill are now on the desk.

Senate bill 1722 was dealt with by the Committee on the Judiciary during the past week. It is also a bill to extend the life of the Frazier-Lemke Act, and is identical with the bill which passed the House and is now on the clerk's desk, except for one word, that is, in line 5, on page 2 of the House bill, the word "four" is changed to "two."

I now ask unanimous consent that the House bill be taken up and considered and passed. The reason for the request is that tomorrow, the 4th of March, I am advised, the Frazier-Lemke Act as it now exists will expire. It is the desire of both Houses of Congress that the principle and spirit of that act be extended for 2 additional years.

I therefore ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of House bill 4166, and that it be placed on its third reading and final passage, and that Senate bill 1722 be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I merely wish to say that the distinguished Senator has correctly stated the situation as I understand it to be. I further understand that there is no controversy whatsoever concerning the bill. It is really necessary that the Senate act today, and under the circumstances as stated I think the bill should now be passed.

Mr. DANAHY. Mr. President, as a member of the subcommittee which considered the proposed legislation during the past week, and as a member of the Committee on the Judiciary which has agreed to the action of the subcommittee unanimously, I concur with the Senator from Nevada in his request. I believe that the emergency justifies immediate action.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a bill coming over from the House of Representatives.

The bill (H. R. 4166) to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898, and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, was read twice by its title.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Nevada that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, Senate bill 1722 will be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. DANAHY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be printed in the RECORD the report of the House Committee on the Judiciary accompanying House bill 4166.

There being no objection, the report (No. 1127) was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 4166) to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898, and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

The principal purpose of the bill is to extend for an additional period of 4 years the time within which petitions may be filed under the farm-mortgage-moratorium law. An extension of the law was made in 1940 for a period of 4 years (Public Law, 423, 76th Cong., approved Mar. 4, 1940).

GENERAL STATEMENT

Section 75 of the National Bankruptcy Act was enacted into law in 1933. It was designed to relieve distressed farmers who were in default in their farm mortgages and to relieve agriculture from the effects of the deflation in land values resulting from the depression. Subsection (s) of the act was enacted in 1934. It permitted a scaling of secured debts and an extension of same by agreement. Failing agreement, it gave to the farmer an absolute stay, the right of retention of the mortgaged property during the stay period, and permission to repurchase the property at an appraised value. By its terms the act expired on March 3, 1938. Subsection (s) of the act was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court in 1935, and the law was amended to overcome the objections pointed out in the decision of the case of *Louisville Joint Stock Land Bank v. Radford* (295 U. S. 555). Subsection (s) was re-enacted in amended form in the Seventy-fourth Congress. The Supreme Court in the case of *Wright v. Vinton Branch Bank* (300 U. S. 440), decided March 29, 1937, declared the amended subsection (s) to be constitutional. In 1938 the Congress amended the act (1) by providing for the reinstatement of cases arising under the act which had been dismissed on the erroneous assumption or holding that subsection (s) was unconstitutional, and (2) by modifying the provisions of the act affecting the time and the amount of payment of compensation to conciliation commissioners. At the same time Congress extended the act until March 4, 1940.

CASES UNDER THE ACT

From statistics furnished the committee by the Administrative Office of the United States courts, in the fiscal year 1943, extending from July 1, 1942, to June 30, 1943, 892 cases were filed under section 75 of the Bankruptcy Act, and 1,451 were terminated, and the number of cases pending was reduced from 4,680 at the beginning of the year to 4,121 at the close. Of the 892 cases filed, 471 were filed in the district of North Dakota, and the only other districts in which 20 or more cases were filed were the western district of North Carolina with 20, the eastern district of Missouri with 36, the northern district of California with 21, and the southern district of California with 33.

The number of cases filed in the first half of the current fiscal year, extending from July 1 to December 31, 1943, was 172. If the

same rate is continued throughout the year, the number filed will be 344, as compared with 892 in the previous year, or less than half. The number of cases terminated in the first half of the present fiscal year was 547, as compared with 172 filed, so that the number of cases pending on July 1, 1943, of 4,121, was reduced to 3,746 on December 31, 1943.

In the first half of the current year the only districts in which 10 or more cases were filed were the district of North Dakota with 90, and the southern district of California with 12. In many districts no cases were filed. If the rate of filing in the district of North Dakota for the first half of the current fiscal year continues throughout the second half, the number of cases filed in that district in the year will be 180, as compared with 471 in the previous fiscal year, a decrease of more than half.

While the statistics set forth demonstrate a very sharp decline in the use of the statute, it is still substantial benefit in some localities and may be of greater benefit after the war. Proponents of the legislation have urged upon the committee the desirability of making the law a permanent one, but the committee maintains the position which it has heretofore taken that it should not recommend the act be made a permanent part of the bankruptcy statute. The committee gave consideration to the fact of our engagement in war and the thought that the existing law may be of further use and benefit, and therefore recommends an extension of the law for a 4-year period.

PROVISIONS OF THE BILL

Subsection (a) of section 75 has to do with conciliation commissioners, who administer the law. Present law requires the appointment of a conciliation commissioner for every county having 500 farmers, according to the latest census. It requires that an individual, in order to be eligible for appointment as a conciliation commissioner must be qualified to be a referee in bankruptcy. This means that he must, first, be a member in good standing of the bar of the district court of the United States in which he is appointed; second, that he shall not hold any office of profit or emolument under the laws of the United States or of any State, other than commissioner of deeds, justice of the peace, master in chancery, or notary public; and third, that he be not a relative of any of the judges of the courts of bankruptcy or of the justices or judges of the appellate courts of the district wherein he is appointed. It is required further that he be a resident of the county, familiar with agricultural conditions therein, and that he be not engaged in the farm-mortgage business, the business of financing farms, or transactions in agricultural commodities, or the business of marketing or dealing in agricultural commodities, or furnishing agricultural supplies.

It has been found impossible in many instances to execute this section of the present law because in some agricultural counties there can be found no person at all who meets all the qualifications of those specified, and in many others there can be found no qualified person who is willing to undertake the arduous and lengthy labor required of a conciliation commissioner for the small compensation allowed by the law of \$25 per case.

In the Seventy-seventh Congress the House passed a bill with respect to appointment of conciliation commissioners (H. R. 7356) in an effort to improve the conditions, however, no action was taken on the measure in the Senate.

Under the provisions of the present bill the district courts may appoint not more than 20 persons in any 1 State to be known as conciliation commissioners. Obviously in many districts where there are no cases under this section of the law there will be no persons appointed. Present law, as stated above, provides for the appointment of 1 or more

conciliation commissioners for every county having 500 or more farmers. The term of the commissioner is increased from 1 year to 4 years. He may, however, as under present law, be removed by the court if his services are no longer needed, or for other cause. The requirement that a conciliation commissioner have the qualifications of a referee in bankruptcy has been eliminated in order that the court will not be too strictly limited in its selection of the best immediately available person to serve.

Subsection (b) changes the law to require the farmer upon filing a petition to pay a fee of \$25 in lieu of \$10 as at present. The entire \$25 fee to the conciliation commissioner will thereby be paid by the farmer filing a petition.

The per diem allowance to supervising conciliation commissioners is increased from a present maximum of \$5 per day to \$10. Following are figures submitted by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts relative to amounts paid to conciliation commissioners:

<i>Fiscal year 1942</i>	
Fees paid to conciliation commissioners.....	\$40,990.00
Compensation paid to supervising conciliation commissioners.....	30,654.75
Expenses of supervising conciliation commissioners.....	4,721.28
Total.....	76,366.03
<i>Fiscal year 1943</i>	
Fees paid to conciliation commissioners.....	\$28,996.00
Compensation paid to supervising conciliation commissioners.....	31,049.60
Expenses of supervising conciliation commissioners.....	3,493.08
Total.....	63,538.68
Less amount received by Government from \$10 fee paid by persons filing petitions.....	14,510.00
Net cost to Government of section 75 cases terminated in fiscal year 1943.....	49,028.68
Number of cases terminated in fiscal year 1943.....	1,451
Cost per case.....	\$33.78

Subsection (c) is the present law except that the date has been extended from March 4, 1944, to March 4, 1948.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with clause 2a of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italics, and existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

"Sec. 75. (a) [Within 30 days after June 7, 1934, every court of bankruptcy of which the jurisdiction or territory includes a county or counties having an agricultural population (according to the last available United States census) of 500 or more farmers] *Every United States district court of bankruptcy shall appoint not more than 20 persons in any 1 State [one or more referees] to be known as 'conciliation commissioners.'* [One such conciliation commissioner to be appointed for each county having an agricultural population of 500 or more farmers according to said census: *Provided further, That where any county in any such district contains a smaller number of farmers according to said census, for the purposes of this paragraph such county shall be included with one or more adjacent counties where the population of the counties so combined includes 500 or more farmers, according to said census. In case more than 1 conciliation commis-*

sioner is appointed for a county, each commissioner shall act separately and shall have such territorial jurisdiction within the county as the court shall specify.] *One such commissioner shall be appointed from each division or for the territory served by the city where terms of court are held. The court shall designate the territorial district of each such commissioner. A conciliation commissioner's term of office shall be 4 years, but he may be removed by the court if his services are no longer needed or for other cause.* [A conciliation commissioner shall have a term of office of 1 year and may be removed by the court if his services are no longer needed or for other cause.] No individual shall be eligible to appointment as a conciliation commissioner unless he [is eligible for appointment as a referee and in addition] is a resident of the [county] district, familiar with agricultural conditions therein and not engaged in the farm-mortgage business, the business of financing farmers or transactions in agricultural commodities or the business of marketing or dealing in agricultural commodities or of furnishing agricultural supplies. In each judicial district the court may, if it finds it necessary or desirable, appoint a suitable person as a supervising conciliation commissioner. The supervising conciliation commissioner shall have such supervisory functions under this section as the court may by order specify.

"(b) Upon filing of any petition by a farmer under this section there shall be paid a fee of [§10.] \$25 to be transmitted to the clerk of the court and covered into the Treasury. The conciliation commissioner shall receive as compensation for his services, a fee of \$25 for each case submitted to him [when a composition or extension proposal has been effected and confirmed, or \$10 in each case submitted to him in which there is no confirmation.] to be paid out of the Treasury [upon final disposition of each case] *when the conciliation commissioner completes the duties assigned to him by the court.* A supervising conciliation commissioner shall receive, as compensation for his services, a per diem allowance to be fixed by the court, in an amount not in excess of [§5] \$10 per day, together with subsistence and travel expenses in accordance with the law applicable to officers of the Department of Justice. Such compensation and expenses shall be paid out of the Treasury. If the creditors at any time desire supervision over the farming operations of a farmer, the cost of such supervision shall be borne by such creditors or by the farmer, as may be agreed upon by them, but in no instance shall the farmer be required to pay more than one-half of the cost of such supervision. Nothing contained in this section shall prevent a conciliation commissioner who supervises such farming operations from receiving such compensation therefor as may be so agreed upon. No fees, costs, or other charges shall be charged or taxed to any farmer or his creditors by any conciliation commissioner or with respect to any proceeding under this section, except as hereinbefore in this section provided. The conciliation commissioner may accept and avail himself of office space, equipment, and assistance furnished him by other Federal officials, or by any State, county, or other public officials. The Supreme Court is authorized to make such general orders as it may find necessary properly to govern the administration of the office of conciliation commissioner and proceedings under this section; but any district court of the United States may, for good cause shown and in the interests of justice, permit any such general order to be waived.

"(c) At any time prior to March 4, [1944] 1948, a petition may be filed by any farmer, stating that the farmer is insolvent or unable to meet his debts as they mature, and that it is desirable to effect a composition or an ex-

tension of time to pay his debts. The petition or answer of the farmer shall be accompanied by his schedules. The petition and answer shall be filed with the court, but shall, on request of the farmer or creditor, be received by the conciliation commissioner for the county in which the farmer resides and promptly transmitted by him to the clerk of the court for filing. If any such petition is filed, an order of adjudication shall not be entered except as provided hereinafter in this section."

ANNUAL SALARY BASIS FOR FOURTH-CLASS POSTMASTERS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 324) to place postmasters at fourth-class post offices on an annual-salary basis, and fix their rate of pay; and provide allowances for rent, fuel, light, and equipment, and fix the rates thereof, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. MCKELLAR. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, agree to the request of the House for a conference, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Vice President appointed Mr. MCKELLAR, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. LANGER, and Mr. BUCK conferees on the part of the Senate.

INCREASED COMPENSATION TO SUBSTITUTE EMPLOYEES IN THE POSTAL SERVICE

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2836) to grant increases in compensation to substitute employees in the Postal Service, and for other purposes, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. MCKELLAR. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, agree to the request of the House for a conference, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Vice President appointed Mr. MCKELLAR, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. LANGER, and Mr. BUCK conferees on the part of the Senate.

THE POSTAL WORKERS

Mrs. CARAWAY. Mr. President, I wish to speak briefly about a great group of Government employees who deserve the attention of the Congress. I refer to the postal workers of the Nation. They have made a fine record, not only in peacetime but in war as well. They have done their part and more by every standard that can be applied to them.

There are pending in the Congress for their benefit a number of bills which I think should be given prompt and sympathetic attention. The Senate recently passed a bill to aid the 25,000 postmasters in fourth-class offices. Their compensation ranges from a few dollars annually to a maximum of \$1,100, depending upon the business of their respective offices. I really preferred the House bill over the one the Senate amended and passed.

All postmasters, not only in the fourth-class but other grades, have had additional work placed upon them.

Overburdened by the growing demands of wartime, they have absorbed the added tasks without complaint and without asking additional help during the period of manpower shortage. The volume of mail transported and delivered has risen by about 4,000,000,000 pieces, or nearly 15 percent, in the last 2 years. Yet there has been practically no change in the number of employees in the Postal Service. The extra tasks have been performed by this faithful group, working longer and harder hours, without diverting manpower from our war industries.

They have done more than merely absorb extra work; they have actually sent 32,000 postal employees into the Army and Navy, replacing them with less skilled new employees, with women, with elderly persons, with young boys and girls. Many of the 32,000 are now employing their skill to insure good mail service at Army and Navy post offices all around the world.

While contributing all these able workers to the armed forces, the Postal Service asked practically no deferments. Until the law providing preference for pre-Pearl Harbor fathers was enacted, the Post Office Department asked no draft deferments whatever except for a handful of highly skilled post office inspectors.

Efficiency has been promoted by every possible means, and untold hours of overtime worked to make the present good mail service possible.

Postal employees have sold to the public millions of dollars' worth of War bonds and stamps for the Treasury; and they have subscribed liberally themselves in the War Loan campaigns. They registered, photographed, and fingerprinted enemy aliens for the Department of Justice; they handled, as just one passing task, the huge job of delivering 120,000,000 copies of ration book No. 3, one for every civilian man, woman, and child in the United States; they distributed millions of circulars for the Office of Price Administration; they hauled scrap rubber and scrap metal in the salvage campaigns, and performed many other tasks outside regular postal work.

They transported and delivered the record-breaking volume of 1943 Christmas mail in a manner so expeditious and orderly, in the face of such extraordinary handicaps, that the Postmaster General said:

It is difficult for me to find words to express my appreciation and my pride in your accomplishment.

The Postal Service has had to meet the problems of depleted forces, inexperienced personnel, gasoline and rubber restrictions, restricted air and railroad services, economy measures and other difficulties; but still it has performed its job without placing any embargoes or priorities on letter writing, advertising, or parcel post. It delivers the mail and carries on the special services—money orders, special delivery, postal savings, and so forth, all of which have been

greatly increased since the war, in the same manner as in times of peace.

And in the face of all these difficulties, the Post Office Department in the fiscal year 1943, under the able direction of Postmaster General Frank C. Walker, showed a surplus of revenues over expenditures for the first time in 24 years.

The men and women of the Postal Service are doing their work well. Under the most extraordinary handicaps, they are maintaining the efficiency of the communications system, which is a vital factor in assuring the success of our arms production at home and in sustaining the spirit of our fighting men at the battle fronts. They are maintaining the reputation of their service as the "messenger of sympathy and love," the "bond of the scattered family" in days when that bond is more important than ever before—days when American families are scattered by war to the far corners of the earth.

Mr. President, in closing, I wish to quote the following inscription which appears on the facade of the Washington, D. C., Post Office, which I think is a great tribute to a great organization—the United States Postal Service:

Messenger of sympathy and love,
Servant of parted friends,
Consoler of the lonely,
Bond of the scattered family,
Enlarger of the common life.

Carrier of news and knowledge,
Instrument of trade and industry,
Promoter of mutual acquaintance,
Of peace, and of good will
Among men and nations.

DECLINE IN THE CONSUMPTION OF COTTON AND PRODUCTION OF COTTON GOODS

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, on Monday of last week I submitted a resolution requesting an investigation by a committee of the Senate of the use of cotton and the production of cotton goods throughout the United States. The subject is of vital importance to the cotton farmer, the textile worker, the textile producer and all those connected directly or indirectly with the cotton industry and the textile industry. Since that time I have received many letters and telegrams and many personal calls dealing with the subject matter. I desire at this time to read an article under the date line of Charlotte, N. C., February 25, dealing with a meeting held in Charlotte on that day in connection with the War Production Board's statement that a shortage of textile goods is inevitable. The article is as follows:

TEXTILE GOODS TO BE SCARCE

CHARLOTTE, N. C., February 25.—Cotton textile manufacturers were told today by the chief of War Production Board's cotton fabrics branch that a shortage of textiles is inevitable.

The continuing increase in essential war demand for fabrics, J. M. Withrow said, assured a shortage for civilian Americans.

He warned, too, that a "business as usual" policy at the expense of the other fellow would bring far more stringent regulations to the industry.

EIGHT HUNDRED EXECUTIVES MEET

Withrow spoke at a meeting here of 800 cotton-mill executives from 11 States, called

by the W. P. B. to assist the industry solve its difficulties with existing regulations.

Regulation of the industry by the W. P. B. so far, he said, has been held to a minimum since "we believe the more goods we leave free the less difficulties will be experienced by all."

"We have come to the time when military demands are on the increase," he said. "The offensive war in the Pacific is requiring much more cotton textiles.

"The offensives to come in Europe will further greatly increase the demand."

LONGER-HOUR DRIVE

He said the mills put on a drive for increased production in 1942 through longer hours, but could not keep it up. He pointed out there was a further drain on supplies by lend-lease, economic warfare, and other export needs.

Mr. President, of course we all feel that the Army and the Navy should have, first, last, and always, whatever textiles they may need; but one of the things that is concerning me about the situation is that I am told that even the Army and Navy themselves cannot at this time obtain sufficient textiles of certain types. I am also advised on reliable authority that Lend-Lease is having greater difficulties; and all of us know from our own experience the difficulties the civilians are having.

I bring this matter again before the Senate because only yesterday I noticed that the price of cotton itself again made quite a severe decline. Last week I talked with the head of the Commodity Credit Corporation, Mr. Hutson; and again he reminded me that much of the cotton was going under loan. Again I remind the Senate that the loan on cotton is based upon 90 percent of parity and, therefore, the farmers' cotton is piling up on loan at prices which could not, I may say, be satisfactory to them for the production of another large crop.

Mr. President, it seems to me that, with the O. P. A. regulations, the War Production Board regulations, the Manpower Commission regulations, and many other regulations through other agencies, something will have to be done in the interest of the war effort, insofar as textiles are concerned, if we are to produce more goods for the war effort, produce more goods for the civilian front, and insure the cotton farmer a reasonable return on his cotton production.

I wish to make these few remarks today, Mr. President, because day by day, in my judgment, the situation grows worse in the largest industry we have in the Southeast, and in connection with the largest production of an agricultural commodity which the South itself has.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, will my colleague yield for a question?

Mr. MAYBANK. I yield.

Mr. SMITH. Does not my colleague believe that the production of cotton calls for more manpower than does any other crop which is grown?

Mr. MAYBANK. I thoroughly agree with my colleague. I may say, in connection with the question of production, and I feel certain my colleague agrees with me, that, at present, prices are so low, for December cotton the price being 19 cents, cotton is not as attractive to plant now as some other commodities

may be, particularly considering the increased prices the farmer has to pay for everything he buys.

Mr. SMITH. It is the only crop, despite all the ingenuity of inventors which does not permit of the use of any kind of machinery in its gathering.

Mr. MAYBANK. That is correct. And it is the only major crop, I believe—and I should like to ask my distinguished colleague to verify the statement—for which for next fall prices are away below parity.

Mr. SMITH. Yes, indeed.

Mr. MAYBANK. In fact, the prices for next fall are almost 20 percent below parity, if we consider the carrying charges.

Mr. SMITH. Yes; and the increased costs decrease the production. In fact, when the increased cost of labor is included it becomes almost impossible to produce the necessary fiber for the use of civilians and the armed forces.

Mr. MAYBANK. Furthermore, Mr. President, I know my distinguished colleague will agree with me in the statement that when the fiber is not produced there is a consequent failure of production of the byproducts of cotton, such as cottonseed, and so forth, which in themselves in the war effort are even more essential than is the main product.

Mr. SMITH. Yes.

Mr. President, I wish to refer to the efforts of my colleague to remove the tax imposed on oleomargarine. In 1911 the elder Senator Lodge and I were on a committee to investigate the cost of living. The question of oleomargarine arose. I asked Dr. Wiley—and my questions are in the record—about the palatableness, the wholesomeness, and the use of oleomargarine as an edible fat. I asked him if it was not as good as butter. I asked him other questions, which are also in the record. Dr. Wiley replied that it was equal to butter. He made that reply in response to every question I asked. He answered my questions categorically. Whereupon Senator Lodge turned to me and said, "The Senator from South Carolina does not pretend that this miserable vegetable product is equal to good Elgin butter, does he?"

I said, "Well, I feed my cow on cottonseed meal and cottonseed hulls; and, through the chemistry of the animal, the milk from her udder is the product of the cottonseed. Now science has discovered a plan by which it can be run through a machine, and thus get the butter. I am voting for the machine; because the cow may have some disease, but the machine does not. It is exactly the same thing."

If my colleague will excuse me for taking so much of his time, I should like to say that I think it is one of the greatest crimes against the American consuming public to put a tax on oleomargarine, until it is proven deleterious.

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

Mr. MAYBANK. I yield to the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. STEWART. I wish to address my question particularly to the senior Senator from South Carolina, although I hesi-

tate to interrogate him in the time of the junior Senator.

Mr. MAYBANK. That is quite all right.

Mr. STEWART. Is it correct to say that the surplus supply of cotton we have had in this country is at this time diminishing?

Mr. SMITH. Yes; the surplus supply of the real, available grades of cotton is diminishing.

Mr. STEWART. I refer to the cotton which has been under Commodity Credit Corporation loans, and so forth.

Mr. SMITH. I am informed that all the real cotton, from the Low Middling grade up, has been used. The cotton which is held now a decent rat would not build a nest in. I have not investigated it.

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

Mr. MAYBANK. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. I assure both the Senators from South Carolina that I am very sympathetic to what they have to say about cotton, and I am sympathetic with them because the price of cotton is below the parity price. However, let me say that I believe they are approaching this matter from the wrong angle. I know the Senators from South Carolina are very sympathetic to all forms of agriculture. The senior Senator from South Carolina has said so upon this floor many times. In the Northwest wheat is selling at a price far below parity, and the price of beef is below parity. I, for one, desire to serve notice that I believe a great many Senators from the Northwest will object to passing legislation relating to cotton alone in an endeavor to increase its price toward parity unless beef, wheat, and possibly some other farm products are also considered.

Mr. MAYBANK. I may say for the benefit of the distinguished Senator from North Dakota that my remarks were not directed toward any particular resolution. The resolution which I submitted related not only to agriculture, but also to production, particularly with respect to textiles. One of the great troubles with the textile industry is the constant drain on its manpower. Manpower is continually leaving the textile industry to go to Government factories where it is paid much higher wages. Wages in the textile industry are low. I believe they should be adjusted in some way in keeping with the ceilings on textiles, so that the whole program of the manufacture of textiles may be smoothed out, and better use may be made of available manpower, not only for 40 hours a week, but for 48 hours a week.

My reference to cotton was in connection with this program. Last month the consumption of cotton declined 100,000 bales. The production of yard goods declined in January by 800,000,000 yards. In my judgment, from what I understand from men engaged in the textile industry, this reduction will continue unless we can iron out the whole program in relation to price ceilings, War Production Board orders, and cooperation between the Manpower Commission and other Government agencies, which are

not, in my opinion, working together as well as they should be.

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

Mr. MAYBANK. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. The manpower problem in the South is no different from that confronting the farmers of the Northwest, is it?

Mr. MAYBANK. I did not say it was, but ours is bad.

Mr. LANGER. Many of our young people have gone west to work in aircraft factories.

Mr. MAYBANK. I have no intention of making any statement about the Northwest. I frankly admit to the Senator from North Dakota that I do not know as much about the Northwest as he does; but I believe I know something about the textile industry. I believe that the problem can be handled a little better than it is now being handled. If the Senator from North Dakota has any plan which he believes could be satisfactorily put into operation in the West, naturally I will do the best I can to assist.

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

Mr. MAYBANK. Certainly.

Mr. LANGER. How much cotton is being imported at the present time?

Mr. MAYBANK. I do not believe that any appreciable amount of cotton is being imported at this time. There may be some Egyptian and Indian cotton being imported. That is used for a specific type of tire manufacture.

Mr. LANGER. I may state for the benefit of the junior Senator from South Carolina that wheat is being imported into the United States from Canada, in competition with wheat produced by farmers in the Northwest; so our problem is even more serious than his.

Mr. MAYBANK. The farmers of the Northwest may have a more serious problem than we have. I am not suggesting that our problem is impossible. My thought is that the situation is bad, and that if we can do something to improve it and make a greater contribution to the war effort, it should be done.

POST-WAR INTERNATIONAL RELATIONSHIPS

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I desire the attention of the Senate in relation to a phase of our foreign policy which I think it is important for us to consider.

Mr. President, we are informed by the press that Britain is no longer shipping supplies to Turkey. We also read in the press that Russia has suggested terms for Finland which are far less harsh than those which were first given out to the public. That augurs well for the future. I trust that before long Finland will be out of this war.

The other day I heard something to the effect that, while Russia insisted that the German army corps which are in Finland should be interned, there was not one chance in a thousand that that could be accomplished, because already Germany had looked ahead and had created military roads running into the section of Norway which she now occupies. It is undoubtedly the hope and

prayer of all America, which loves the Finnish people for their integrity, their bravery, and their ability, that Finland will come through this war and remain a nation.

In recent radio talks I have stressed the hopeful pattern of post-war international relationships which has emerged as a result of the Moscow, Cairo, and Teheran Conferences.

The pattern was first laid down by the Moscow Conference, which was held October 19 to October 30 last fall. It was laid down by the American Secretary of State, the British Foreign Minister, the Soviet Commissar of Foreign Affairs, and the Chinese Ambassador to the Soviet Union.

It formally recognized the necessity of establishing at the earliest possible date "a general international organization based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all peace-loving states and open to the membership of all such states, large and small, for the maintenance of international peace and security."

This broad pattern was later confirmed at the Cairo Conference by the President of the United States, the Prime Minister of Great Britain, and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek of China. It was also confirmed at the Teheran Conference by the President of the United States, the Prime Minister of Great Britain, and Marshal Stalin, Premier of the Soviet Union.

I have pointed out that the pattern is a hopeful one because it proposes to build a system of post-war security around the principle of the equal sovereignty of all participating states. It is hopeful because such definite statement of post-war purpose should close the door against all utopian nonsense about a world superstate and a world superpolice force. It is hopeful because it does not dedicate this great country and its major allies to some impossible grandiose world-wide system of superplanning in which we as Americans would lose all our dear-bought freedoms and most of our hard-earned cash. It is hopeful because it proposes to build definitely and realistically on the solid foundation of equal sovereignty.

When we think of bleeding Poland, which was attacked on both sides and went down, and the contribution which Poland is making to this war, we must realize what the terms of that understanding mean to the nations which have gone down under the heel of Hitler. It is for us to see that the expression "sovereign equality" is made vital.

But I should like to point out again that however hopeful this pattern may be, it is still only a pattern. It is still only a broad declaration of purpose. After we have decisively defeated Hitler and his Nazis and Tojo and his war lords, we must then work out the many definite and difficult problems which will demand solution before any system of post-war security is possible. We must work out these problems not en masse, but one by one. We must see to it that they are worked out within the broad framework of equal sovereignty. We must see to it that our broad but very definite

statement of purpose and principle is not twisted, either by men or by events, into some contrary purpose, sanctioned by some conflicting principle.

I should like to stress this point with utmost urgency. We can be sure we will build on the broad but definite principle of equal sovereignty only if we entrust our post-war efforts to men who sincerely believe in the principle of sovereignty, who have an unreserved dedication to American sovereignty, and an equally unreserved faith in our American social, economic, and political system.

Too often in the past, here in America, we have seen broad statements of worthwhile purpose twisted into some other purpose. Too often we have seen definite declarations of dedication to our traditional American principles perverted into sly attempts to impose utterly un-American principles.

We can be certain of a realistic and constructive post-war organization only if we can be sure that our American plenipotentiaries are sincerely dedicated to the task of building the sort of post-war world security system that the overwhelming majority of Americans want to help build.

But, as I pointed out in several radio talks on this subject, Americans will join unreservedly in helping to build a post-war world security system only if they are first reasonably assured of their own security.

As I have pointed out previously, in demanding such reasonable security, Americans are demanding no more than they are willing to concede to others. They are demanding no more than others of our own allies, and particularly our major allies, are demanding for themselves.

In previous remarks, I pointed out that Great Britain, the Soviet Union, and China took steps at the Cairo and Teheran Conferences to assure each its own reasonable security in the far Pacific. I insisted that the United States, as a measure of reasonable security, should demand and receive special recognition in that region. I stressed particularly a major American interest, namely, the fate of the Marshall, the Caroline, and Marianna Island groups, which the Cairo Conference proposed to take from Japan.

It has since been suggested that there was a tacit agreement at Cairo that these three island groups should definitely be given to the United States. I sincerely trust that that is so. Our men are fighting and dying there today.

I trust that our foreign policy implies that those outer ramparts shall be ours forever. I shall continue to urge at every opportunity our special and vital interest in these strategic stepping stones across the wide Pacific.

In previous talks, I also urged paramount American interest in the island stepping stones of the Atlantic. I remember back in the days before the war when on the floor of the Senate I said that I thought it was the function of those who were in command to make sure that the Azores and the Cape Verde Islands, which form our outer chain of ramparts, did not fall into the hands of the enemy, and that we should obtain possession of them.

I repeat that in previous talks I urged paramount interest in the island stepping stones of the Atlantic. I also repeat that from the standpoint of ordinary prudence, our interests in those Atlantic outposts must be recognized and established.

It is in no spirit of criticism that I point out that in demanding that our reasonable security be recognized and established in the Pacific and Atlantic, we are demanding no more than our allies demand on their part under the sanction of their own reasonable security. Nor are we demanding more than we should be willing to concede to our major allies.

It is most hopeful for the continued close collaboration of the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, and the Chinese Republic that each can achieve a reasonable security without jeopardy to the reasonable security of any other.

Moreover, it is entirely reasonable that since the four major states in question must carry the major burden of post-war world security, each should be given every reasonable assurance of its own security. It is mere common sense to insist that only when a great state is reasonably assured of its own security can it join with proper loyalty and earnestness in supporting a world-wide system of security.

This is particularly true when a great state can achieve reasonable security without expense to any of its major allies. It is still true even when a great state finds its security needs in conflict with the reasonable and proper security, or perhaps the existence, of smaller states.

The United States can achieve reasonable security in the Pacific without expense to any nation, large or small. In the Atlantic, the United States can achieve reasonable security only through frank and forthright negotiation with Denmark, Portugal, and Great Britain concerning Iceland, Greenland, the Azores, and Bermuda. That subject, Mr. President, should have the prompt and earnest consideration of our State Department. Several years ago we lost an opportunity. We accepted 99-year leases. We were not playing fairly with those who are to come after us. We want no more economic, political, or international Pearl Harbors on this continent. It is our function to see to it that the servants of the people make sure that in the future those ramparts shall be American, and ready to guard America against any onslaught which may come.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma in the chair). Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield to the Senator from Minnesota?

Mr. WILEY. I shall be through shortly and shall be very happy to yield at that time.

Mr. BALL. I wish to ask a question on the point which the Senator was making.

Mr. WILEY. I am very happy to yield.

Mr. BALL. I am very much interested in the Senator's proposal that the United States should acquire island ramparts which are located several thousand miles

out in the Pacific and from 1,000 to 2,000 miles out in the Atlantic. What puzzles me a little is this question: If those islands, several thousand miles away from the continental United States, are necessary for our security, how will the peoples of Asia feel about the United States having islands and fortified bases only 1,000 or 2,000 miles from the mainlands of their countries, and how will the peoples of the countries of Europe feel about the United States having fortified bases in the Azores and in Iceland? Iceland is much closer to England than it is to the United States.

Mr. WILEY. I think the Senator has asked a very fair question. It might take an hour to clarify the situation, but I shall try to do so in a very few moments.

The islands which we are occupying in the Pacific, for the fortification of which we are spending many hundreds of millions of dollars, are stepping stones in the trade channels of the world. Some of those islands—I cannot go into detail about them—are outer ramparts against future attacks on South America and North America. Those islands are nothing but stepping stones. They would provide outer ramparts. A number of the islands in the Marianas and in the other group were mandated to Japan. She agreed not to fortify them. We found out, at the cost of hundreds of lives, the value of possessing those islands. There should be no trouble with respect to them. Our allies should agree that the title thereto shall be in us when the war is over, because we have taken them. The islands in the other group which we have captured were mandated to Australia after the last war. The Japs took them. We have taken them back. I am sure that we shall not have any trouble with Australia. What we need is assurance that at the pivotal bases of the earth our flying ships will have rights equal to those of our allies. I do not claim that we should reach out into someone else's backyard. Reference to the map will show that many of those islands are midway between Asia and America. Many of them are closer to South America than they are to Asia. But this war is demonstrating that they are most important for America to hold and control.

In relation to Bermuda and to our bases in Newfoundland and in Iceland, we have taken no precaution, except as to certain of them we have 99-year leases. We will have no trouble with the British Empire. The very life of Britain in the centuries to come will depend upon America. Most Britishers are realists in that respect. But we should not again fall asleep and refuse to recognize what might happen.

Speaking in New York a few months ago to a gathering of men of consequence, I heard a great engineer, one of the ablest men in America, say that every airplane which is now built, every fighter we have, is out of date compared with the blueprint of the coming airplane. What does that mean? It means that our airplanes in the future will be traveling 500, 600, 700 miles an hour. What does that portend? It portends that America will not be as it was in the years past, even in the First World War, days

and weeks away, but that America will be only a few hours away from potential enemies of the future. Recognizing that fact, we do not want any brass hats in our Army and Navy and our Air Force to fall asleep to the challenge we may face, as they did when Billy Mitchell, of Wisconsin, after the last World War called the attention of the American people and the world to what the bomber and the airplane could do, and was crucified for his pains.

Now, I say, is the time for us to reach out and get possession of those things we need, not to deprive others, not to become a threat to them, but in order that we may secure our beloved country against any more mistakes. That is the idea I am expressing at this time.

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

Mr. WILEY. I yield.

Mr. BALL. Is not that the same basis on which Hitler has grabbed Austria and Czechoslovakia, that such action was necessary for Germany's security? It merely occurs to me that if the United States and Russia and Britain start playing the game of grabbing everything they may consider necessary to their security, the other nations and peoples of the world will find it a little difficult to distinguish between what we propose to do and what the Axis was trying to do.

Mr. WILEY. I cannot permit the distinguished junior Senator from Minnesota to put words in my mouth. I never used the word "grab," nor did I suggest such an idea. The suggestion I made was that when we are spending billions to keep the lifeblood of other nations flowing and to preserve them alive and free, it should be a two-way street, and we should ask our allies, "Will you not kindly, in consideration of so much, sell to us that which we need and which you need not?" We do not want Bermuda, but we want the air base there in perpetuity. We want the air bases in the Caribbean. We have dealt with Denmark before and, when Denmark gets on her feet, we can deal with her again. When we know that after the last World War France owed, and still owes, America billions of dollars and that we are going to save France once more so that through the streets of Paris there will be heard again La Marseillaise, the national anthem of France, sung by American doughboys, and when we know that American sons will be rotting in the sod of France, am I to be told, sir, that I am advocating anything in the nature of grabbing? When it comes to dealing with those people to whom we have given so much in blood and treasure and from whom we have received so little, should we hesitate to ask from them the necessary outposts which are our defense at present against any enemy attacks on the Panama Canal? They should be glad to give those islands to us, or a part of them, in order that adequate defense may be provided against any future contingency. I do not want America again to fall asleep.

Mr. President, in a few moments I shall finish. When I speak of reasonable security in the Atlantic, I am not speaking of security against attack by any of

our present allies, either directly or in combination with other European states. We have nothing to fear, I am convinced, from Great Britain so long as Great Britain continues to be the homeland of a great empire and commonwealth. But I should like to point out that the events of 1930 and 1940 are much too recent for us to take any European situation for granted. As a matter of brutal truth, not one of us knows what the Europe of 1950, 1960, or 1970 will be like; none of us knows what the Asia of 10 or 15 years from now will be like; but I do know that when we go into Europe we will probably go in on many fronts. We will have to take over the feeding of people who by the thousands are dying of starvation every day, who are filled with the poison of hate which in many instances has unbalanced them—and I blame them not—because of the atrocities that have been committed upon them. There is the problem. I do not know what Europe will be 10 years from now; I want to know what the United States of America will be 10 years from now, and I want to get these outer ramparts in our hands in perpetuity.

That Great Britain is deeply concerned about her own security in relation to post-war Europe is readily understandable. Until the advent of the bombing plane, the narrow English Channel enabled the British Fleet to guarantee the actual physical security of the British Isles under almost any possible circumstances. That is not so today. With all due credit to the gallant Royal Air Force, it was the existence of a great British Fleet, more than any other factor, which prevented Hitler from attempting a really formidable invasion of the British Isles in the bleak months immediately after the fall of France.

But the British—and I have talked to them and have done so recently—are not so sure that the fleet will be sufficient next time, if there should be a next time. The extraordinary development of the bombing plane has changed the traditional British situation entirely. That British leaders are acutely conscious of the problem posed by air power is eloquently attested by a recent, though little publicized, speech of Prime Minister Jan Smuts, of the Union of South Africa, to the United Kingdom branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association in London. What he said stirred men's minds into action. After Jan Smuts finished speaking they began to think above the din of the present; they looked ahead and saw what might happen.

Mr. Smuts is not only Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, he is a member of the British War Cabinet. He spoke on November 25, and so important was his address that it was not made public until a week later. It has not been made public in full to this day.

Mr. Smuts frankly faced the European situation as it will exist at the end of the war, when hostilities cease. He pointed out that three of the five great powers of Europe will have disappeared. Of course he meant Germany, Italy, and France.

Let us stop for a moment to consider that situation. Here is a man who is

recognized not only as a great statesman, a great general, a great philosopher, but as one of the leaders in the British Empire, one of its colossal thinkers. He says Germany, Italy, and France are out of the picture.

He further said, "Russia will be mistress of the continent." Not only that, but the Japanese Empire will also have ceased to exist; so Russia will be freed of any check in the far Pacific. That will put Russia in a position unique in European history, he declared.

Mr. Smuts admitted that some of his ideas might be regarded as explosive. I have waited 4 months before bringing his thought to a sober America. I believe he is thinking straight.

Mr. Smuts admitted that some of his ideas might be regarded as explosive, but these are explosive times, he insisted, and need forthright treatment. This British War Cabinet member said that after the war America, Russia, and Britain would hold world power and must retain leadership in peace, a peace which he predicted would come very slowly.

In this new trinity of power, Mr. Smuts said, Great Britain, with "a glory and an honor and a prestige such as no nation ever enjoyed before" would be very poor indeed in this world's goods, would rank as a poor third in the trinity. We are living in a changing world, when one of the leading statesmen of the British Nation puts Britain third in the post-war period.

Here is the important point of Premier Smuts' great address. Listen to this. To compensate for her economic weakness, Mr. Smuts suggested that Great Britain should seek more intimate association with those small democracies of western Europe "which by themselves may be lost as they are lost today and may be lost again." Those are his words.

"Surely," he said, "they must feel that their place is with the British member of the trinity. Their way of life is with Great Britain, their outlook and their future is with Great Britain and the next world-wide British system."

Mr. Smuts was pointing his remarks, of course, at Denmark, Norway, Belgium, and Holland. These small states have a total population of more than 23,000,000 people. Norway has, or had, a substantial merchant marine which England was glad to take over. Belgium, and particularly Holland, have important overseas possessions. Together they would not only fit nicely into a world-wide British system, but would completely dominate Africa and the East Indies. Should a reborn France, of some 40,000,000 people, join this group it would not only constitute a powerful western European block of more than a hundred million people, it would combine the vast British, French, and Dutch Empires into one gigantic world system.

I am not citing this possibility, which is still only a possibility, as something to cause us alarm here in the United States. On the contrary, Mr. President, I believe the United States should welcome and encourage such a development.

Let me divert from my prepared remarks to say that in 1939, sitting with the King of Norway in his own chamber in his

own palace in Oslo, I made the same suggestion to him. I recall him as he sat there tired, worn, worried. I was there as a representative of this Government, one of four Senators representing the Government of the United States at the meeting of the Interparliamentary Union in Oslo. That was just a week before Hitler went into Poland, and as I sat in the Storting, Norway's parliament, where the conference was held, telegrams would come to the representatives of the nations telling of the approaching storm. Germany was not represented there, and Italy was not, nor was Japan, but all the other nations were represented. Those were really hectic days. I had an audience with the King, and I asked him then why these small nations should not get under the wing of the British Empire. "Oh, no," he said. War was only a week ahead. "No," he said. "The Kaiser respected our neutrality. We are sure Hitler will."

Ah, what a mistake. Those small but great nations had solved their economic problems; they were living in peace, they had spent little on war preparations, and they are the ones that are suffering now, because the world had not learned the lesson of international cooperation and collaboration. But, as Mr. Smuts said, they undoubtedly will look now to some unifying force. Will that force be Britain? Where else can they go? With Russia taking part of Finland, where would the Finns go?

Mr. President, I have a suggestion as to that. Why not invite the Finnish people, all who are willing, to go into Alaska? They would make Alaska an empire worth while, not that it is not now, but it would be an empire fully developed, magnified in wealth. That is the place for them. They know how to take care of countries such as Alaska. Before the war they were furnishing a great deal of the pulpwood used by America and Britain. The nations on the Scandinavian Peninsula are the ones that pay their bills and settle their debts. With little Norway occupied, her bonds are still selling at 96, and every dollar of the interest is paid. They know what credit means. That is the kind of stock we want, to build Alaska and make it strong. I repeat, if an agreement is made between Russia and Finland, and Finland has to give up territory, let us offer to those fine people a home in Alaska, where they would build an empire which would be an outer rampart on the skyways of the world.

Now, I return to the subject I was discussing. Surely, if a member of the British War Cabinet can urge such a dramatic and epochal plan in the interest of British security, Americans have a right to think and talk realistically of their own security. Let us get back to the point. General Smuts talks about nations like Norway and Sweden and Denmark and Holland, and even France, coming in under the wing of Britain and the United States. Remember, when the Germans were going through France in 1940, it was Churchill who first proposed an eternal partnership between France and England, and France, to her shame,

turned the suggestion down. But conditions have changed. Millions of the sons of Europe will rot in her soil, and nations will go down. I repeat, if a member of the British War Cabinet can urge such a dramatic and epochal plan in the interest of British security, Americans have a right to think and talk realistically of their own security.

Surely, if Americans are to play a major part in the building of a post-war world of order and law and decency, they have a right to take whatever prudent measures they may believe necessary in their own behalf. They not only have the right to do so but I say, Mr. President, that we of this day and generation have the duty to do so, and if we fail in performing that duty we shall fail those who in after years may say we were asleep. I do not think we will be asleep.

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

Mr. WILEY. I yield.

Mr. BURTON. I was interested especially in what the Senator said in his opening remarks. He emphasized the Moscow Agreement, and the Senate resolution of 4 months ago in which emphasis was placed upon the fact that we should, at the earliest practicable date, establish an international organization, based on the principle of the sovereign equality of those taking part in it, for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security. I am sure that in emphasizing that doctrine of sovereign equality the Senator felt it was thoroughly consistent with the formation of such an international organization as was proposed in the Senate resolution. I take it, therefore, the Senator feels that if we form such an international organization it is quite possible within that organization to maintain our sovereign equality, while also assuming as a member of the organization obligations placing responsibilities upon us which we otherwise would not have, but which would contribute to our peace and stability. Adherence to the agreement by other parties likewise would contribute to our stability and in turn our adherence would contribute to theirs.

Does the Senator from Wisconsin agree that a doctrine of mutual agreement for the purpose of establishing and maintaining our peace and security is thoroughly consistent with the formation of an international organization and the maintenance of our sovereign equality at the same time?

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I could answer that question categorically "Yes," but I wish to amplify my answer. I wish to say that when we talk about an international association, an international authority, an international get-together, we must not assume that the mere constituting of such authority or association will do the job. The formation of such an organization would simply be similar to the passing of a law by Congress.

Mr. President, there was in existence for a number of years the League of Nations. The League of Nations was in being; it functioned. It was an organization built primarily for the purpose of being an antidote to the festering sores of war in Europe. But the nations who

joined the League did not carry out their obligations. After the establishment of the League of Nations the Locarno Pact was entered into. On top of that a peace pact was entered into. It almost makes one laugh now to think that such a pact was entered into; but the Kellogg-Briand Pact to outlaw war was formulated, and America joined in that pact. We outlawed war by a pact and thought the job was done, as if war could be outlawed by means of an instrument or a pact or a treaty.

No, Mr. President, there must be back of all pacts or treaties or organizations not only the desire to carry on, not only the desire of like-minded peoples and like-minded public officials to cooperate, but there must be the will to carry through the mandate, the pact, the treaty, the purpose, whatever it may be.

Mr. President, I receive hundreds of letters from people all over the country in relation to this international proposal. One would think from reading them, or from hearing speakers over the radio, or from reading comments in the newspapers, that all that is necessary to be done is to create an international authority to bring a few countries together on paper.

Ah, but do Senators remember what the Kaiser did with treaties, and what Hitler has done with treaties? The point is, Have the contracting parties, the different nations, arrived at a position where they will act not only as "square shooters" but will do as the fathers of old did when they formed this country, and dedicate their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor to carry out the purposes for which an international organization is formed? If the time has come when two or three or four of the large nations will do that, we shall have world peace. But if nations begin double dealing, if they begin playing international politics, if they begin to sell each other out and fail to keep faith with each other, then all the ten commandments in international law will not result in the peace being kept.

Wars have never made for peace. This war will not make for peace. That is why I spoke of the need of the outer ramparts belonging to America. I would have them so. I feel that the statesman of the present who fails to see that need and fails to comply with that need is selling America short.

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

Mr. WILEY. I yield.

Mr. BURTON. I should like to ask another question along the same line. I take it then the Senator feels that the primary obligation which faces us, both from the point of view of domestic stability and that of our international relations, is our obligation to find some means of maintaining our peace and security at the close of the fighting, whenever that may be. On the day when the armistice is signed, we will have, at least, momentary world-wide military stability because the United Nations will have defeated the greatest attack upon the world in the history of civilization. Therefore, does it not become vital, essential, and elemental that in order to

maintain our peace and security we must make sure that the United Nations remain united in peace as well as in war?

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I am glad to answer that question. We must see to it, of course, that nations of kindred mind remain united. The United Nations have demonstrated almost a superhuman effort at unity. The peoples who compose the Republic of China have shown a wonderful unity. Russia, with her 80 nationalities, has achieved a wonderful unity. The British Isles and the Dominions show a wonderful unity. The story of cooperation of the peoples forming those unions is the most magnificent in the history of the world. There are a few exceptions of course, but the history of the collaboration between these peoples and what they have done omens well, sir, for the very thing you and I hope for, a unity of purpose in the post-war period which will carry us down through the ages resolved upon finding the answer to war.

Mr. President, we know we will not find the answer unless we continue to collaborate and cooperate as we have done during the war years. All the agreements, all the authorities, all the understandings or pacts mean nothing by themselves. I repeat what I said before, that many people are thinking synthetically about these things, as if a pact or an agreement by itself ipso facto can create peace. All the pacts and agreements which can be imagined will not give us peace unless in the heart and the soul of mankind there is the desire and the hunger and the purpose and the will to achieve peace.

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

Mr. WILEY. I yield.

Mr. BURTON. Emphasizing that point of unity, is it not, then, the Senator's feeling that in this critical year 1944, critical in the war and in our generation, the primary obligation we have is to make sure that there shall be a spirit of unity within the United States and among all our allies? It seems to me that the only chance the enemy may have to win the war and to defeat us will be to divide the Allies from one another, or to bring about a division within America or within some other one of the great Allies. To gain this spirit of unity for which we look in the future, is it not a fact that we must rise immediately above all things which would interfere with unity within America or among the Allies in order that we may have a united front in the war and maintain it in the peace?

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I think the answer is self-evident, but perhaps I should elaborate a little on it, because unity in the large sense does not always mean that we will refrain from constructive criticism or that we will not find fault with one another. Real unity calls for laying everything flat on the table, exposing your hand and your heart and your mind. Between these nations there should be no reservations. Between these nations there should be no back-door dealings. Between these nations there should be no sabotage—mental, physical, or spiritual—of one or an-

other's effort. That is apparent. The only question is whether poor humanity and its leaders will measure up to the task. But it is the function of every one of us to exercise some leadership. I wish to say parenthetically that leadership is not necessarily found in Washington, on this floor. It is found in the hinterlands; it is found on the farmsteads, in the villages, the homes, and the cities where the men and women of America sit down and think things through. If they keep their heads, if they see to it that first things are looked after first, they will realize that the first thing is the maintenance of the unity of which we speak. Then we shall not permit any mental sabotage or any termiting of our united war efforts. I agree with the Senator 100 percent that there must be no vital differences which would in any way disunite our united efforts.

Mr. BURTON. I would like to ask one further minor question, so as to clear up a point which possibly may be obscure in the record. Referring to the Senate resolution of November 5, 1943, in which reference was made to an "international organization" in which sovereign equality would survive and continue, and having in mind the fact that in the United States we have 48 sovereign States which are represented equally in the Senate, but quite differently in the House of Representatives, does the Senator feel that the phrase "sovereign equality" in the resolution by any means makes it necessary that in whatever body may be developed, each one of the sovereign and equal nations must have precisely the same representation? May not that representation be varied proportionately, according to whatever the circumstances may make advisable at the time?

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I think I understand the purport of the Senator's question. To me, the very existence of a national sovereignty may be dependent upon doing what I suggested to the King of Norway that his Nation should do. If at that time Norway had done what I suggested today she would be a free nation, and she would not have her sovereign rights invaded by the Hun.

Mr. BURTON. That is to say, Mr. President, I understand that the Senator from Wisconsin suggested that Norway use her sovereignty for her own self-protection, in an appropriate and intelligent manner.

Mr. WILEY. Yes. There is no question in my mind that in the British Empire Canada in every respect exercises her functions with sovereignty equal to our own. The Canadian people are free, and that is true of all dominions. Of course, when we get into the field of sovereignty, it is like many other things in life; it is a matter of definition. What we understand by sovereignty, of course, is that nations shall remain free, that under each nation the rights which are domestic shall be looked after by the legislative and executive branches of that nation.

As I said in the beginning of my remarks today, the world has been contracted. Going along with that contracted nature, in order to preserve sovereignty there necessarily must be a

unification as between nations—unifications of spirit, of mind, of soul; yes, unifications of their economics and their social ideals.

To speak of the point in question—sovereignty—undoubtedly it may be necessary to have some form of unification in respect to a world-wide policing system. That in itself would not destroy sovereignty. It might be apportioned. Washington police look after Washington. New York police look after New York. Today the United States Fleet is policing the Pacific. That is our job. The British Fleet is policing the Indian Ocean. The British Fleet is looking after Britain's home sea lanes on the Atlantic. In a sense, America and Britain are policing the world.

Mr. BURTON. Accordingly, "sovereign equality" is, rather, an equality in status; and the fact that, in any association we might have, loose or close, some nations might have more votes than others in a council, would not destroy the principle of sovereign equality. As I understand the matter, we can have differences in representation and still have sovereign equality; and the resolution which was passed by the Senate did not mean that every nation or group which joined it would, therefore, have precisely the same votes in the council or meeting.

Mr. WILEY. I should say that is correct. Let me say that the question of votes is not so much involved as is the question of authority or the field of authority which is given to the international organization.

Mr. President, I have reached the conclusion of my remarks. I simply close by expressing the original concept, which is that I trust that from now on not only this body but the executive branch of the Government will see to it that the outer ramparts become American.

THE LIFE LINE OF 8,000,000 FIGHTING AMERICANS

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, my remarks today are on a subject close to the heart of every Member of the Senate, for more than half the Members of the Senate have boys on the fighting fronts of the world. The sons of three Members of the Senate—the distinguished senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE], the distinguished junior Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN], and the distinguished senior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HAWKES]—already have given their lives in the supreme sacrifice for their Nation. Therefore, the subject I wish to discuss very informally today is one which will interest not only all Members of the Senate but everyone in America, for today in 11,000,000 homes in America there are empty chairs at the breakfast table, the dinner table, and the supper table—empty chairs which indicate an interest in the boys on the various fighting fronts.

I wish to pay high tribute to our fighting men throughout the world, wherever they may be. I say with great pride that our men and women in the Army, the Navy, and the Marine Corps are living up to the highest traditions of their respective services. Every American is proud

of them and of the fine and capable of officers who lead them.

Daily we read in the headlines of our victories, of spectacular bombing raids, of heroic landings on far-away shores, of desperate land engagements. These outstanding phases of this war we fully appreciate, and to these heroic men we pay full honor.

Today I wish to tell the Senate and, through the vehicle of the Senate, the people of the Nation, a very vital and colorful story, a story of one of the least publicized branches of our armed forces, the Quartermaster Corps.

One of the several supply services of our Army, the Quartermaster Corps, is the one closest to the soldier, the one closest to your boy. The food he eats, the clothing he wears, the shoes in which he covers the terrain he is taking from the enemy every day are but a few of the contributions of the Quartermaster Corps to our ultimate victory.

All this may sound prosaic. Today, however, I am going to point out how the job of getting the supplies through, and on time, is one of the outstanding jobs of the entire war. It is a most inspiring story. Our people know little about this necessary job. Without its performance, no task force could move, no battle could be fought, no army could be organized and maintained.

It is important that the public should know the comprehensive and varied responsibilities of the Quartermaster Corps and the great task it has accomplished. It will continue to accomplish this great task—to care for and supply our soldiers at home and on every far-flung battle front until victory.

The Quartermaster Corps consists of more than 400,000 fighting men. Its chief is the quartermaster general, Maj. Gen. Edmund B. Gregory. Let me give an insight into the spirit and purpose of this splendid organization, within our Army, by reading a quotation from a recent speech by this efficient chief of our world-wide supply organization:

Let me make this simple promise to the American people. The Quartermaster Corps will never fail your boys. We will deliver the goods. Wherever they go—to whatever point American fighting men penetrate—quartermasters will be by their sides to keep them rolling to victory.

That is a sincere pledge from the lips of General Gregory, a pledge which voices the philosophy and solemn promise from the heart of the fighting quartermasters.

One other pledge made by General Gregory which deeply affects our national economy is this:

The Quartermaster Corps in its purchasing of the tremendous quantities of food, of clothing and supplies, is deeply conscious of its responsibilities—not only to our armed forces—but also to our civilian population. We will conscientiously protect and consider our civilian economy in all of our operations.

The term "fighting quartermasters" is no euphemism. It has been aptly given the supply troops who are soldiers first, but who have been trained in the technical services so essential to the successful prosecution of war.

Armed with rifles, carbines, grenade launchers, and all the other lethal weapons, and trained to use them effectively, the fighting quartermasters also are armed with such weapons as baking ovens, trucks, laundry equipment, and the equipment necessary to handle mountains of supplies. They are trained to use these, too, but they much frequently wrest from the enemy the ground on which their establishments are set up, and as frequently must defend them, and their long supply lines, against the Nazis and Japs.

In 2 years of total warfare the quartermaster soldier has emerged a fighting piece of human machinery; the various Quartermaster outfits have developed into efficient combat organizations. No longer is the quartermaster a supply man only. Today he is a fighter first—a supplier second. His job is to deliver the goods—if need be, over the dead bodies of Japs or Nazis he has killed.

The job of supplying food and clothing, operating laundries, repairing shoes, and carrying gasoline has none of the glamour of operating a Flying Fortress or a Sherman tank, but it is a job that comes ahead of all others. If it is not done the war is lost. The Army that does it best wins.

Americans learned much about the importance of quartermaster supply during the early days of the Japanese sneak attack. We learned the hard way, for the Japs cut off our troops in the Philippines and we witnessed the slow strangulation of American garrisons on Bataan Peninsula and Corregidor Island. Denied new supplies, cut off 12,000 miles from their homeland, they went down fighting to the end—the end that came when there was nothing left with which to fight, nothing to eat, and no supplies of any kind.

The Philippine campaign, however, gave the Nation a new term to honor and revere. It produced the fighting quartermasters, who not only fought to the last drop of blood but also displayed an ingenuity probably never before equaled in the history of warfare.

Quartermasters died in the debris of warehouses and repair shops, mercilessly bombed by enemy aircraft, while they fed the Army from hopelessly inadequate supplies of food, kept trucks and scout cars going when only a miracle kept them from falling apart. They furnished food by personally threshing the meager rice crop they bought in its entirety from local native farmers. They slaughtered water buffalo to get meat, even resorting in the last desperate days to killing the Army's horses and pack mules. They built fish traps, and distilled sea water to obtain desperately needed salt. In improvised coffee pots, made from oil drums, they boiled and reboiled the tiny supply of coffee until the very grounds were white.

Quartermaster duties are without end. They supervised swelling groups of refugees, which they had to feed with food sorely needed by our fighting troops. They obtained land for airports, and issued special clothing to Japanese prisoners of war. They supervised the burial of the dead, maintaining cemeteries after a fashion, closely keeping track of death

records and saving valuables to be forwarded to the next of kin.

This country's first taste of total war proved at the very outset that the quartermaster had to be a total soldier. Bataan and Corregidor proved that he is a total warrior.

The pendulum of military success swung far in Japan's favor in the early days of the war—days when American troops were fanning out to the fighting fronts of the world, and the United States began what has proved to be the biggest logistics operation in world history.

The tides of war shifted, however, as time went on. The quartermaster soldier found himself fighting and supplying a delaying action, at first, then a retreat, then a counteroffensive, until today he is the heart and nerve center of an American offensive around the world.

The Quartermaster Corps scored a major military logistics triumph in the invasion of north Africa in November 1942. So skillfully was the supply program handled that German intelligence, completely baffled, deduced that the invasion would land in Norway.

Many new items, now standard equipment for invasion and other task forces, were introduced by the fighting quartermasters in north Africa. Halazone tablets, which quickly make swamp or stream water safely drinkable, were issued to soldiers to help combat the ever-present problem of water supply in a region where drinking water was notoriously scarce.

Here, too, the Army's new delousing bag got its baptism-of-battle test and came through with flying colors. The bag was simple, but devising a way of supplying men with methyl bromide, the killing agent which boils at the low temperature of 40 degrees above zero, was a real problem. It was finally solved by a special glass container allowing plenty of space. As a result, soldiers stormed the beaches and invaded the interior with boiling chemicals in their pockets, without danger.

The barter bag made its debut at this invasion—a bag loaded with items attractive to the natives with which the soldier could purchase good will, labor, and services in a land where paper money had no value and hard money was little better because of the scarcity of goods for sale.

Two items supplied by the Quartermaster Corps were a dead give-away of the locality of this operation—sandfly bars, successors to the well-known mosquito netting, and havelocks, neck cloths to protect the soldier from wind-blown sand. Only in north Africa would soldiers need both these items. One hint to the enemy that hundreds of thousands were being supplied, and the surprise element would be destroyed. So carefully was the supply handled that even the soldiers themselves did not know they were to receive them until they actually neared the shores.

The north African invasion was the biggest amphibious landing operation in world history. It embodied the biggest convoy of ships ever used at one time—the greatest variety of supplies and the

largest quantities of food. In that one operation, the fighting quartermasters showed the world that in the battle of supply, the Axis could take plenty of lessons.

Already in this war, the fighting quartermasters have pushed beyond frontiers which were uncrossed and unexplored by white men as recently as 1927. This happened as the fighting raged only a short distance west of Port Moresby, the great Allied Nations base on southern New Guinea. Making good on General Gregory's proud pledge—"we will deliver the goods"—quartermaster soldiers hacked and clawed their way through mud and muck with supplies on their backs. They jammed the stuff through by truck, by jeep, by boat, and by barge. The graves of many of them mark the route of victory, but the comrades of the fallen carried on.

When the fighting shifted to northern New Guinea, the quartermasters were forced to set up a wholly new line of supply, and it had to be made of the resources at hand—principally the brains and the brawn of quartermaster soldiers. First, a sub-base was established at Milne Bay, and small cargo ships were unloaded there. Small boats, ranging from 50 to 500 tons, transshipped this cargo and started toward the nearest small harbor on the road to Buna. Next, another transfer was made, this time to small boats and barges carrying as little as 10 tons at a load. These were finally unloaded on bare beaches, by night, and in spite of pounding surf. These supplies were landed on alternate nights and moved forward on alternate days, on the backs of soldiers and natives, until they finally reached their destinations.

Here 2,000 miles from base, the quartermasters improvised storage facilities against the incessant rains and the terrible humidity. They created refrigeration units, primarily for the Medical Corps needs, and mounted them on their own chassis. They fought off incessant Jap attacks, and they delivered the goods. There were no rules for doing this job in the worst of all green hells, and it was here that the American soldier demonstrated his superiority. The Japs were great fighters; all admitted that. But the supply problem licked them. Once they got almost within sight of Moresby, only to be driven clear out of Papua. Behind them they left dead, dying, and starving men. They simply could not get the stuff through to sustain their armies.

At Guadalcanal supplies were landed in lighters on bare beaches under incessant aerial attack. Three landing points were operated, stretching along a scant 4 miles of beach. Sharp coral and incessant rain and humidity took a terrific toll of soldiers' shoes, and thousands of replacement pairs had to be rushed to virtually inaccessible locations by native boys. Also thousands of gallons of insecticides and insect repellants had to be brought ashore and transshipped to their destinations to protect the health of the front-line fighting men.

Under constant enemy fire one bakery platoon operated 9 ovens and produced

enough bread to supply 20 pounds per day for each 100 men.

In New Caledonia, the Quartermaster Corps established canning factories, packing plants, machine shops, laundries, repair units, and virtually all the units necessary to the prosecution of a global war.

We know of the Sicilian landings; we know of the hell of Salerno Beach; we know of the huge successful amphibious operations recently in many places. In each and every one the fighting quartermasters played an important part—landing their supplies—their own guns blazing, doing their job. Yes, Mr. President, it is a thrilling story of heroism, sweat, and exhausting work, and I am deeply honored by this opportunity to tell but a small part of it to the Senate and to the American public.

Today, the world around, the fighting quartermasters are in there pitching. They have solved seemingly unsolvable problems. They have developed the God-given American ingenuity for improvisation to its ultimate peak. They have given of their blood, their sweat, and their tears—to deliver the goods. Hundreds of them have been decorated for valor.

I have long been aware of the great job being done throughout the world by the Quartermaster Corps. As a member of the Military Affairs Committee, and the War Department Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee, I obtained a detailed account of their operations. This uncovered a story so vast, so thrilling, and so packed with human interest that I should like to take Senators behind the scenes with me for a few moments. I should like to show the sinews of war, the planning, the development of the items, and the problems of procurement, and to honor particularly that division of the corps called storage and distribution. They are responsible for getting all food, clothing, and personal equipment to the boys wherever they may be. They have done a remarkable job.

Three years ago we had but a token army. Today we have nearly 8,000,000 men under arms, to be supplied by the quartermaster. This tremendous, unprecedented expansion, in record time, meant building a broad, sound foundation, meant an expansion in quartermaster military personnel from less than 100,000 in 1941 to well over 400,000 as of today. The planning, the procurement, and the tabulation facilities had to keep pace and at the same time function smoothly. The expansion in storage and distribution facilities was fantastic. The handling of this expansion of personnel from a basic group of a few trained Regular Army officers and men is a story of business efficiency unparalleled in history. Global problems were upon us. We had no precedent and no formula. We had nothing to guide us but our World War experience, and that was wholly inadequate. The comparison of shipping all supplies to one front, landing on friendly shores, with unimpaired docking and warehousing facilities waiting and ready was a simple problem in comparison. To feed, equip, clothe, and transport many millions of

men to hostile shores, to hundreds of places, to every conceivable type of climate, with practically no facilities for handling these mountains of supplies at many destinations, presented a problem so vast, so complicated, so difficult that it was a challenge to the resourcefulness, and to the courage and ability of any man. General Gregory faced it. He analyzed it. He went into action.

He combed the Army for outstanding men. He surveyed the Reserve lists. He checked the records of retired officers. He went into the fields of industry, of science, of transportation. He left no stone unturned. He gathered together an organization of experts—hard-hitting, hard-working men—and welded them into a smoothly functioning organization. The successful performance of this group is a great tribute to the organizing genius of the Quartermaster General.

The heart and soul of this organization, the very lifeblood itself, is the division responsible for the distribution to the soldier. To provide the necessities with which to feed, clothe, and equip the boys in the fox holes of the Marshalls, the mountainsides of Italy, or in the camps in our country, in the jungles, the deserts, or the Arctic, is the responsibility of this division, headed by Maj. Gen. Frank F. Scowden, a very able and outstanding man.

The pulse beat of Quartermaster Corps operations, the tingling day-by-day integration of logistics, with tactics and strategy, the split-second exactitude of meeting D-day and H-hour with the right load of supplies has become a matter of daily routine with the Storage and Distribution Division of the Office of the Quartermaster General.

The division performs as its name implies. Behind flat-topped desks, the plans are laid for mountains of supplies, to be delivered to our boys. From dry stacks of statistics are boiled out the factors of a fast-moving amphibious landing of supplies on a hostile beach-head.

If the Quartermaster Corps stores an item, the Storage and Distribution Division is affected; if the Quartermaster Corps distributes an item, the Division is concerned. Whether it be tent pins on Tarawa, or mattresses for Mignano, at some phase of the operation of supply will the pipe line travel through the Storage and Distribution Division.

Behind the headlines that name this war as one of supply, the Storage and Distribution Division has developed a functional organization to utilize America's vast supply resources to their utmost.

When additional storage space became a necessity, the Division expanded its available space in strategic domestic locations from less than 8,000,000 to more than 40,000,000 square feet; when items of supply began to be multiplied by millions instead of hundreds, Storage and Distribution Division experts devised a new system of stock control, or as more closely defines it, distribution control.

At the outbreak of hostilities it was not known exactly to what theater of operations supplies might be shipped. Yet

these supplies had to be immediately available for shipment anywhere. It was essential to develop packing which would provide protection for supplies shipped to the tropic, temperate, and frigid zones. These supplies were subject to open storage, the heat and humidity of the tropics, insect infestation, extreme cold, rain, and snow. It was essential that they be packed in sizes which would permit handling by one man, under battle conditions with no material handling equipment available.

Officers were sent overseas to gain firsthand information of the condition upon arrival of supplies and the conditions encountered in these operations. Civilian experts were brought to Washington as advisors. One man who had been in charge of packing and crating for a large mail-order house for 35 years; another who had been in charge of similar work for a corporation which does a tremendous amount of export business; a third expert had been chief engineer for one of the largest fiber-box manufacturing companies in the country, charged with that organization's research and development; still another who had been employed for a great many years with a company whose business is to devise and develop improved containers for the leading industrial concerns in the United States.

Out of the pressure of wartime necessity the Quartermaster Corps has developed a new-type box 15 times stronger than the nailed wood and weatherproof solid fiber container—a box which conserves critical material yet withstands the rigors of warfare.

A container which is completely waterproof and which will float in water over an extended period of time.

A camouflaged container in conjunction with the Corps of Engineers—camouflaged, not by the troops in the field, but actually during manufacture—packaging methods which have reduced the consumption of critical metal strapping by approximately 60 percent.

The importance of baling all compressible items was soon recognized because of the saving in space of from 33 to 50 percent. To accomplish this vital saving, the total quantity of bales produced each week has increased a minimum of tenfold. There is now being produced an average of 100,000 bales per week in all depots, each bale covered with only 75 percent of the amount of material once used.

All warehousing operations within quartermaster depots have been standardized, and a continuous program of employee training on the job has been developed and actuated in each of the depots. Hundreds of women have been trained as fork-lift operators, warehouse-tractor operators, packers, balers, markers, and checkers. By early adoption of the mechanical materials handling system, and the employment of women, the Quartermaster Corps was able to replace the heavy losses of men to the armed services, without interruption of operations or loss of efficiency.

In July 1943, after approximately 1 year of operational experience, the Space Control Section developed a new plan for

the use by the War Department of commercial storage. This plan, informally known as the Cleveland plan, has recently been approved by headquarters, Army Service Forces, and is now being placed in use throughout the country.

Under the Cleveland plan, commercial warehouse officers are appointed at each of the 15 regional depots and act through the commanding officers of such depots as representatives of the Quartermaster General for the purpose of contracting for commercial storage and its control. Under this plan, contracts are made with all commercial warehouses in a city whose facilities are found suitable after inspection on an individual basis, thereby permitting free, unrestricted competition. Use of storage under this plan permits greater dispersal of supplies, increases the amount of storage space available to the War Department without cost except when actually used, and allows wider use of railroad in-transit privileges.

The problem of storage was being met. Space for storage was being enlarged, the supplies were arriving in good condition. The flow in and out of depots was under efficient mechanical control. The supplies were moving. But were they moving in the right amount? The flow was being syphoned into some 1,100 posts, camps, and stations.

Such diversified items as flags, money bags, blankets, asbestos mittens, rubber boots, tent pins, lanterns, axes, typewriters—they were all needed, these and many more, to make a division self-sustaining under all conditions.

Once a unit is outfitted, the quartermaster cannot stop and say, "My work is done." His work is just beginning. For as the new unit moves through its training program, show-down inspections are held, inspections at which all the equipment of all the men is on display. Each item is rigorously inspected not only by unit commanders, but by inspectors from Washington, and as shortages are discovered, rush calls go out for replacement, which means the quartermaster must find more equipment, and quickly. Finally comes word that the unit is to prepare for movement to a port of embarkation area ready to go across. It is "alerted." And the inspections of equipment are "sweated out" by officers and men alike. A new factor enters the equipment problem. Items which are completely serviceable for training may not be adequate for combat. And those items have to be sorted out from the thousands upon tens of thousands of pieces of equipment in the unit. The men who furnish our troops with quartermaster supplies put in motion their vast machinery to find such replacements as are necessary.

Not only is the supply of these items of clothing and equipment necessary, but the "chow line" is equally important, for food is ammunition and it must be used wisely. The soldier must eat, and the civilian must eat. And it is the responsibility of the quartermaster to see that a balance is maintained, that food supplies are controlled and distributed carefully, and that they are bought under strict supervision, stored under the most

modern methods of preservation, and cooked according to the highest standards of kitchen skill and sanitation.

In the American Army the responsibility for supplying the Army's food rests with the Subsistence Branch, Storage and Distribution Division. Like other branches of the far-flung Quartermaster Corps organization, it has its headquarters in Washington, but operates through numerous field installations that honeycomb the United States and extend to all areas where our Army troops are stationed.

The activities of the Subsistence Branch begin with a predetermination of requirements, in pounds of food, for every anticipated circumstance of Army operation. When required, new foods and new methods of processing or packaging are developed. The branch procures, inspects, transports, stores, and issues the Army's food supplies; prepares regulations covering the accounting for sales, issues, and losses; prepares and defends the subsistence budget; prepares menus upon which Army meals are based; trains bakers, cooks, mess sergeants, mess officers, mess supervisors, and food-service program officers; writes specifications for foods and containers; initiates conservation measures; and maintains a constant check on all food operations from beginning to end.

Some idea of the size of this undertaking from the procurement angle alone may be gleaned from the Army's procurements. It is necessary to supply approximately 5 pounds of food per soldier per day. This represents the actual procurement, processing, storage, and delivery every 24 hours of approximately 37,500,000 pounds of food for immediate consumption. Simultaneously, additional millions of pounds must be similarly handled for reserve for future consumption.

The problem of planning meals to meet the nutritional needs of active, hard-fighting young men—the one group in our Nation representing the biggest eaters—is tremendous. Nearly 8,000,000 different appetites to be satisfied add additional complications, since it is necessary not only to furnish food that is healthy and strength-building but also food that is sufficiently appealing to be eaten.

In continental United States, the ration service in the mess halls is known as field ration A. This is the regular daily ration of three meals, cooked, prepared, and served to the troops. Overseas, outside the actual combat zone, the ration generally used is field ration B, which is similar to A except that it utilizes nonperishable foods. Both rations are served in mess halls or temporary mess tents. Soldiers beyond the reach of such facilities receive packaged field rations, the main ones being the C, the K, the 10-in-1, the life-raft ration, and the D.

The C ration—first to be developed in the national emergency preceding our entry into the present war—consists of six cans of food. Three of these known as B units, contain biscuits, hard candy, sugar, and either powdered coffee, lemon juice powder, or cocoa, all readily soluble

in hot or cold water. The other three contain a meat combination, usually meat and vegetable stew, meat and beans, or meat and spaghetti, and are known as M units. One M and one B unit make a complete meal. At least one of the B units also contains cigarettes.

The C ration is designed to present a full-scale meal in as compact a form as practicable; one that can be carried by a soldier in his pack; that can be eaten either hot or cold, and is so packaged that vast quantities also can easily be delivered to troops in the fighting zone. While it is compact, it is not a concentrated ration and a soldier realizes that he is eating a full-fledged meal.

The K ration, on the other hand, is a condensed ration which supplies a maximum of nourishment in a minimum of space while still supplying three meals per day. Furnished in three oblong paper-packaged units weighing an aggregate of a fraction over 2 pounds, the K ration was originally developed for use by parachute troopers as a substitute for the C. It was found so valuable, however, that it soon was expanded to function as a regular combat ration for all field troops.

Individual packages, all designed to withstand long periods of storage without appreciable change in flavor, texture, consistency, and appearance, are supplied for breakfast, dinner, and supper, but may be interchanged at the will of the individual soldier.

Each K ration unit contains two types of biscuits; a beverage in the form of soluble coffee, lemon juice powder, cocoa, or beef bouillon; a principal canned dish such as meat, cheese spread, canned ham and eggs, and so forth; sugar cubes or hard candy, chewing gum, cigarettes, and either a dried fruit bar or a concentrated chocolate bar. This ration supplies more than 3,500 calories per day, which is only slightly less than that provided in the regular mess hall meals.

The uses of the K ration are virtually universal. It is carried in the soldier's pack and eaten by him in fox holes and pillboxes. It fits easily, in fair quantities, in so small a vehicle as the quarter-ton jeep, or in the crowded space of a tank. It can be rapidly supplied in quantities by truck, barge, or pack mule, and is probably the most versatile all-purpose individual ration used by any army in the world.

For the information of the Senators present I will say that the other day rations of the K type, for breakfast, dinner, and supper, were distributed to their offices. It is the hope of the Quartermaster's division of the War Department that each Senator will use the rations for a day in order that he may know at first hand what the soldier in the front lines in various parts of the world is furnished in the form of sustaining food.

The Subsistence Branch began research on dehydration several years before the outbreak of the war. In 1941 the Department of Agriculture was informed of the dehydrated items in which the Army was interested, and early in 1942, the Quartermaster Corps conducted

an extensive survey of dehydration facilities in the United States, which resulted in establishment of a comprehensive food dehydration program. Here also the policies are determined, requirements estimated, procurement directives issued, research initiated on many problems, specifications written in cooperation with other offices, and other activities administered and supervised.

The Quartermaster Corps is waging an unceasing campaign to prevent and eliminate food waste, with a view to putting every ounce of Army food to gainful use and to take from the Nation's food supply only so much as is absolutely necessary. Many of these efforts are now consolidated on an Army-wide scale through the new Food Service Program. However, the Quartermaster Corps began its conservation activities more than 2 years before this program was put into operation.

Under the direction of Major General Scowden and the chief of the branch, the Subsistence Branch has played an important role in the continual battle to save time, shipping space, critical materials, food and money, but its major achievement has been supplying the best-fed Army in the world.

The new-packaged field rations probably represent the greatest forward step in Army feeding in world history. For the first time, real meals with wide variety and excellent taste appeal are furnished to the men in the fighting zone. Even that great American breakfast favorite, ham and eggs, has been put in cans.

There is no denying that the huge food requirements of the Army have an important bearing on civilian food supplies. However, the tendency to attribute any and all food shortages to Army buying is unfounded.

During the calendar year 1943 the Army consumed a little more than 12,000,000,000 pounds of food, compared with more than 163,000,000,000 pounds by civilians. Even in the case of canned fruits and vegetables, which are absolutely indispensable in theaters of operations, the Army procured 18 percent of the total annual pack.

The Army procured about 2,750,000,000 pounds of meat during the year—about 12 percent of the total production. Other Army requirements include about 8 percent of the sugar, 7 percent of the potatoes, 15 percent of the coffee, and 11 percent of the butter. If the Army used no butter at all, each civilian would have only about half an ounce more a week.

The Subsistence Branch is endeavoring faithfully to serve two masters—the Army, to whom it owes the obligation of providing food, and the civilian for whom it is endeavoring to save as much food as possible while at the same time properly feeding the civilian's sons, brothers, husbands, and fathers in the Army. To the Army it pledges the right kind of food, in sufficient quantities, at the right time and place. To the civilian it pledges the world's best-fed Army and the utmost cooperation in stabilizing the Nation's food supply.

The Clothing and Equipage Branch presents some amazing figures. Includ-

ing garments of all kinds for men and women, for all climates, this branch stocks and distributes 500 different clothing items in 6,500 sizes, and 186 separate items of personal equipment. Their excellent handling of this exacting problem is attested by the spic and span appearance of our men and women in their well-fitting uniforms, and the high standard of health prevailing in our Army.

When we consider the complex problems of having clothing for the Arctic, the jungle, the desert, the moderate climate, for rain and snow, for paratroopers, ski and mountain troops, for nurses, for WAC's—with shoes and boots for every purpose—we begin to realize what a great job the men and women have accomplished in this clothing and equipage branch.

Between 4,000 and 4,500 carloads of clothing and equipage items are distributed monthly, and in November 1943, 83,911,706 items were distributed, including:

Socks, wool, light.....	6,640,754
Socks, cotton, tan.....	6,495,264
Drawers, cotton, shorts.....	4,118,337
Trousers, H. B. T.....	2,145,300
Undershirts, summer.....	2,138,878
Shirts, cotton, khaki.....	2,119,911
Trousers, cotton, khaki.....	2,112,470
Jackets, H. B. T.....	1,947,727
Shirts, wool.....	1,665,001

In a recent month, issues of equipage included:

Blankets.....	1,551,600
Canteens.....	786,100
Knives.....	687,900
Canvas cots.....	332,300
Cartridge belts.....	348,700

How do all these items of clothing and equipage find their way into the hands of American fighting men at the right time and in the right amount? It is no accident, and it is no haphazard job. The clothing and equipage branch of the storage and distribution division is behind every move that is made.

One other very important subject, I should like to touch on only briefly. If the enemy should ever use gas against our troops—and God forbid—he will find that we are ready! Protective clothing is ready and waiting at every point of contact with the enemy—protection from head to foot for every American man and woman. We are completely prepared for such a situation on every front where American troops are fighting.

Supplying our forces overseas is a major problem of distribution. Not only are the supply lines much longer, but the utmost secrecy must surround all movements of supplies lest future operations be revealed. When plans were laid for the invasion of north Africa, the services of 34 civilians and 3 officers were required to collect the necessary supplies at ports of embarkation, but at no time prior to the actual landing of our forces in north Africa did any of the persons involved have any idea of the ultimate destination of their supplies.

Overseas supply is further complicated by sudden demands resulting from local climatic conditions or from tactical considerations. Thus, one theater of opera-

tions called for 300,000 pairs of shoes immediately. They were packed, marked, and delivered to the port of embarkation within 48 hours from the time the request was received. Again, a request was received for 5,000 pairs of boots which had never before been built in this country. They were designed, built, and at the port within 6 days. In March 1943, in response to requests from overseas commanders, the nurses' winter uniform was changed from blue to olive drab for overseas theaters, effective July 1, 1943. In 3 months, patterns and designs were changed and the uniform was ready for issue. For nurses going overseas, the new uniform was available in staging areas, and large quantities have been sent abroad to replace blue uniforms.

And there are other examples! In the summer of 1943 shipments of white items to overseas bases was stopped for camouflage reasons. Since time immemorial, the Army towels have been of the white commercial type, and the productive capacity of the towel industry was not sufficient to change overnight to the new olive-drab shade. So, a method of dyeing a portion of the white towels on hand was developed in the Office of the Quartermaster General and approximately 500,000 towels were dyed by small war plants which were sorely in need of Government contracts. White underwear also had to be changed, and it was necessary to set up two entirely different programs for the storage and issue of underwear—one for white and one for olive drab—with the overseas troops given preference for the new shade.

No far-flung organization, no matter how carefully its operations are planned, nor how efficiently they are supervised, can continue to operate indefinitely on a single pattern. Circumstances alter cases, and operations and procedures must be changed to conform with new needs and new developments.

This is more than ever true in the case of an organization whose operations have been expanded so rapidly as have those of the Quartermaster Corps. Growing pains are to be expected. When these are experienced, the Inspection Division makes the diagnosis and often suggests the cure.

Although it is the smallest staff division of the Office of the Quartermaster General, its activities are nevertheless far-reaching in their effects. Not only does this division "inspect" field installations of the Quartermaster Corps in the accepted usage of the word. Its activities are constructive. Its representatives go into the field with a different objective. Their mission is not merely to find something wrong and report. Rather they look for things which can be done better, with greater efficiency.

Someone had to perform reclamation work for the Army—an enormous undertaking. Shoes, clothing, and other critical items had great salvage possibilities. The task was delegated to service installations, and now a large-scale reclamation program is in full operation, saving millions of dollars to taxpayers.

The Army had to have horses and mules. The Service Installations Division is seeing to it that the Army gets

them. The Army had to have war dogs. The Division sees to it that the Army gets them—and well trained at that.

Let us take a look into another money-saving program inaugurated by the Quartermaster General through the Service Installations Division. The project is now a function of the Army Service Forces and until its recent transfer from Quartermaster jurisdiction was known as the Salvage Branch. Its accomplishments, wholly in the Quartermaster General's Office, are reviewed to October 1943.

A reduction of edible refuse by approximately one-half through improved mess utilization was accomplished by the Quartermaster General in the fiscal year 1943.

Segregation of refuse food discarded from messes is another noteworthy step in the Army's economy program. Garbage for feeding is segregated from greases, bones, and meat scrap for rendering, thereby bringing higher prices from breeders of pork and renderers. In the fiscal year 1942 total sales of this type refuse amounted to \$400,000. A year later eight times this amount was realized from the sale of refuse food when total sales for the fiscal year 1943 amounted to \$3,200,000. Of course, the Army had grown in size. It is estimated the annual return in cash from this source for the fiscal year 1944 will be \$6,000,000.

Activities of this salvage group did not stop here. Many foods are packed in cans. Why could not these cans be salvaged? They could be and they were, with inauguration of another program which resulted in salvaging two-thirds of Army cans in the fiscal year 1943. The remaining cans were donated to War Production Board Committees or sold to small detinning plants, shredders, and bottle-cap manufacturers.

Varied as they are, the activities of the Quartermaster Corps do not overshadow each other in importance. All are equally important and equally necessary to maintain an army. Just as it is necessary to feed and clothe the armed forces, so it is necessary to care for the dead. And so, this sad task is delegated to the Quartermaster General, who handles it with delicate and dignified thoroughness.

The Memorial Branch keeps records of all deaths in the Army and sees that the bodies of our fallen heroes are properly prepared, shipped, and interred in accordance with the wishes of the next of kin. In wartime, when it is not feasible to return the remains from overseas battlefields, the Branch makes record of the place of burial. It sees to it that graves are properly marked and that identification is accurate. That proper and dignified honors are paid to the deceased is insured, since this branch is charged with that work. Caskets are draped with a flag and remain so until the moment when the remains are about to be lowered to their final resting place. Then the flag is removed and, following the impressive ceremonies, the flag is given as a memorial to the next of kin.

Even after this has been done the Branch does everything possible to ease the sorrow of the hero's loved ones. It

erects, upon application, a Government headstone inscribed with name, rank, organization, and date of death over the grave. If interment is made in a private city or village cemetery, application from next of kin is necessary. If burial is in a national cemetery, steps are taken to have the Government stone erected at the grave without application from the next of kin.

An important and interesting subject is gasoline and oil supply. Army vehicles from jeeps to tanks, now smashing the Axis on a world-wide offensive, are powered by gasoline supplied by the Fuels and Lubricants Division of the Office of the Quartermaster General.

In can and drum, in tanker load, and rail car, the white lightning that keeps mechanized equipment moving flows out to the fighting fronts in a never-ceasing stream.

Gasoline, Diesel fuel, kerosene, lubricating oil—250 different petroleum products, are the lifeblood of modern-day mobile warfare. Against the vehicles they power, World War No. 1 weapons are as bows and arrows against guns and cannon.

The activities of the Fuels and Lubricants Division are as varied as they are complicated. It buys, stores, and distributes more than 10,000,000 tons of coal a year to heat Army barracks and power Army industrial equipment in all parts of the United States as on battle fronts on the other side of the world.

World War No. 2, now variously titled total war, global war, blitzkrieg, and quartermasters' war, may well be titled by future historians as the great petroleum war. The soldier of today, whether he wears the uniform of the Allies or of the Axis, is so totally dependent on petroleum products in some form that the entire measure of an Army's success can virtually be gaged by reference to its petroleum supplies. The report of the five Senators who visited the various theaters of war in their trip around the world indicated the importance of petroleum, not only in this war but in other possible engagements in the years to come.

The American war machine, resting as it does on the foundation of the country that leads the entire world both in petroleum resources and mechanical production, is proportionately the most highly mechanized in the world. As a result, its success or failure is inextricably bound to the adequacy and efficiency of its petroleum supply. Mighty armored tanks burn gasoline; so do one-pound ski tent stoves. American soldiers and their material move by railroad, truck, and transport ships. They present an insistent demand for gasoline, motor oil, grease, and other lubricants.

The Quartermaster General, under directions to accomplish definite gasoline storage reserves at strategic points throughout the continental United States, has received the cooperation of industry to provide these reserves as an integral part of their reserve working levels, rather than accomplish direct purchases and pay rental charges on storage facilities. Under this arrangement the gasoline so earmarked is regu-

larly used and replaced by industry and not left idle to deteriorate in quality. This working agreement will net an annual saving of more than \$3,000,000 and relieve the War Department of all responsibility for physical protection.

Mr. President, a comprehensive study of the Army's requirements with the present methods of delivery has disclosed an improved method for inviting bids and awarding contracts which will save the War Department more than \$200,000 a year on transportation for gasoline alone. A similar saving in a lesser amount is expected when the new method is applied to fuel oil deliveries.

Procurement of necessary food and equipment is, of course, a major function of the Quartermaster Corps. Procurement of materials is effected through 22 Quartermaster Corps and Army Service Forces Depots located all over the United States. Procurement of food is effected through 37 gigantic marketing centers and 20 field buying offices distributed in relation to their proximity to troop concentrations and sources of perishable foods. These centers are linked by teletype with the coordinating office in Chicago. Through this organization Army experts are immediately in touch with all of America's markets, and are able to take advantage of every possible factor to insure the steady and adequate flow of food to the troops.

At the same time this distribution of the buying activity tends to cushion its impact upon the market and makes for stabilization of production and prices.

Once clothing, equipment, or non-perishable foods have been procured, the Quartermaster Corps is faced with the great problem of transportation, warehousing, and storage. The size of this problem is simply illustrated by the fact that each soldier eats approximately 5 pounds of food a day. To be sure that he will get that 5 pounds of food the Quartermaster Corps has to keep on hand a daily food load of about 10,000,000 pounds. To this must be added millions of tons of equipment, which must be stored, protected, and finally delivered to the soldier in training or at the front.

Actually the Procurement Division must work about 270 days in advance, and the ration which the fighting soldier at the front is eating today started with him as its objective 9 months ago. The reason for this is as follows: A supply of food adequate for Army needs for 15 days always is in transit to depots, and hence unavailable for immediate consumption. Similarly a 65 days' supply is always in storage at depots or ports of embarkation awaiting transshipment to theaters of operation. A 30-day supply is afloat, on the way to the troops abroad. Food for American troops fighting the world around is sent to several strategically located points in Allied territory, where facilities for its storing and handling are adequate. From these central points it must travel to the theaters of immediate operation, and a 92-day supply is always in storage or transit abroad. At the front, where danger of encirclement of troops or of their temporary inaccessibility to supply lines exists, a supply

sufficient for 45 days always is held in reserve. Finally, to compensate for inevitable food losses due to enemy activity, a 25-day extra supply is necessary. This will explain, then, why the Quartermaster Corps has to be nearly a year ahead of the front line troops in its operations.

A slightly different but equally important condition exists in the matter of supplying clothing and equipment as well as nonperishable foods. This is a global war characterized by lightning operation. Commanders are constantly on the lookout for weak points in the enemy's defenses, and now that our troops are on the offensive and conducting an invasion, sudden developments may and do make it necessary to rush great masses of fighting men to entirely new theaters of war virtually overnight.

When such a contingency arises, the important thing is to get the troops to the place where there is fighting to be done in the shortest possible time. Transportation facilities simply cannot be burdened with the task of moving huge quantities of food and equipment at the same time they are moving the troops. To meet this problem the Quartermaster Corps has vast reserves of every conceivable kind of food and equipment stored all over the world. These concentrations are, of course, located at strategic points where they can be rushed to any area in which they are needed.

The story of the research and development activities of the Quartermaster Corps is fabulous. Few who hear these words will be the fortunate possessors of a million dollars, but if they had fifty millions they could not buy or hire the brains, scientific training, experience, and "know how" which go into providing the American doughboy with the finest, safest, most comfortable, and most efficient equipment in the world.

Many times the Quartermaster Corps is called upon to produce something which does not exist and which must be invented.

One of the first of these invention problems was to provide the men in the Arctic with sleeping bags. It was easy for the occasional explorers who went into these frigid areas to get nice warm sleeping bags, filled with down, because they needed relatively few of them. But there was neither enough fur nor enough down to make the hundreds of thousands of lightweight and warm sleeping bags needed by American soldiers.

The problem has been solved. A scientist, cooperating with the Quartermaster Corps, put some feathers into a ball race. This is a machine in which steel balls roll again and again at high speed over the feathers, reducing them to tiny particles. He then took the powdered feathers out of the ball race and by employing air under pressure freed them from the relatively heavy and useless stems. The result was a highly efficient down which had requisite lightness, would keep the men comfortable, and which could be produced in almost any desired quantity.

While this was happening, other experts were concentrating on solving problems arising from jungle warfare.

Leather shoes or boots simply wore out. In the constant steaming heat and moisture of the jungle, shoes of leather would rot off the soldier's feet in a couple of weeks.

As a result of experimentation, a special jungle boot is supplied to the American soldier today. It has a rubber sole and a canvas top. It successfully resists destruction by climatic conditions, allows the soldier's foot to "breathe," thus contributing to his comfort and safety, and makes him an efficient fighting man in an element which was strange to him only yesterday.

The inventions and developments which have come from the Quartermaster Corps are legion. Today's soldier has an all-purpose soap with which he may bathe, wash his clothes, shave, do the dishes, and, if he desires, brush his teeth. And it is efficient in hot or cold water, fresh or salt, hard or soft. He has a little waterproof match case with a compass set in the top, so that he can find his way if separated from his unit. He carries a solid fuel tablet with his emergency rations, and can prepare a hot meal anywhere. The tablet gives high heat value, will burn in a fair wind with little visible flame, and does not generate toxic gases or smoke.

Cleanliness is vital to the soldier. It is of superimportance in areas of extreme weather. To meet this problem the Quartermaster Corps operates more than 200 fixed laundries, 57 of them having dry-cleaning facilities. In addition, it operates hundreds of mobile laundries and mobile bathing units. These mobile units follow right behind the advancing troops, hook up their water systems with a convenient river or well, and wash the clothing while the soldier waits. This field service is, of course, free, but even when stationed on post in a noncombatant area any soldier may have his laundry done for a flat price of \$1.50 a month, regardless of how much or how little he sends.

In all wars, of course, vermin have been a constant threat to the troops, spreading disease and robbing them of rest. In the modern American Army, wherever possible stations are maintained where clothing may quickly be freed of infestation. But for troops deep in the jungle or high on glaciers, these stations are inaccessible. For their use, therefore, the Quartermaster Corps furnishes a waterproof bag and a small ampule of chemicals. The soldier puts his clothes in the bag along with the glass ampule, seals the bag, and then breaks the ampule by hitting it with a rock or striking it on the ground. This releases the chemicals, which form a gas. A half hour later he can take his clothes out, air them briefly, and put them on again secure in the knowledge that all vermin have been destroyed.

Other activities in the field that operate under the direction of the Office of the Quartermaster General include inspections, manpower problems, Army-Navy E and Agricultural A awards, and similar responsibilities.

The Fiscal Division determines the funds required to carry out the programs decided upon, makes its presentation to

higher authority in the War Department, and joins other divisions in explaining requests for appropriations to congressional committees.

All Quartermaster Corps staff work rests with the office of the Quartermaster General. As the staff officer of the Commanding General, Army Service Forces, the Quartermaster General also directs and supervises the Army food-service program, and many of the Army's schools for bakers and cooks.

The streamlining of organization and the elimination of everything not necessary to ever-increasing production and supply for our Army has been an objective of the Organization, Planning, and Control Division ever since it was added to the office of the Quartermaster General as a staff group.

Today the Quartermaster Corps is rounding off its organization. Like the rest of the Army, the Quartermaster Corps has nearly completed its building-up job. With many Herculean jobs already behind it the men of the corps now turn to the main job of knocking out the enemy. Men of the Quartermaster Corps are equipped to combat and work just as well as they are trained to staff and supply. They look forward with confidence to whichever job they may be called on to do at any time.

There are scores of special service schools under the jurisdiction of the Quartermaster General, including many that are sponsored by leading industrial firms at their plants throughout the country. Also, schools at leading colleges and universities, civilian-trade schools, and many special courses in numerous Quartermaster installations, all contribute importantly to the knowledge and efficiency of the Quartermaster Corps.

One of the most important and interesting phases of military training in the present conflict is the widespread and intensive program of training dogs for military use.

The Quartermaster Corps, in cooperation with Dogs for Defense, Inc., instituted a program in 1941 for the training of war dogs to perform specialized duty. Selected animals were trained to act in one of six ways, sentry, messenger, sledge, pack, scout, or first aid.

After completing their training, the dogs are utilized by all of the armed forces, including the Army, the Navy, the Coast Guard, the Marine Corps, and in war production plants.

War dog reception and training centers were established at San Carlos, Calif.; Fort Robinson, Nebr.; Rimini, Mont.; Beltsville, Md.; Gulfport, Miss.; and Front Royal, Va.

Before any dog was accepted by the Army for military training, the animal was given a thorough investigation and examination to ascertain his fitness for service. If the dog was acceptable, he was inducted and processed through the military organization in much the same manner as men who were chosen through the Selective Service System. The dog upon arrival at the dog reception center would be given an Army serial number, close medical care by experienced veterinarians, inoculations, and a period of

confinement to make certain that there would be no chance of possible disease.

After this preliminary processing, the dog would be trained by one man, who from then on would be his master. Training was simultaneous for both man and dog in order that they would get to know each other's habits and idiosyncrasies, and would form a perfect team. These splendid animals have performed magnificently under fire and great hardships.

The Quartermaster Corps has become the largest purchaser of athletic and recreational equipment in America. This equipment is being used by the Special Services Division of the Army Service Forces for the entertainment and relaxation of soldiers in camps at home and overseas. The Quartermaster Corps is now procuring about 95 percent of all types of athletic equipment now being produced in the country at the rate of about \$12,000,000 a year and is buying more specific types of athletic equipment than was ever before produced in the history of the industry.

The morale of the American soldier is unsurpassed! As an aid to this high standard, the Quartermaster Corps is indispensable. Good food and plenty of it, proper clothing, good shoes and good equipment on time, and the soldier is bolstered for the difficult job ahead. The quartermaster does not stop there, however, in the unceasing effort to keep the morale high. One million K rations, now being distributed, are wrapped in a small booklet entitled, "Hymns from Home." Twelve nondenominational hymns and the Twenty-third Psalm are in this folder. These fighting men will enjoy these familiar church hymns, selected by a committee of chaplains from the Chaplain Corps.

The soldier must also have books and magazines in colossal quantities, and that is a project of the quartermaster, as purchasing agent for Special Services. A Council on Books in Wartime, a non-profit organization, has been organized to handle the publishing of special editions of popular books. With the assistance of this new organization, approximately 18,000,000 small editions of popular books are being purchased yearly at an average cost of only 8 cents per book for novels which normally sell for \$2.50 and \$3.

I have given a brief synopsis of some of the functions of the Quartermaster Corps. I hope I have conveyed to the Senate some of the human drama and the personal service this splendid Corps provides in its extensive operation. I hope that when my colleagues hear the expression that "the Quartermaster General is both father and mother to the boys in our Army," this talk will have given them a deeper appreciation of the importance of this branch of our Army to all the boys wearing khaki.

That is the story of the Quartermaster Corps; a fine, capable fighting organization whose imperishable record of achievement in this global war is one in which virtually every American has shared, and one of which every American can be proud. The Corps has a tremendous job to do in the days ahead, and

I am confident they will "take it in stride." They will continue to deliver the goods, whatever the obstacles before them. To quote again from the pledge of General Gregory—"Wherever they go—to whatever point American fighting men penetrate—quartermasters will be by their sides to keep them rolling to victory."

Mr. President, in these remarks I have presented a brief picture of the work of the Quartermaster Corps, which to my mind is a life line of 8,000,000 fighting Americans all over the world. The story is not an exciting one; perhaps in the eyes of some it is not a dramatic story; but it is a story of something which affects the lives and the welfare of your boy and mine.

As I stated in the beginning of my remarks, more than 50 percent of the Members of the Senate have boys in the armed services. They are on all fronts. The Senate is a cross section of America. The sons of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN], and the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HAWKES] have made the supreme sacrifice in their Nation's cause.

We have a very definite interest in this matter. The public is interested. Homes all over America from which boys have gone are interested. Those who follow the story will have a close-up of how their boys live, and how the necessities of life are provided for them.

This story is an inspiration to me, and in my opinion it is something which should have been told. As I read of the dramatic activities of the war effort today, and about all the more publicized branches of the Army, they have my highest commendation, they are doing a great job, but, in my judgment, the "Fighting Quartermasters" in a less dramatic way are contributing their bit to the success of the fighting forces all over the world. I pay them this tribute on the floor of the Senate.

I have stated facts which I have ascertained as a member of the Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate, and the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations having to do with War Department appropriations.

Let me say again, in conclusion, that a day or two ago Senators were furnished some K rations, breakfast, dinner, and supper. I hope all will take them home and live on them for a day, so they will have an idea first-hand of what the American soldier is living on at the fighting fronts today.

NONE SHALL ESCAPE

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I wish to ask the indulgence of the Senate for a few words preliminary to a resolution which I shall submit.

The tide of battle has turned against a ship of evil state. We, in America, shall one day witness the foundering of that vessel of infamy which we know by the name of world fascism. Today, as the lightning of retribution strikes, now in one place, now in another, there is enacted on board that doomed ship an old scene.

The rats, it appears, are getting ready to leave.

From the capitals of world fascism the lines already are reaching out. Already the guilty, those who set in motion and led the deadly march upon the lands and homes of others, have made preparation for flight. With the foresight of dishonor they have shipped funds beyond the borders of their own country. But the peace-loving nations, looking to the future, must declare, "None shall escape."

Already through their emissaries they have purchased secluded villas, out-of-the-way havens. They have planted old accomplices in new places of refuge. And already their collaborators, those who have tried to keep alive the running sores of this infection in our own and other free nations, are looking out for the safety of the master carriers.

The rats, it appears, are getting ready to nest anew in the dark crannies of a war-weary world.

Mr. President, it is germane to the very meaning of our terms of unconditional surrender of the enemy powers that their leaders and the craven underlings who have perpetrated great crimes in this war be brought to justice before the world. It is implicit in the ultimate victory of freemen over the murderous generals of slavery, Mr. President, that from the steady, even hand of freemen's justice, none shall escape.

But they will try. For all Fascist leaders and their lieutenants the world over, there will be one last retreat according to plan—according, Mr. President, to a great many well-laid plans.

It is an old formula for the defeated in war. Kings abdicate. Erstwhile tyrants, unseated by their enemies, take flight in the hope of living out their days quietly in exile.

And these usurpers, these bloody fingered caricatures of ruling power, see no reason why they, too, should not be allowed to pack up their medals and their gold braid—yes, and their revolvers and hangman's gear—and make for peaceful places where, so they hope, the awful burden of their own guilt will not overtake them.

We, in America, cannot see history repeating itself. We are inclined to look at the question of a proper disposal of these Fascist leaders from especial angles which they themselves may have forgotten.

When we think of our imperial enemies across the Pacific, we look at the question by way of Pearl Harbor.

When we wonder what should be done with Emperor Hirohito and with Premier Tojo and their colleagues, should they become our prisoners of war, we cannot strike from our minds the recollection of certain executions of American aviators who had once become their prisoners of war.

And printed in our history books, and graven forever in our hearts, will be another picture given us by Tojo and his nation. It is an incident of the war which we have captioned the "March of death." Our men were the marchers. Our men died. It is natural that this picture should remain with us.

Hideki Tojo and his men have made a place for themselves in our most vivid memories. There they will live long. They shall be dealt with justly. They shall be accorded their just due.

When we think of our enemies across the Atlantic, we remember Rotterdam and Warsaw, and a thousand other scenes which have been made memorable by Adolf Hitler and his assistants.

We are not able to erase from our minds those French and Dutch and Belgian hostages, noncombatants, who were shot down, a hundred for one.

We often think of Lidice.

We think of the gruesome sights that greeted the Russian armies returning to liberate the cities and towns of their homeland.

From all Europe, we have seen the smuggled photographs and we have heard the tragic accounts. We know the Germans, the fascists, are being remembered by others, too. We know that others, too, have resolved none shall escape.

When men bespeak their longing for the return of a just world, Mr. President, when they are beset with a longing for decency among nations and for government free of treachery to its own people, then they think of Norway. When we think of Norway we think of a man called Vidkun Quisling, who gave us something to remember him by when he betrayed his country to the Fascists. We have perpetuated his name in our dictionaries. He has already attained hateful immortality.

So with the others, the collaborationists, the camp followers of fascism, wherever they may have sold themselves into the service of this international underworld.

So with the gauleiters and the thugs in uniform—Elias in Belgium, Brauer in Crete, Roatta in Yugoslavia, Lyosz in Hungary, Panev in Bulgaria.

So with those who have risen to power in neutral countries through the evil offices of fascism and have paid the debt by subverting freedom's cause. They will have yet another account to settle; they have earned for themselves something more than mere oblivion.

So, too, with the smaller fry in this unsavory skillet, the corporals of crime, the amateur rapists, the apprentices in mass murder. It is well that we keep the record complete. It is well that we are resolved, when the day of reckoning comes, to leave no case on that record untried, to see that none shall escape.

America must do her full part not only to win the war but to punish international crime and to keep world law, order, and peace.

Therefore, Mr. President, I ask consent to submit a resolution, which I shall read as follows:

Whereas the time has come when international brigandage which has brought on the present wars and been responsible for the perpetration of unspeakable crimes upon prisoners of war and innocent civilians must be suppressed; and

Whereas such international crime can never be effectively suppressed unless stern justice is dealt out to those who have committed such criminal acts: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate of the United States that the United Nations shall make due arrangement and provision for the trial and punishment of those responsible for the war crimes of military aggression and private wrong committed during the war: And be it further

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate of the United States that the Government of the United States shall take its full part in working out and executing plans concurred in by the United Nations for the trial and punishment of those guilty of the crimes of military aggression and atrocities committed during the war upon prisoners of war and civilians.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be received and appropriately referred.

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 262) was received and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

DISPOSITION OF POST-WAR SURPLUS PROPERTY

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, for a considerable time now the people of the United States have been deeply concerned with the post-war problems which our Nation shall be called upon to face. They are particularly hopeful that the Government will develop, and have ready for prompt application, appropriate and effective plans to deal with these various problems as they arise.

In this connection, Mr. President, the Congress of the United States has for more than a year been considering House bill 2795, which is directed toward the solution of one of our major post-war problems, namely, the controlled disposal of surplus wartime commodities.

This measure, after full and careful consideration, was passed by a substantial majority in the House of Representatives on June 9, 1943. Introduced in the Senate on the same day, the bill was referred to the Senate Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, which committee, after proper hearings and careful study, reported the bill favorably to the Senate on February 1, legislative day, January 24, 1944. The bill has remained on the Senate Calendar since that time.

This bill is concerned with an urgent matter, Mr. President, and it is the consensus of your committee that the Senate should take early action on it, if a proper legislative basis for this program is to be prepared in time for its practical application.

The Baruch-Hancock report, dealing with a number of outstanding post-war issues, was released to the public on February 19, 1944, and that report has served to stimulate greatly the public interest in these important problems.

Therefore, Mr. President, I should like to discuss certain aspects of House bill 2795 upon which your Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments has favorably reported.

On Saturday, February 19, the President released to the press a report submitted to him by Bernard M. Baruch and John M. Hancock, which deals at length with the numerous and complex problems which must be dealt with in the post-war era. These men with a competent staff have devoted consider-

able time and careful study to the compilation of this report, and their services to the Nation in this respect should be properly recognized.

The report itself covers the whole gamut of problems involved in demobilization and in the restoration of our peacetime economy. It provides a complete and comprehensive prescription of just what should be done and how it should be done not only by the executive branch of the Government but by the Congress as well.

It recommends:

The creation in the Office of War Mobilization of a new, most-important post which, for want of a better title, we would call a work director to unify the forces of the executive branch and to work with Congress on the whole human side of demobilization.

This new official would have complete authority in the fields of restoring to peacetime employment our demobilized war veterans, both sound and disabled, and of meeting the special employment problems involved in the great war industries where peace will bring mass displacement of workers.

The report next takes up the problem of settlement of terminated war contracts, and recommends that this phase be handled under a joint-contract termination board under rules or guiding principles which the report sets forth in considerable detail.

The report next recommends the immediate creation of a surplus property administrator in the Office of War Mobilization, to be appointed by the head of that Office, with full responsibility and adequate authority for dealing with all aspects of surplus disposal, and recommends that there be created to serve this new administrator, purely in an advisory capacity, a policy board composed, in addition to the administrator as chairman, of 12 representatives of various executive departments and agencies. It further recommends that surplus consumer goods be disposed of by the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department, that capital and producer goods, including all types of industrial property, plants, equipment, materials, and scrap, be disposed of through a corporation subsidiary of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, that surplus ships and maritime properties be disposed of by the Maritime Commission, and that surplus food be disposed of by the Food Administrator.

The report next recommends a general tightening of the entire Government war machine for both mobilization and demobilization.

Based upon the assumed defeat of Germany on X-Day, it is proposed that the armed services and the War Production Board cooperate in the immediate preparation of an X-Day reconversion plan.

The prompt extension of war powers vested in the President is urgently recommended. Among such powers are those under the price-control law, the powers on which the functions of the War Production Board rests, and the requisitioning power of the President.

Numerous additional recommendations are contained in the report, among

them one for the earliest possible relaxation of governmental controls upon our civilian economy, another for special attention to the requirements of small business, and another for public-works programming.

I think that none of us would quarrel with the objectives set forth in the Baruch-Hancock report. They may be briefly stated as Victory first, and an orderly demobilization second. I wish to call particular attention at this time to only one segment of the report, namely, that dealing with the disposal of surplus war property.

I understand that the President has already issued an Executive order carrying out in full the Baruch-Hancock recommendations with respect to surplus war property, creating the new surplus war property administrator, surrounding him with a board composed exclusively of officials in the executive branch of the Government, and giving him the broadest of powers over the disposal of the tens of billions of dollars' worth of property in the possession of various Government agencies which will, soon we hope, be found surplus to their operating needs.

The report contemplated that the surplus property administrator would report to Congress as soon as possible on legislation that is needed, basing his recommendations on actual experience with the problems.

It would seem that the report and the indicated Executive action upon it overlook the fact that the Congress, in which the Constitution has vested complete control over the property of the United States, has for many months been engaged in serious and exhaustive study of the surplus property problem, and that legislation designed to deal with this problem is already far advanced in the legislative process.

On January 31, 1944, the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], as chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, reported to the Senate, House bill 2795, the Property Management Act, 1944. This bill is No. 668 on the Senate Calendar.

House bill 2795 originated in the House of Representatives in the fall of 1942. The work upon it was, in fact, initiated by a report of a Senate subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations headed by the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS]—Senate Report No. 1554, Seventy-seventh Congress, second session, July 22, 1942—which emphasized the inefficiency of executive management of equipment and supplies throughout the Government, the urgency of situations then already developing from critical supply shortages, on the one hand, and curtailment or termination of such programs as those of the Civilian Conservation Corps, National Youth Administration, and Works Project Administration, on the other. On November 30, 1942, the President, in a special message to Congress, urged legislative consideration of these problems and of the problems likely to arise in connection with surpluses at the termination of the present war.

After several months of extensive hearings, the House committee summed up the situation as follows:

Efficient executive management of the Government's great and growing investment in equipment, materials, and supplies, and the control of the Congress over the use and disposition of such property are seriously handicapped by the lack of comprehensive legislation. The essential foundation of management standards in determining what and what quantities should be bought, and similar standards to govern utilization, are conspicuous by their absence. Although the accrual of surpluses is an inevitable feature of the active operations of Government, the determination and release of such surpluses is entirely within the discretion of thousands of widely scattered executives. * * * Even under normal conditions the results of such a situation are apparent in excessive stocks, unnecessary duplication, lack of maximum utilization, unauthorized augmentation of congressional appropriations by free transfer of cash equivalents from one to another, heavy direct losses to the Treasury, and waste in other forms.

Upon this basis the House passed H. R. 2795 in a form designed to deal thoroughly with the continuing problems of management of equipment, materials, and supplies, and provided in section 4 of the bill for further exploration of the war surplus problem by a joint committee of Congress.

In the course of several additional months of study, including numerous public hearings, the Senate Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments determined that the war surplus problem had already become so acute that the approach contemplated by the House committee, namely, through a joint congressional committee, could not meet the needs of the situation; it therefore struck out the section providing for this joint committee and in lieu thereof wrote into the bill carefully prepared sections providing the essential mechanisms for determining the extent and character of war surplus property, for bringing to the President and to Congress the questions of policy arising therefrom, and for guiding the use or disposal of such property under the authority of existing or subsequently enacted statutes in complete coordination with the general program of personal property management throughout the executive branch.

The bill as reported to the Senate therefore deals with two intimately related but nevertheless quite distinct problems. Section 1 treats comprehensively the continuing problem of efficient management of equipment, materials, and supplies throughout the executive establishment. Section 2 permits the President to waive application of this broad property-management program to the War and Navy Departments in whole or in part until after the war. Section 3 deals with the use and disposal of the huge surpluses of property, real, personal, and mixed, in the hands of the Government, which are likely to accrue and in fact are already accruing from the current war.

The two major problems treated in the bill are unusually urgent.

The need for a comprehensive legislative framework clearly fixing respon-

sibility and establishing sound operating principles for management of the Government's heavy investments in equipment, materials, and supplies has long existed, will always be with us, and, in the light of the great expansion of Government activity in recent years, is now imperative.

The urgency of the war-surplus problem is obvious. It is given widespread attention in the public press, on the air, and in general public discussion. It is the subject of numerous legislative proposals placed before the Congress.

In his message transmitting to Congress the Budget for the fiscal year 1945, the President saw fit to include the following paragraph:

The disposition of war surpluses should be closely coordinated with the permanent management of Government property. To provide a foundation for such coordination, I hope that machinery for the permanent management of Government property can be established in the very near future.

The bill as it is now before the Senate is designed to accomplish this clearly desirable purpose as expressed by the Chief Executive. The program which it establishes can be effectuated without delay, with minimum disturbance of existing organizations and procedures, and the lowest possible expense.

Section 1, pages 1 to 15, inclusive, adds a new title II-A, comprising sections 251 to 264, inclusive, to the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921. In brief, it provides through the Bureau of the Budget for the establishment and maintenance of property inventories throughout the executive branch. Such inventories are, of course, the primary essential of sound property management as well as of disposal of the surpluses which inevitably accrue. It requires the establishment of standards for the stocking and utilization of property; the fullest possible utilization of property by agencies in order to avoid unnecessary commercial purchases; and current and complete reports to the Congress.

The bill carefully protects and preserves the integrity of congressional appropriations by requiring that when property is transferred from one appropriation purpose to another, the receiving appropriation shall pay for such property into miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury. A program of equipment and supply utilization, launched about a year ago cooperatively by the Bureau of the Budget and the Department of the Treasury, with the same general objectives has, although severely limited by lack of legislative authority, not only greatly stimulated widespread management of equipment and supplies throughout the Government but also has returned to the Treasury many millions of dollars which otherwise would have been needlessly dissipated.

This section of the bill provides for the disposal in orderly fashion of the surpluses which normally accrue from the continuing operations of the Federal Government. It gives priority in the disposal of such property to State and local tax-supported organizations, on the premise that since all Government—State, Federal, and local—is supported by

the same general body of taxpayers, their governmental institutions at whatever level should have first opportunity to secure at lowest possible cost any Federal property no longer needed for Federal purposes. It provides for recovery of maximum values by the Treasury; for the fullest consideration of consumer needs; for preference to war veterans; and to small business.

In this permanent section of the bill no material substantive changes have been made by the Senate committee as compared with the House version. The enactment of this program into statutory law will provide a comprehensive and specific mandate to the executive branch with respect to its service of supply which will unquestionably operate as a continuing and powerful force toward better business management of the Federal Government.

In order to avoid any change or interference with the war effort, section 2 of the bill provides the President with the authority to waive application of this general management program to the War and Navy Departments upon affirmative showing of necessity by either of those departments.

Section 3 of the bill, as now before the Senate, establishes definite mechanisms for dealing with the problem of war surplus property.

The committee is of the opinion that neither the Congress nor the Executive is prepared at this time to specify in detail the policies to be used in disposing of these war surpluses. No one can tell today just what these surpluses will be in aggregate volume or by categories of property. It is known only that they are likely to be great and likely to consist of a very wide range of both real and personal property. Specific disposal policies and procedures must necessarily be evolved as factual data become increasingly available, and with constantly changing circumstances. As the committee sees the problem the essentials are first, unity of action in both the Congress and the executive branch, and close contact by the Congress with the problem as it develops in order that appropriate congressional controls may be exercised and the responsibility of Congress with regard to property of the United States may be met.

The committee is convinced that there is no necessity or justification for creating within the executive branch any new agency to take custody of war surplus property and effect its orderly disposal. There already exist within the executive branch several agencies well qualified to handle various major segments of the disposal problem, among them notably the corporations in the Department of Commerce, the Procurement Division of the Department of the Treasury, and the Civil Aeronautics Authority. The great needs are to insure effective coordination of the disposal activities of the various executive agencies involved and to see that sound disposal policies are currently developed and authorized by Congress as the changing situation will demand.

Surpluses accruing from contract terminations, design and program changes, and agency retrenchment or liquidation are already reaching new high

points in quantity, variety, and value. The unfortunate and unsatisfactory disposal methods evident after the close of World War I are reappearing. Various executive agencies are disposing of surpluses through independent programs, with speed apparently the dominant feature. Speculative buying is becoming evident and several sales have already inspired wide public criticism of the Government's methods.

The matter is, therefore, extremely urgent, and the committee believes it can be successfully met through the mechanism and under the preliminary policy guides which would be established through the bill now on the calendar and ready for action.

In brief, it is proposed to establish an over-all policy board or board of directors comprising five top-flight executives from the executive branch of the Federal Government, and one representative each of labor, agriculture, industry, and the general public. The board will have a life of 3 years unless extended by act of Congress.

It will be the duty of this board to assemble currently all pertinent facts pertaining to the war-surplus-property problem, digest these facts, develop and clarify for the benefit of the President and Congress the questions of policy arising from the facts, formulate essential detailed regulations under the authority of this and any other existing or subsequent legislation, coordinate and direct the disposal activities of all executive agencies under such regulations, see to it that the existing executive facilities are fully and effectively utilized in the disposal activity, report frequently to the Congress covering all operations in this field, and recommend such additional legislation as appears necessary.

Title II-A of the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921, as amended by the bill, will provide affirmative and comprehensive legislative authority for the executive branch to dispose of surplus personal property. The existence of such authority, an obvious essential of executive management, has been implied for many decades, but it has been exercised loosely, haphazardly, or not at all. The affirmative authority conveyed in this legislation is carefully drawn, the methods of disposal to be followed are clearly outlined, and the authority is centered in the Chief Executive, where it will be exercised through the Bureau of the Budget as the staff arm of the President in the field of financial and business management of the operations of the Government.

The board established by section 3 of this bill is in no sense a new agency. It is given no direct authority whatever, but is simply designed as a further staff implementation of the Presidency to assist in this temporary but tremendous task of dealing with war-surplus property. It is to find the facts, bring questions of policy to the President and Congress, formulate regulations and, upon their approval, guide and direct the operating agencies in execution of the program.

The legal authority for disposal of property must be found in the act referred to and in numerous acts of Con-

gress dealing with property, both real and personal. The board must operate under these statutes, and the regulations and directives which it may formulate for Presidential approval must be carefully kept within the letter and spirit of such laws and others which Congress may see fit later to enact. The Board's functions are essentially those of coordination and guidance on an over-all basis. Such functions cannot be vested in any single department or agency. They must be vested in some coordinating authority at the top level of executive organization.

The board would have a mandate so to guide the disposal of these war surpluses as to protect the national economy and the interests of the Nation's taxpayers, prevent profiteering, protect and foster development of new industries, and protect private enterprise from unfair Government competition.

No interference or conflict with the existing legislative committee structure of the Congress would be involved. The language of the bill assures intimate congressional contact with and knowledge of the steps taken or proposed, and our various standing committees would remain free to explore and recommend legislation with respect to the segments of the over-all problem within their respective fields.

In formulating this section of the bill the committee has given careful consideration to studies and conclusions of other committees of the Senate and House bearing upon the subject of this legislation.

Senate Resolution 195, submitted by the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] referred to the Committee on Military Affairs on October 18, 1943, and reported from that committee on November 26, 1943, would request the President to investigate the surplus war-property situation and the adequacy of current inventory controls. Both these activities are definitely prescribed in the bill.

In Senate Report No. 539, the Senate Special Committee on Post-War Economic Policy and Planning, under the chairmanship of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] presented the following conclusions:

1. That it is urgently necessary that immediate steps be taken to set up machinery for the coordination of all of these problems and activities and for the furnishing of over-all direction.
2. That this should be done by a central agency whose functions would be the promulgation and supervision of over-all policies and the correlation of the activities of the various agencies handling the mechanics of the problems.
3. That the Congress should lay down the broad policies under which the problems should be handled.
4. That the various contracting and procurement agencies should be the operating agencies to accomplish termination of their respective contracts and to dispose of their respective surpluses according to policies established by Congress and by the policy-making central agency above referred to.

These conclusions are substantially embodied in section 3 of the bill as reported. Its enactment will translate them into a definite program of action.

The bill is also in apparent harmony with the views expressed on pages 7 and

8 of the report of the Senate Special Committee Investigating the National Defense Program, under the chairmanship of the Senator from Missouri [Mr. TRUMAN]—Senate Report No. 10, part 12, Seventy-eighth Congress, first session.

The committee feels that the enactment of the new section 3 of H. R. 2795 will constitute a thoroughly effective approach to the war-surplus-property problem, meet the needs of the immediate situation, and at the same time leave the way open for improvement of both policy and procedure in the disposal of war surpluses as warranted by changing circumstances.

Mr. President, I am entirely willing to admit that H. R. 2795, as it is now before the Senate, may be somewhat improved and strengthened through the processes of further amendment. I feel sure that my fellow members of the committee will welcome any such constructive amendment. I submit, however, that this bill (H. R. 2795) is the logical legislative medium through which the Congress should prescribe the action which it wishes the Executive to take with respect to surplus war property as well as with respect to putting in order and keeping in order its permanent management of equipment, materials, and supplies into which the funds which we appropriate are so largely converted. The needs of this situation have been most earnestly explored and studied in both Houses of Congress for many, many months. Unquestionably, as the war moves toward its conclusion, new facts and circumstances will arise which will necessitate further legislation by the Congress to cover all important aspects of the surplus disposal problem. The bill before the Senate, however, substantially meets these needs so far as they can now be seen. It furthermore provides that as fast as new facts can be gathered, as fast as these new circumstances arise, the Congress will be kept fully informed, and it imposes upon the board established by the bill the primary duty of currently reporting its activities to Congress, pointing up the questions of policy which will require further resolution, and leaves wide open to each and every standing legislative committee of both Houses their respective fields for development of any additional necessary legislation.

With respect to this problem of surplus war property, there appears not the slightest justification for resort to government by Executive order. The Congress has been and is proceeding with all reasonable dispatch in the formulation of the policy and procedural guides for Executive action. The legislative action should not be stopped or sidetracked.

In conclusion, Mr. President, I should like to point out that the distinguished chairman of this committee, the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL] has devoted himself sincerely and completely to the problems which this bill contemplates. He has been fair and cooperative with all the members of the committee, and he has demonstrated a keen interest in all the various proposals which have been brought before us. I only regret

that he could not be here in person to describe, in his own good fashion, the full merit of this proposed legislation which the committee and I are now urging the Members of the Senate to consider.

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

Mr. DAVIS. I have yielded the floor.

Mr. LANGER. I merely wish to say, Mr. President, in view of the fact that the Senator says he yielded the floor, that we have on the pay rolls at the present time nearly 3,000,000 Federal employees. As I understand the distinguished Senator from Pennsylvania, the bill to which he has referred would create a new board. I presume that means more salaries, and also a great flood of employees. Am I right in that respect?

Mr. DAVIS. The Senator is wrong.

Mr. LANGER. Then, what does it provide?

Mr. DAVIS. It provides that the Bureau of the Budget shall do the work with its present staff.

Mr. LANGER. The Senator has been referring to a board during the course of his remarks. Of what would that board consist?

Mr. DAVIS. It would consist of members who are now in the executive departments, top-flight officials who are already on boards or upon the pay roll.

Mr. LANGER. And there would be no new salaries?

Mr. DAVIS. There would be no new salaries, to my knowledge, but I presume the directing heads, one or two of whom may have to be provided, would be called in from other departments of the Government.

WAR PROFITS AND PROFITEERS

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, on the 25th of February at the time this body voted upon the veto of the tax bill by the President I made the following statement on the floor of the Senate, as appears on page 2057 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

When the people of this country finally sift out the truth about this tax situation they will eventually learn, if they do not already know, that never in the history of this country have the wealthy made greater profits, more money after paying taxes. It will finally sink into the consciousness of the people that while their sons and daughters were bleeding and dying on the field of battle, the rich were getting richer and richer, and profits were going ever higher and higher, and when the people realize the truth, I feel certain they will arise en masse in support of the President who had the courage, the fortitude, and the duty to forcibly lead this fight in behalf of the people.

Further along on the same page I said:

Mr. President, I voted against this war—with HIRAM JOHNSON, I walked out of this Chamber rather than vote for a measure to send our youth to the slaughter on Europe's battlefields, just us two—but I kept my pledge to the farmers, laborers, and the people of North Dakota who relied upon my campaign pledge so to vote. But I have wholeheartedly supported the President in this war once we got into it, and I agree with the President that the time to pay for this war is now while war profiteers are reaping billions—now while money is being made out of this war, and I support the President in his determination to protect the people's rights

and to prevent the creation of thousands of millionaires out of the blood and sorrow of the American people.

Mr. President, in the Washington Post of yesterday morning Mr. Drew Pearson cited examples of profits that some of the profiteers have made. I desire to read them to the Senate. He gives certain examples:

1. Jacobs Aircraft of Pennsylvania, which made no profit before the war, netted \$11,400,000 in 1942, of which \$3,000,000 was left after paying taxes.
2. General Cable of New York averaged \$850,000 profit before the war, but made \$19,400,000 in 1942.
3. Lima Locomotive Works, of Lima, Ohio, averaged \$60,000 in the base period before the war, but made \$10,000,000 in 1942.
4. Grumman Aircraft of Bethpage, L. I., averaged \$540,000 profit before the war but made \$22,500,000 in 1942.
5. Beech Aircraft of Wichita, Kans., made no profit before the war but \$16,000,000 in 1942.
6. Bell Aircraft of Buffalo made \$43,800 before the war but in 1942 its profits had multiplied 528 times, to \$23,000,000. Even after paying taxes it had a profit left of \$5,403,000.
7. Not merely war factories but textile companies made lush profits, too, as indicated by the American Woolen Co., which made no profit during the base period before the war, but knocked off an operating profit of \$36,574,000 in 1942.
8. Again Edward G. Budd, of Philadelphia—

A company which, the author of the article says, one of the distinguished Senators upon this floor championed so lustily during the Senate tax hearings—came in for a juicy profit. The Senator referred to—

Says the author—

for a time threatened to vote against renegotiation because he said the Budd people had been treated unfairly by the Navy. However, the Truman Committee found that Budd had made a profit of \$18,650,000 in 1942, compared with \$350,000 before the war. Later the Budd company complained because the Navy insisted on renegotiating its profits down to \$3,796,000, even though this latter figure was 10 times its average profit before the war.

Mr. President, in the great Progressive newspaper published by the La Follettes in Wisconsin, I find, in the issue of February 28, page 7, a letter written by Mr. C. B. Ballard, of Appleton, Wis. In that letter it is stated that Mr. John B. Hawley, Jr., of the Northern Pump Co., Minneapolis, Minn., had a salary in 1939 of \$15,000. In 1940 his salary was \$35,000. For the year ending June 30, 1942, his salary was \$442,000.

In further substantiation of what I said on the 25th of February, when I backed the President, particularly in view of the fact that one of my colleagues rose on the Senate floor at the conclusion of my speech and said that my facts were not accurate, I quote the American Federationist, the official paper of the American Federation of Labor, in which there appears an article by Mr. Nathan Robertson. This article shows that in 1917, that is, during World War No. 1, profits after taxes, were \$7,700,000,000. In 1918 the net profits, after all taxes, amounted to \$4,500,000,000. In 1919 they amounted to \$6,900,000,000. In 1929, commonly conceded to be the most prosperous year

in all our history, the net profits, after taxes, amounted to \$8,100,000,000. In 1939 the net profits amounted to \$4,040,000,000. But last year, 1943, after all the high taxes about which we have heard so much, the corporations made more money than they ever made before in all history, because profits, after taxes, are estimated at \$8,550,000,000.

Mr. President, I wish now to read Mr. Robertson's article into the RECORD.

BUSINESS DOES NICELY

(By Nathan Robertson)

Industry propaganda is making much of the fact that corporations today are paying the highest taxes in history. The huge tax figures—and they are huge—are being used to convince the public that corporations are bearing a terrific tax burden. The figures need a little analysis.

Corporations today are paying terrific taxes because they are making terrific profits. Corporation profits, subject to taxes, are four times higher than they were in the last peacetime year—1939. They are two and a half times what they were in that famous boom year of 1929, the year of fabulous profits. They are more than twice as big as they were in the biggest profit year of World War No. 1—1917.

For the corporations to complain about the taxes they are paying, as compared with past years, is like my rich friend who is always complaining about his personal income taxes. I tell him that he wouldn't have to worry about those taxes if he were willing to get along on a more moderate income—that the only reason he has to pay so much is because he is making so much.

What has happened is that the corporations have boosted their incomes faster than the taxes have gone up—in an effort to pass their tax load on to others. Some corporations have admitted that this was their purpose—though not in those words. They said they counted their income taxes as part of their cost of doing business, and increased prices to cover the increased taxes. However, it is stated, it adds up to the same thing—passing the burden along to someone else. Someone else in this case usually happens to be Uncle Sam, because he is the one who is paying for most of our wartime production. The Government actually is paying the taxes for the corporations.

That this is so is proved by the figures on profits left to the corporations after they have paid their taxes. They have more than twice as much left, after taxes, as they had in the last peacetime year—1939—which was a pretty good year for corporations. So what the corporations have done is not only pass their tax burden on to the public but to double their profits in addition. In other words, the Government's effort to control profits and make the corporations bear their share of the war cost has totally failed.

Millions of individuals are paying higher taxes, because of the war, on the same incomes they had before the war. Not so with the corporations. Their tax rates have been raised, too, but every time their taxes have gone up a dollar their incomes have gone up \$2.

The corporations, of course, don't tell the story this way. They ignore profits before taxes entirely and talk only of profits after taxes. Then they compare these profits with the volume of business they are doing to show that profits per unit of production haven't risen. Then they compare this with the way total wages have risen.

This completely ignores the fact that the wages are divided among millions of additional workers who are putting in many more hours of work each week. But the profits, despite the increased volume of production, are going to just about the same number of

people with just about the same total investment they had in their businesses before the war. Most of the additional capital has been put up by the Government.

Profits are supposed to be the reward for the risk capital takes. Capital is risking much less in this war period than ever before in history. It has an assured market for everything it can produce. Much of the production is on a guaranteed cost-plus-a-profit basis.

So, while profits before taxes have risen four times, and profits after taxes have more than doubled, wage rates per hour of work have risen only about 32 percent, according to War Labor Board estimates, and that figure is for manufacturing industries alone where there have been more increases than elsewhere. The figure for labor generally would be much lower. Industry's profits are figured after all expenses. If labor's wages were measured the same way, increased living costs would eat up the increases, and then some.

Here is a simple table showing how profits this year compare with profits in 1939, 1929, and the First World War years, according to Treasury figures:

	Profits before taxes	Profits after taxes
1943 (estimated)...	\$22,000,000,000	\$8,550,000,000
1939.....	5,272,000,000	4,040,000,000
1929.....	9,300,000,000	8,100,000,000
1919.....	9,300,000,000	6,900,000,000
1918.....	7,700,000,000	4,500,000,000
1917.....	10,000,000,000	7,700,000,000

You won't find in either column a profit figure as fat and juicy as the figure for the year of 1943, the year of great war sacrifice when the Nation is fighting for its very existence.

Look at those figures for the last war—and remember that they resulted in the creation of a crop of 23,000 new millionaires.

That refers to World War No. 1, and as I remember the statistics, for every two soldiers who died, a new millionaire was created. The article continues:

The country was so shocked that it promised never to let it happen again. Both major parties—

That is, the Republicans and the Democrats—

pledged themselves against it. Scores of bills were introduced in Congress to prevent it from happening again.

When this war started, President Roosevelt promised that a new crop of war millionaires would not be permitted. He tried to carry out that pledge. But his tax proposals were slashed to pieces in Congress. The result is that it is happening again, even though most newspapers don't mention the subject. The full extent to which it is happening again won't be known until long after the war is over. You can name your own figure now, but you can be sure the Nation will again be shocked.

One thing that has helped to fool the public this time is that, unlike the last war, dividends have not zoomed to new heights. The corporations are playing a cagey game with their profits. They know that big dividends and a speculative stock market would inflame the country. So they are holding on to their profits.

The result is that even many stockholders don't realize how much the corporations are making because their dividend checks, by and large, are about the same as before the war. As a matter of fact, dividend payments for all corporations are somewhat lower than they were in 1936 and 1937, and only slightly higher than in 1939.

But the dividends are no measure of profits. Only about half of the profits are being paid out in dividends. The lush stock bonuses will be held until after the war. How lush they will be can be seen from the fact that from 1941 to 1943, inclusive, undistributed profits of almost \$12,000,000,000 were piled up by the corporations. This is the melon the stockholders are waiting to divide after the war is over.

FIGURE IS DECEPTIVELY LOW

Actually, even this is a deceptively low figure. Some corporations are still losing money, and this is the net increase for all corporations including the money losers. The money makers alone have piled up \$16,000,000,000 in the 3-year period, and about \$19,000,000,000 since 1939. The Securities and Exchange Commission recently reported that the corporations have \$33,000,000,000 in quick, liquid assets.

Some people find it hard to believe such astronomical figures in the face of a 90-percent excess-profits tax. But they don't know all the loopholes Congress has provided in that tax for the corporations. First of all, they get a 10-percent refund out of the 90-percent tax, so the net tax is only 81 percent.

But more important is the method Congress has provided for measuring the excess profits that are subject to the 81 percent tax. A corporation can choose either of two very lenient yardsticks for measuring its excess profits. That's a special little trick provided for the corporations which no other taxpayers enjoy. An individual has to pay what he is told to pay, but a corporation is given a choice.

If the corporation was making a lot of money before the war, as many companies were, it can use that volume of profits as the measure of its exemption from excess-profits taxes. Thus, if the corporation was making a profit of 30, 40, or even 100 percent on its invested capital, it can continue to do so today without paying any excess-profits tax. Many corporations are escaping their share of excess profits through this loophole.

On the other hand, if the corporation has a big invested capital as compared with its profits, it can measure its exemption on the basis of this invested capital. Many huge corporations, like the steel and railroad companies, have millions of dollars invested many years ago and long since thrown away, on which they are entitled to collect profits now without paying excess-profits taxes. An investment trust which milked the public of \$100,000,000 and tossed it away on the stock market can earn a very high return on its real value today without paying excess-profits taxes by measuring its profits against the original investment of \$100,000,000 long since lost and forgotten.

These are only the most obvious of the loopholes. There are many more and the tax lawyers are devising new ones every day.

Even those lush profit figures in our table don't reflect a lot of real profits the corporations are realizing from their wartime booms. Some of them are covering up profits in their depreciation and depletion reserves. Most of the war manufacturers have been virtually given new plants by the Government during the war. They are buying about \$5,000,000,000 worth of new plants and equipment from their war profits in addition to the figures already shown. Furthermore, the Government has built about \$14,000,000,000 worth of plants with its own money, which the corporations have options to buy after the war and will probably get for a song.

Beyond all of this, those huge taxes the corporations are paying are not total losses to them by a long sight. They still have a claim even on the taxes. Congress has kindly provided that if they have losses after the war, they can go back and get refunds from the Treasury on their war taxes. If the war

should end by the end of next year, the corporations would have a \$26,000,000,000 reserve piled up out of which they could demand refunds for any losses sustained. This is a virtual guaranty to them of normal profits for 2 years after the war. Before his recent resignation, Commissioner of Internal Revenue Guy Helvering warned that the extent of these refunds would shock the public.

Despite all of these profits and all of these tax concessions, the corporations are putting on a drive in Congress to repeal or modify the contract-renegotiation law which permits the Government to revise war contracts in order to recover grossly excessive profits. Government contracting officers admit that in the rush to get war production under way they made many bad contracts that allow indefensible profits. As a result Congress enacted a law to permit such contracts to be revised on the basis of experience to a more moderate figure.

THEY TELL CONGRESS SAD STORIES

The corporations have tried to convince Congress that they were facing ruin and wouldn't have enough left after the war to continue in business. Some of the most sensational testimony on war profits came from their reluctant lips and from the testimony of official witnesses in connection with that hogwash drive for more profits.

Under Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson, usually pretty much of a conservative, did most to expose the ludicrous position of the corporations which were pleading poverty. He testified that by the end of next year the money-making corporations would have the equivalent of a post-war reserve of more than \$42,000,000,000.

This sum is bigger than the entire national income in the last year of the Hoover administration. It is bigger than the huge public debt that the corporations were screaming about at the start of the war, when it was being used to feed and clothe unemployed. Yet sensational as this figure was, it was ignored by the newspapers which had devoted so much space to the poverty stories of the corporation spokesmen.

Actually, Patterson was conservative in his estimate. Revising his figures on the basis of latest estimates, the total turns out to be somewhere between \$55,000,000,000 and \$70,000,000,000, depending upon how much the corporations eventually realize out of the war plants the Government has built for them during the war. Here are the total reserves and collateral benefits the corporations will have by the end of 1944 from their war business in addition to the dividends paid:

Post-war refunds from excess-profits taxes	\$2,000,000,000
Undistributed profits, 1941-44	22,000,000,000
New plants financed out of profits	5,000,000,000
New plants financed by the Government	14,000,000,000
War taxes available for refunds	26,000,000,000

Still more profits have been hidden by calling them salaries. The salaries of corporation executives have skyrocketed. Patterson emphasized this by saying that increases in corporation salaries from \$5,000 to \$50,000 were a very common thing.

"We find salaries going up from \$5,000 and \$10,000 to \$100,000," he said, "and the men who get them think they are worth it. But I say the soldiers are serving for \$50 a month. If that be demagoguery, make the most of it. I don't think we need to allow such salaries."

The position of the corporations was well summarized by the Treasury in the recent tax hearings. It reported that they were piling up during the war excess profits equal to 5 years of peacetime profits. Referring to the provisions for refunds of war taxes, it said that "even under quite pessimistic assump-

tions, wartime income of corporations in the aggregate is sufficient to absorb most of the conceivable post-war losses if they occurred in the first two years after the war."

"Estimated aggregate net income after taxes of all corporations for 1943 is higher than it has ever been," the Treasury said.

Despite such testimony by the Treasury, all backed by facts and figures, the House Ways and Means Committee turned down the request for the levying of another \$1,100,000,000 in corporation taxes. It limited the increase to \$616,000,000, and in return gave the corporations some concessions on the

contract renegotiation law. The corporations are driving for still more concessions in the Senate and probably will get them.

The pledge of no new war millionaires has been forgotten.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the table at the end of the article be printed in the RECORD at this point.

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

With workers it's deficits

	Heavy industries		Light industries		Retail trade	
	January 1941	August 1943	January 1941	August 1943	January 1941	August 1943
Worker's yearly income.....	\$1,660	\$2,580	\$1,178	\$1,788	\$1,120	\$1,351
Taxes:						
Federal income.....		78				22
Federal Victory.....		59		35		14
Social security.....	17	26	12	18	11	14
Total taxes.....	17	163	12	53	11	36
War bonds (10 percent).....	166	258	119	179	112	135
Left for living expenses.....	1,477	2,159	1,047	1,556	997	1,180
Adequate budget (family of 4).....	2,124	2,204	2,124	2,204	2,124	2,204
Deficit.....	647	45	1,077	648	1,127	1,024

The table shows the yearly income of typical groups of workers under wartime conditions at January 1941 and August 1943 wage levels.

Heavy industries include most war industries, lumber and stone industries, metal industries; heavy industries' income is typical for war workers. Light industries include manufacture of clothing, food, tobacco products, leather, paper, chemicals. The average worker's income in retail trade is typical for a number of service industries where workers receive much less than in manufacturing.

The adequate budget for a family of four is the wartime budget of the Heller committee, University of California, adjusted to average prices in the United States (consumption items only).

The Heller wartime budget omits \$405 worth of goods normally bought by a worker's family in peacetime; these are goods now off the market and voluntary reductions in family buying.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, what is stated in this article furnishes one of the reasons why I voted to sustain the President's veto of the tax measure when we came to consider it on the 25th day of February this year. We were told at that time that never before in the history of America had any President ever vetoed a revenue bill. We were told that what was then done was something entirely new. Members of Congress were going to "show" this President, who dared for the first time in history to veto a revenue measure. But, Mr. President, what are the facts?

All this has happened before. This is nothing new. I know what some of the columnists have said. I know that it has been generally advertised that this is the first veto of a revenue bill by a man who sat in the White House.

But that, Mr. President, is not true. Just a little more than a hundred years ago, another courageous President, John Tyler, vetoed a revenue bill. That was on August 9, 1842. At that time in our history the revenue of the Government was derived not from income taxes or taxes on corporations or commerce but from the tariff and sales of Federal lands.

At that time, also, Henry Clay, who was running the legislative end of the Government, put through Congress a tariff and land-money bill on the 27th of June. He presumed it was too late for the President of the United States to veto the bill, for the fiscal year ended on June 30, and Clay reasoned that the President would simply have to sign the bill, whether he approved of it or not, because the alternative was to leave the country without revenue.

Let me quote a paragraph from Hugh Russell Fraser's Democracy in the Making—page 262:

John Tyler had exactly 3 days to make up his mind. He could fall into the trap that Clay had prepared for him or he could leave the Nation without revenue.

But was this the only alternative? The President thought not. The Whigs were now to get a surprise. Tyler called on Attorney General Legare for an advisory opinion, and Legare ruled that even if a new tariff bill was not passed by June 30, the old rates would continue in effect.

Let me say at this point that the reason for President Tyler's veto was that the Whigs, his own party, wanted to give to the States the Federal money collected from the land sales at a time when there was little money in the Treasury. Tyler had vetoed a separate bill to provide for this. Then his own party tied it to a revenue-tariff bill, thinking he would not dare veto that, but he did.

Then what happened? John Quincy Adams, a leader of the Whig Party in the House, took the floor to denounce the President of the United States, also a Whig. Mr. Adams said very much the same thing about President Tyler then as our distinguished majority leader said about President Roosevelt the other day.

Yet we are told this is the first time anything like this has happened! Again I say, Mr. President, it is about time we read our own history. But the record is also interesting from another viewpoint. Who came to the defense of the President of the United States in 1842? Who stood on the floor and challenged his colleagues on that veto? Was it a member of his party? It was not, Mr. Presi-

dent. It was a Democrat, a member of the opposite party, and you will be interested to know that the name of the Democrat who took the floor of the House to present a minority report on the veto of the revenue bill was Representative James J. Roosevelt, of New York, one of the members of the Roosevelt family, and a member of President Tyler's official opposition party.

And so, Mr. President, I stand on the floor of the Senate today as a Republican, technically a member of the opposition, and defend the President of the United States, exactly as Representative James J. Roosevelt, of New York, defended President Tyler on the 9th of August 1842.

Mr. President, I now desire to quote the distinguished senior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE]. Before I do so, however, I wish to call the attention of the Senate to the statement made by the junior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] on the 25th day of February at the time I voted to sustain the President's veto. The junior Senator from Wisconsin stated as follows:

Mr. President, we have listened to a very remarkable speech made just now by the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER]. I trust the majority leader will analyze the speech, and give us the facts as I think the facts are.

So, Mr. President, I looked up the facts and I found that in my speech made upon the Senate floor I made one small misstatement, and I wish to correct it now.

On page 7933 of the permanent CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of October 8, 1942, appear certain remarks made by me. I read the plank of the Democratic platform relative to the matter of tax-exempt securities. I shall read it again. In 1940, when the Democratic Party met in convention, it adopted the following plank in its platform:

To encourage investment in productive enterprise, the tax-exempt privileges of future Federal, State, and local bonds should be removed.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. WILLIS in the chair). Does the Senator from North Dakota yield to the Senator from Connecticut?

Mr. LANGER. I yield.

Mr. DANAHER. Was it the Senator's purpose to request unanimous consent to make a correction in the Record?

Mr. LANGER. Yes.

Mr. DANAHER. If so, I wish to have it noted, Mr. President, that I have no objection.

Mr. LANGER. I thank the Senator very much. I wished to refer for a moment to the statement I made, and then ask unanimous consent to have the correction made.

Mr. President, as I have said, on the 25th of February both the Republican Party and the Democratic Party had similar planks in their platforms. I wish to have the RECORD show that as a matter of fact the Republican Party did not actually adopt the plank. On page 7933 of the permanent CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of October 8, 1942, it is shown that the

Republican Party did not adopt the exact language, but on the contrary the fact was that the Republican program committee headed by the late Dr. Glenn Frank, in its report to the Republican Convention, used the following language:

We favor elimination of all tax exemptions of future issues of Federal, State, and municipal securities.

So, Mr. President, I wish to request unanimous consent to make that correction in the RECORD, and to show that, instead of the fact being that the Republican Party actually adopted that plank, as a matter of fact, although it was presented by the committee headed by the late Dr. Glenn Frank, it was not actually adopted. As I understand the matter, Mr. President, it was defeated by a very small vote on the part of the Republican Party.

* The PRESIDING OFFICER. The permanent RECORD for 1942 has long since been printed, but the correction will be noted.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, in conclusion I merely wish to say that I regretted very much that I was the only Republican to vote to sustain the President's veto of the tax bill. Nevertheless, I wish to point out that from the hundreds of letters and telegrams I have received I am satisfied that the public at large, the taxpayers, are already perceiving that the President of the United States was right when he vetoed that tax measure; and I am just as confident as I am that two and two make four that the people of this country, if they could vote upon the matter, would vote in favor of what both the Democratic and the Republican campaign speakers said after the last war, that "If ever we have war again, if ever we go into another war, we will draft money, just as we are drafting the soldier boys."

Mr. President, I also believe that if the people of the country could vote on the matter of tax-exempt securities, they would not vote to permit men to make from \$1,000,000 to \$5,000,000 a year by clipping coupons of tax-exempt securities, but on the contrary would make them pay taxes on the millions of dollars they are taking out of such securities.

Mr. President, at this point I wish to quote from the remarks of the distinguished Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE]. I quote from his remarks appearing on page 7945 of the permanent CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of October 8, 1942. At that time he said the following, and I wholeheartedly agree with it:

Mr. President, we have not hesitated to interfere with the lives of individuals in this war. We have exercised the plenary power which government possesses. We have reached into every home in America, and by the long arm and power of the Government we have taken the flower of the young manhood of America and put it into uniform. We are sending it overseas to die on foreign shores, on 42 fronts. Did we inquire, Mr. President, whether we were taking any privileges away from those young men? We did not. We assured them, however, that they were being sent abroad to fight for the fundamental principles upon which this Government was predicated. Those principles include the principle of equality among men.

Later in his speech the senior Senator from Wisconsin said:

Mr. President, I speak with feeling. I hope that I am not exceeding the bounds of propriety in debate, but I feel deeply on this question. I feel deeply because I think the time has come, if this democracy is to survive, when we must demonstrate that we have the courage to strike down special privilege at a time when young men by the millions are about to be asked to die for the preservation of this Government. Do you think the young man coughing up his guts on the Sahara Desert feels that he is getting a square deal when one man can get \$750,000 of tax exemption from a special privilege?

Mr. President, I fear this will be a long war. The question of the morale of the people will ultimately determine whether or not this Government survives. The only way we can maintain morale when the casualty notices descend upon the homes of America like snow in a Montana blizzard is to maintain equality of sacrifice so far as it is humanly possible under the circumstances.

I will give up anything I have in this world to maintain democracy, to maintain this Government, and I think the young men of this country are ready, willing, and anxious to give up everything they have. However, in all fairness they should know that those who are here on the home front—the soldiers of democracy in positions of power—have the courage to insist that in this war there shall be equality of economic sacrifice as well as of flesh and blood.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. HATCH. I move that the Senate proceed to consider executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. WILLIS in the chair) laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

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

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the United States Public Health Service.

Mr. HATCH. I ask unanimous consent that the nominations in the Public Health Service be confirmed en bloc.

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

POSTMASTERS

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations of postmasters.

Mr. HATCH. I ask that the nominations of postmasters be confirmed en bloc.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, are there any postmaster nominations from North Dakota?

Mr. HATCH. No.

Mr. LANGER. I have no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations of postmasters are confirmed en bloc.

THE NAVY

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Rear Admiral Richmond K. Turner to be vice admiral in the Navy, for temporary service.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, as I understand, it is the purpose of the Senator from New Mexico shortly to move that the Senate take a recess until Tuesday.

Mr. HATCH. That is true.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, in view of the fact that several Senators from the Committee on Naval Affairs are necessarily absent, I respectfully ask that the Senator from New Mexico not press for action on the confirmation of this nomination. There is no reflection whatever upon the individual nominee. I have not the slightest doubt that he is entitled in every respect to the promotion which has been suggested.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, so far as I know, there is absolutely no objection to the confirmation of this nomination. However, in view of what the Senator from Connecticut has said, inasmuch as he has stated that he has no desire to object to the nomination in making his request, I am glad to accede to the request of the Senator from Connecticut, and ask that the nomination be passed over.

Mr. DANAHER. I should like to have it noted that there is no objection on my part to the nomination.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination will be passed over.

Mr. HATCH. I ask unanimous consent that the President be immediately notified of all nominations confirmed today.

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

DEATH OF REPRESENTATIVE THOMAS H. CULLEN

The Senate resumed the consideration of legislative business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following resolution (H. Res. 456) from the House of Representatives, which was read:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
March 1, 1944.

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. THOMAS H. CULLEN, a Representative from the State of New York.

Resolved, That a committee of 31 Members of the House with such Members of the Senate as may be joined be appointed to attend the funeral.

Resolved, That the Sergeant at Arms of the House be authorized and directed to take such steps as may be necessary for carrying out the provision of these resolutions and that the necessary expenses in connection therewith be paid out of the contingent fund of the House.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect the House do now adjourn.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] is unavoidably detained from the Senate, and is attending an important conference. In his behalf I send to the desk a

resolution, which I ask to have read, and for which I ask present consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be read.

The resolution (S. Res. 264) was read, considered by unanimous consent, and unanimously agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Hon. THOMAS H. CULLEN, late a Representative from the State of New York.

Resolved, That a committee of two Senators be appointed by the president of the Senate to join the committee appointed on the part of the House of Representatives to attend the funeral of the deceased Representative.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Under the second resolving clause the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. WAGNER and Mr. MEAD as the committee on the part of the Senate to attend the funeral of the deceased Representative.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased Representative, in behalf of the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] I move that the Senate take a recess until 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday next.

The motion was unanimously agreed to; and (at 3 o'clock and 44 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until Tuesday, March 7, 1944, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate March 3 (legislative day of February 7), 1944:

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

George L. Brandt, of the District of Columbia, now a Foreign Service officer of class 1 and a secretary in the Diplomatic Service, to be also a consul general of the United States of America.

C. Porter Kuykendall, of Pennsylvania, now a Foreign Service officer of class 4 and a secretary in the Diplomatic Service, to be also a consul general of the United States of America.

John F. Stone, of Pennsylvania, now a Foreign Service officer of class 6 and a secretary in the Diplomatic Service, to be also a consul of the United States of America.

THE JUDICIARY

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

Henry N. Graven, of Iowa, to be United States district judge for the northern district of Iowa, vice Hon. George C. Scott, retired.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL

Paul B. Messick, of Delaware, to be United States marshal for the District of Delaware, vice J. Leslie Ford, term expired.

TEMPORARY APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

TO BE LIEUTENANT GENERALS

Maj. Gen. Courtney Hicks Hodges, Chief of Infantry, now invested with rank and title of lieutenant general by virtue of his assignment to command the Third Army.

Maj. Gen. Richard Kerens Sutherland (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Maj. Gen. Raymond Albert Wheeler (colonel, Corps of Engineers), Army of the United States.

Maj. Gen. John Clifford Hodges Lee (colonel, Corps of Engineers), Army of the United States.

TO BE MAJOR GENERALS

Brig. Gen. Charles Love Mullins, Jr. (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. Paul Ramsey Hawley (colonel, Medical Corps), Army of the United States. Col. Edmund Bristol Gregory, Quartermaster Corps, now the Quartermaster General, with rank of major general.

Brig. Gen. Junius Wallace Jones (colonel, Air Corps), Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. Edmond Harrison Leavey (lieutenant colonel, Corps of Engineers), Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. Hugh Johnston Knerr (lieutenant colonel, United States Army; temporary colonel, Army of the United States, Air Corps), Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. Charles Carl Chauncey (lieutenant colonel, Air Corps; temporary colonel, Air Corps), Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. Leslie Richard Groves (lieutenant colonel, Corps of Engineers), Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. Laurence Sherman Kuter (captain, Air Corps; temporary lieutenant colonel, Air Corps), Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. William Moses Goodman (lieutenant colonel, Coast Artillery Corps), Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. Howard Arnold Craig (lieutenant colonel, Air Corps; temporary colonel, Air Corps), Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. David Goodwin Barr (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Col. Howard Kendall Loughry, Finance Department, now Chief of Finance, with rank of major general.

Brig. Gen. James Millikin Bevans (major, Air Corps; temporary lieutenant colonel, Air Corps; temporary colonel, Army of the United States, Air Corps), Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. Curtis Emerson LeMay (captain, Air Corps; temporary lieutenant colonel, Air Corps; temporary colonel, Army of the United States, Air Corps), Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. Robert Battey McClure (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. Bennett Edward Meyers (lieutenant colonel, Air Corps; temporary colonel, Air Corps), Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. George Clark Dunham (colonel, Medical Corps), Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. Roderick Random Allen (lieutenant colonel, Cavalry), Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. Cecil Ray Moore (lieutenant colonel, Corps of Engineers), Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. George Jacob Richards (colonel, Corps of Engineers), Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. Robert Wells Harper (major, Air Corps; temporary lieutenant colonel, Air Corps; temporary colonel, Army of the United States, Air Corps), Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. Daniel Noce (lieutenant colonel, Corps of Engineers), Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. Hugh John Casey (lieutenant colonel, Corps of Engineers), Army of the United States.

TO BE BRIGADIER GENERALS

Col. Whitfield Putnam Shepard (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Col. Everett Ernest Brown (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Col. Joseph Jones Twitty (lieutenant colonel, Corps of Engineers), Army of the United States.

Col. Russell Alger Wilson (captain, Air Corps; temporary lieutenant colonel, Air Corps; temporary colonel, Army of the United States, Air Corps), Army of the United States.

Col. George Clement McDonald (lieutenant colonel, Air Corps; temporary colonel, Air Corps), Army of the United States.

Col. Royal Bertrand Lord (major, Corps of Engineers), Army of the United States.

Col. Jesse Auton (captain, Air Corps; temporary lieutenant colonel, Air Corps; temporary lieutenant colonel, Army of the United States), Army of the United States, Air Corps.

Col. Morris Williams Gilland (lieutenant colonel, Corps of Engineers), Army of the United States.

Col. Charles Orval Thrasher (lieutenant colonel, Quartermaster Corps), Army of the United States.

Col. Murray Clarke Woodbury (captain, Air Corps; temporary lieutenant colonel, Air Corps; temporary colonel, Army of the United States, Air Corps), Army of the United States.

Col. Ewart Gladstone Plank (lieutenant colonel, Corps of Engineers), Army of the United States.

Col. Joseph Franklin Battley (lieutenant colonel, Chemical Warfare Service), Army of the United States.

Col. Charles Yawkey Banfill (lieutenant colonel, Air Corps; temporary colonel, Air Corps), Army of the United States.

Col. Donald Reuben Goodrich (lieutenant colonel, Air Corps; temporary colonel, Army of the United States, Air Corps), Army of the United States.

Col. Edward Wharton Anderson (captain, Air Corps; temporary lieutenant colonel, Air Corps; temporary lieutenant colonel, Army of the United States), Army of the United States, Air Corps.

Col. Ray Henry Clark (major, Air Corps; temporary lieutenant colonel, Air Corps; temporary colonel, Army of the United States, Air Corps), Army of the United States.

Col. Theodore Morrison Osborne (major, Corps of Engineers), Army of the United States.

Col. Albert Daniel Smith (captain, United States Army; temporary major, Army of the United States), Army of the United States, Air Corps.

Col. Isaac William Ott (captain, Air Corps; temporary lieutenant colonel, Air Corps; temporary lieutenant colonel, Army of the United States), Army of the United States, Air Corps.

Col. Frank Otto Bowman (lieutenant colonel, Corps of Engineers), Army of the United States.

Col. Arthur Thomas (lieutenant colonel, Air Corps; temporary colonel, Air Corps), Army of the United States.

Col. Fremont Byron Hodson (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Col. William Horace Hobson, Infantry.

Col. Francis Hopkinson Griswold (captain, Air Corps; temporary lieutenant colonel, Air Corps; temporary colonel, Army of the United States, Air Corps), Army of the United States.

Col. Charles Pearre Cabell (major, Air Corps; temporary lieutenant colonel, Air Corps; temporary colonel, Army of the United States, Air Corps), Army of the United States.

Col. Edward Michael Powers (lieutenant colonel, Air Corps; temporary colonel, Air Corps), Army of the United States.

Col. Thomas Edison Roderick (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Col. Condon Carlton McCornack, Medical Corps.

Col. Harry Briggs Vaughan (lieutenant colonel, Corps of Engineers), Army of the United States.

Col. Norris Brown Harbold (captain, Air Corps; temporary lieutenant colonel, Air Corps; temporary colonel, Army of the United States, Air Corps), Army of the United States.

Col. Joseph Pesca Sullivan (lieutenant colonel, Quartermaster Corps), Army of the United States.

Col. Duncan Grant Richart, Cavalry.

Col. Lewis Andrew Pick (lieutenant colonel, Corps of Engineers), Army of the United States.

Col. August Walter Kissner (captain, Air Corps; temporary lieutenant colonel, Air

Corps; temporary colonel, Army of the United States, Air Corps), Army of the United States.

Col. Emmett O'Donnell, Jr. (captain, Air Corps; temporary lieutenant colonel, Air Corps; temporary colonel, Army of the United States, Air Corps), Army of the United States.

Col. Terence John Tully (lieutenant colonel, Signal Corps), Army of the United States.

Col. Aubry Lee Moore (captain, Air Corps; temporary lieutenant colonel, Air Corps; temporary colonel, Army of the United States, Air Corps), Army of the United States.

Col. Arthur John McChrystal (major, United States Army), Army of the United States.

Col. John Franklin Egan (captain, Air Corps; temporary lieutenant colonel, Air Corps; temporary colonel, Army of the United States, Air Corps), Army of the United States.

Col. Robert Duane Knapp (lieutenant colonel, Air Corps; temporary colonel, Air Corps), Army of the United States.

Col. Stanhope Bayne-Jones (lieutenant colonel, Medical Reserve), Army of the United States.

Col. Bartlett Beaman (major, Air Reserve; temporary colonel, Army of the United States, Air Corps), Army of the United States.

Col. Clarence Lemar Burpee, Army of the United States.

IN THE NAVY

Rear Admiral Louis E. Denfeld, United States Navy, to be a rear admiral in the Navy, for temporary service, to rank from the 16th day of May 1942.

Capt. Forrest B. Royal, United States Navy, to be a rear admiral in the Navy, for temporary service, to rank from the 27th day of October 1942.

IN THE MARINE CORPS

Maj. Gen. Holland M. Smith to be a lieutenant general in the Marine Corps for temporary service from the 28th day of February 1944.

POSTMASTERS

The following-named persons to be postmasters:

CALIFORNIA

Paulina-Mae Pittori, Betteravia, Calif. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Don. M. Benedict, Tarzana, Calif., in place of E. L. Holmquist. Incumbent's commission expired April 26, 1942.

COLORADO

V. Lester Finch, Springfield, Colo., in place of H. H. Davis, resigned.

DELAWARE

Alton L. Brittingham, Lewes, Del., in place of W. O. Martin, resigned.

John E. Mayhew, Milford, Del., in place of J. E. Mayhew. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

FLORIDA

S. Gary Turnley, Fort Meade, Fla., in place of J. W. Watson, resigned.

Howard M. Daniels, Havana, Fla., in place of E. S. Fletcher, retired.

Robert Neil Durrance, Sebring, Fla., in place of O. L. Godwin, removed.

GEORGIA

Fred S. White, Hartwell, Ga., in place of W. G. Hodges, deceased.

HAWAII

Victoria K. Burke, Honokaa, T. H., in place of S. C. Burke, deceased.

ILLINOIS

Joseph B. Lager, Albers, Ill. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Esther Cherry, Arrowsmith, Ill. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Mildred E. Harder, Atwood, Ill., in place of P. F. Harder, deceased.

Louis P. Baron, Beaverville, Ill. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Seth D. Abbott, Big Rock, Ill. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Oscar C. Stehr, Bonfield, Ill. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Florence I. Reising, Cabery, Ill. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Minnie A. Ralston, Caledonia, Ill. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Edmond Lovel, Cambria, Ill. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Naomi C. Reiter, Cherry, Ill. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Verda Malone, Chesterfield, Ill. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Victor L. Strawn, Dana, Ill. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Saidee A. Bowling, Dowell, Ill. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Anna Holshouser, Frankfort Heights, Ill. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Jessie M. Hickman, Good Hope, Ill. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Ella M. Watson, Harvel, Ill. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Anna Kirk, Ina, Ill. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

George L. Campbell, Kingston, Ill. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Walter C. Howe, Latham, Ill. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Mary G. Lawless, Loraine, Ill. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

John E. Cornelius, Lyndon, Ill. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Jeanette O. Perry, Martinton, Ill. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

John H. Keest, Jr., Middletown, Ill. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

E. Floyd Crockett, Neoga, Ill., in place of A. T. Ellis, transferred.

Joseph Leonardo, Palos Heights, Ill. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Eloise N. Morgan, Payson, Ill. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Mary C. Guest, Reddick, Ill. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Katherine Hake, Tovey, Ill. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

J. Amelia Crichton, Towanda, Ill. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Ambrosia E. Walker, Vergennes, Ill. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Francis H. Greene, Wapella, Ill. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Lea J. Orr, Wilmette, Ill., in place of H. L. O'Connell, deceased.

INDIANA

Harry M. Collins, Dugger, Ind., in place of E. V. Spinks, resigned.

Robert E. Wilhelm, Hammond, Ind., in place of J. F. Winkler, resigned.

IOWA

Bernard E. Fraley, Albion, Iowa. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

L. Pearl Beans, Camanche, Iowa. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Laurel L. Krieger, Mount Union, Iowa. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Dale Fichter, Randolph, Iowa, in place of D. A. Wilson, removed.

John M. Slattery, Waterville, Iowa. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

KANSAS

Bernard May, Colwich, Kans. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Mary Agnes Lane, Delia, Kans. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

John O. Larrick, Edgerton, Kans. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Dale Graves, Healy, Kans. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

David H. Clare, Holcomb, Kans. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Francis A. Brinkman, Olpe, Kans. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

KENTUCKY

Lester B. Young, Fredonia, Ky., in place of E. C. Crider, resigned.

Charles H. Jones, Highsplint, Ky. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Rema R. Harper, Lakeland, Ky. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Claude L. Clayton, Morehead Ky., in place of W. E. Crutcher, resigned.

Thomas F. Hatcher, Wayland, Ky., in place of C. V. Tingle, resigned.

LOUISIANA

Harry R. Mock, Baskin, La. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Lillian Causey, Bonita, La. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Annie M. Pyron, Collinston, La. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Ethel Barry, Grand Coteau, La. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Charles Williams, Many, La., in place of J. Wiley Miller, retired.

Frank C. Bertrand, Paradis, La., in place of T. F. Landry, transferred.

Lillian Boyett, Sarepta, La., in place of J. T. Boyett, removed.

Mary Irma Jenkins, Tickfaw, La. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

MAINE

Lizzie J. Chase, Mount Vernon, Maine, in place of L. N. Redonnet, retired.

Emma T. Allen, New Gloucester, Maine. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Henry G. Swett, Weld, Maine. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

J. Vinal Hunnewell, Woolwich, Maine. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

MARYLAND

James J. Hadaway, Chestertown, Md., in place of W. B. Usilton. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

John W. Hager, Damascus, Md. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.

Mary K. Sharpless, Kitzmiller, Md., in place of Frank Vodopivec, Jr., resigned.

Marjorie H. Pearce, Monkton, Md., in place of J. M. Pearce, deceased.

MASSACHUSETTS

Charles L. Bevens, Harwich Port, Mass., in place of C. P. Bearse, retired.

Carl O. F. Swanson, Rehoboth, Mass., in place of F. G. Cleasby, Jr., removed.

MICHIGAN

N. Kenneth Zeigler, Brimley, Mich. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Harry Keithan, Ceresco, Mich. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Elmer Brogan, Emmett, Mich. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Reatha M. Linke, Filer City, Mich. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Charles B. Jenkins, Fostoria, Mich. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Emma R. A. Stevenson, Gaines, Mich. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Guy H. Fowler, Goodells, Mich. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Stella B. Paul, Gulliver, Mich. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Ernest Belville, Mesick, Mich., in place of L. M. Kohn, transferred.

MINNESOTA

Evelyn E. Boyer, Beltrami, Minn. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Edwin O. Benthagen, Borup, Minn. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Lloyd F. Jensen, Darwin, Minn. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Judd R. Grout, Elbow Lake, Minn., in place of E. B. Anderson, transferred.

Aida B. New, Floodwood, Minn., in place of K. O. Finnilla, resigned.

Joseph T. Samuelson, Grasston, Minn. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Marvin T. Giles, Holland, Minn. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Edward A. Roser, Kandiyohi, Minn. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Ida A. Gonsolin, Kelly Lake, Minn. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Alice Gillespie, Kilkenny, Minn. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Clarence D. Zillgitt, Lake City, Minn., in place of C. S. Nygren, deceased.

Earl D. Wills, Nassau, Minn. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Arno C. Jenner, Nerstrand, Minn. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Clarence I. Jonason, North Branch, Minn., in place of O. W. Alvin. Incumbent's commission expired June 13, 1942.

Harry S. Matteson, Olivia, Minn., in place of A. F. Lane, resigned.

Emma V. Berglund, Pennock, Minn. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Herman O. Hoganson, Perley, Minn. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Henry C. Moe, Ranier, Minn. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Frank C. Erkel, Rockford, Minn. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Marguerite Linquist, Springpark, Minn. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Frank B. Clarine, Tamarack, Minn. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

MISSISSIPPI

Reid R. Williams, Arcola, Miss. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Sidney B. Spencer, Bogue Chitto, Miss., in place of F. E. Brister, removed.

William C. Sharbrough, Holly Bluff, Miss. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Nell T. Liddell, Learned, Miss. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Helen Persell, Madison Station, Miss. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Carey G. Raborn, Magnolia, Miss., in place of C. E. Bilbo. Incumbent's commission expired February 14, 1940.

Harriett G. Shirley, Money, Miss. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Judson S. Defoore, Sidon, Miss. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

MISSOURI

Etha M. Word, Amoret, Mo. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Calvin Clay, Augusta, Mo. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Hazel Quick, Camden, Mo. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

John C. Goodwin, Fair Grove, Mo. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Raymond L. Whited, Flemington, Mo. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Florence B. Browning, Hermitage, Mo. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Harry L. Epperson, Hurdland, Mo. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Miles M. O'Neal, Jamestown, Mo. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Dwight E. Whitten, Peculiar, Mo. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Velda G. Guidicy, Fevely, Mo. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Brownlee E. Rainey, South Kinloch Park, Mo. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

MONTANA

Ruth E. Hewett, Flaxville, Mont., in place of R. W. Dorwin, resigned.

Keith G. Carpenter, Sidney, Mont., in place of G. T. O'Brien, deceased.

NEBRASKA

Luise A. Zaiser, Avoca, Nebr. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Charles E. Furman, Danbury, Nebr. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

John P. Moran, David City, Nebr., in place of M. C. Tomek. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Walter Nowka, Glenvil, Nebr. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Eva L. Denney, Lyman, Nebr., in place of D. O. Campbell, resigned.

NEVADA

Gladys P. McMichael, Gabbs, Nev. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

NEW JERSEY

Frank Archibald Farrell, Allendale, N. J., in place of J. J. Kelly, resigned.

Margaret A. Bernard, Gloucester Heights, N. J. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Orrin C. Whaites, Hanover, N. J. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

NEW MEXICO

Daniel Moreno, La Mesa, N. Mex. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

NEW YORK

Joseph A. McKenna, Albion, N. Y., in place of D. W. Hanley, retired.

William H. Porter, Jr., Ancram, N. Y. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Katherine L. Downs, Aquebogue, N. Y. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Hanna A. Williams, Belleville, N. Y. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Samuel E. G. Harris, Brushton, N. Y., in place of J. A. Holland, resigned.

Laurence E. Clark, Chenango Bridge, N. Y. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Charles F. Driscoll, Clay, N. Y. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Edward J. Drumb, Ebenezer, N. Y., in place of R. A. Switzer, removed.

James T. Hunter, Galway, N. Y. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Margaret C. Flood, Gorham, N. Y. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Luther C. Emple, Guilderland Center, N. Y. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Matilda Whitney, Henderson, N. Y. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Hattie R. Ballard, Holmes, N. Y. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Henry B. Goodell, Irving, N. Y. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Charles E. Denison, Niskayuna, N. Y. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Claude L. Wright, Painted Post, N. Y., in place of H. R. Phelps, removed.

Colletta W. Potter, Port Crane, N. Y. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Beatrice F. Skinner, Portland, N. Y. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Hope C. Conneely, Richburg, N. Y. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Thomas J. Riley, Seneca Falls, N. Y., in place of W. A. Flanagan, retired.

Jay W. Cook, Verona, N. Y. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

McIntyre P. Sampson, Yorkshire, N. Y. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

NORTH CAROLINA

Pearl L. Ennett, Swansboro, N. C. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

NORTH DAKOTA

Bernice K. Gustafson, Alexander, N. Dak., in place of C. L. Arildson, resigned.

Ralph S. McConn, Fairmount, N. Dak., in place of F. M. McConn, resigned.

OHIO

James L. Collins, Cleveland, Ohio, in place of M. F. O'Donnell, retired.

Earl D. Richardson, Lisbon, Ohio, in place of J. A. Gilmore, resigned.

Joseph H. Landrum, Wilmington, Ohio, in place of M. D. Barns, resigned.

OKLAHOMA

Daniel H. Blair, Clayton, Okla., in place of J. W. Blair, retired.

Otto L. Badgley, Keyes, Okla. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

OREGON

Maude H. Sitter, Myrtle Creek, Oreg., in place of Bryan Dieckman. Incumbent's commission expired May 12, 1942.

PENNSYLVANIA

Frank X. Harmuth, Bridgeville, Pa., in place of O. K. Bingham deceased.

Francis J. Plocnik, Gilberton, Pa. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.

Mary E. Angley, Glen Olden, Pa., in place of C. E. W. Curry, retired.

Dorothy K. Eagen, Jermyon, Pa., in place of J. M. Eagen, resigned.

J. Ralph Mingle, Mifflintown, Pa., in place of E. U. Parker, removed.

Leo A. Clavin, North East, Pa., in place of A. S. Knepp, retired.

Michael V. McFadden, Summit Hill, Pa., in place of Kathryn Yorke, resigned.

Emma R. Eakins, Wynnewood, Pa., in place of E. R. Eakins. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Rosa R. Rountree, Buffalo, S. C. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

John E. James, Summerton, S. C., in place of J. M. Nelson, transferred.

TENNESSEE

Minnie M. Dyer, Byington, Tenn. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

TEXAS

Mamie L. Taylor, Asherton, Tex., in place of R. W. Taylor, resigned.

Maude M. Woods, Burkeville, Tex. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Theodore E. Duncan, Chillicothe, Tex., in place of C. B. Haynes, resigned.

Ben O. Sanford, Covington, Tex. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Katie H. Sharp, Crandall, Tex. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Henry F. Priesmeyer, Garwood, Tex. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Lena Griffin, Goodrich, Tex. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Alex E. Jungmann, Lacoste, Tex. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Joseph E. Pate, Omaha, Tex., in place of J. R. Thigpen, transferred.

Tony G. Bonano, Stafford, Tex. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Frank M. Bell, Tyler, Tex., in place of R. C. Owens, deceased.

James W. Allen, Wingate, Tex. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Ethel Gill, Winnie, Tex. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

VERMONT

Sergio Pasetto, Barre, Vt., in place of E. J. Owens, deceased.

Wright E. Rives, Barton, Vt., in place of Cornelius Buckley, retired.

Catherine G. Hoag, Grand Isle, Vt. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Edgar J. Chapman, North Springfield, Vt. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

VIRGINIA

Charles F. Simpson, Arlington, Va., in place of W. A. Coates, retired.

William C. Pulman, Fort Belvoir, Va., in place of D. J. Garber, retired.

Margaret V. Reid, Triangle, Va. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

WASHINGTON

Edmond Paul Hennessey, Everett, Wash., in place of T. E. Skaggs, deceased.

WEST VIRGINIA

Elizabeth A. Barker, Mona, W. Va. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Thelma F. Settle, Page, W. Va. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

WISCONSIN

Robert R. Taylor, Brokaw, Wis. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Edgar Leissring, Butler, Wis. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Edward B. Morse, Mount Hope, Wis., in place of F. W. Krohn, transferred.

Carol P. Buehler, Nekoosa, Wis., in place of A. F. Boles, resigned.

Herman H. Eberhardt, Newton, Wis. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Bernice P. Lampman, Plover, Wis. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Celia Stapleton, Ridgeway, Wis. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Ben A. Bittner, St. Cloud, Wis. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Jossie Loescher, Salem, Wis. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

John A. Heinzen, Whitelaw, Wis. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Martin G. Tonn, Wilton, Wis., in place of J. E. O'Leary, transferred.

WYOMING

Harley G. Murphy, Thermopolis, Wyo., in place of R. W. Hale, deceased.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate March 3 (legislative day of February 7), 1944:

UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR CORPS

To be passed assistant surgeons

Nunzio J. Carozzo Carl Enna
John L. Lincoln Joseph A. Moore

To be surgeons

David C. Elliott
Benton O. Lewis

To be dental surgeons

Oscar Mikkelsen
Mark E. Bowers

To be senior dental surgeon

William C. Parker

To be temporary passed assistant sanitary engineer

Kaarlo W. Nasi

To be temporary sanitary engineer

Franz J. Maier

To be medical directors

John F. Mahoney
Marion F. Haralson

To be senior surgeons

Edwin H. Carnes Franklin J. Halpin
Gregory J. Van Beeck

To be temporary surgeon

Dale C. Cameron

POSTMASTERS

LOUISIANA

Charles R. Dupleix, Youngsville.

MINNESOTA

Cora E. Thorson, Echo.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1944

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

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

O Thou Infinite Spirit who hast promised us grace to forsake our sins, we pray for charity to see the good in others, for faith to trust the things of God, and for strength that braces us for the tasks ahead. Bless us with those qualities which will cause others to trust and cooperate with us; our acts follow us and what we have been make us what we are. Wilt Thou sanctify our tendencies and so direct us that our ambition to rule shall be supplanted by the passion to serve.

We commend to Thee those who are asking for light to shine on their path each common day that they may tread firmly in faith seeking the unrevealed treasures of the future. Be with us as we walk solemnly on the doubtful road to our Emmaus and without prejudice through some despised Samaria, and help us to make every earthly pool our Bethesda. O pass by our imperfections and our limited vision and hold our expectant faces toward Thy light. Crown us with absolute confidence in Thy wisdom and guidance and gear us to high purposes which shall never be defeated as we bring to Thee warm hearts and happy spirits. In the name of St. Mary's holy Child. Amen.

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

ALNEY E. CHAFFEE AND LEWIS DESCHLER

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 5 minutes on a matter which I believe is of interest to the House.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GRAHAM] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Speaker, the celebration of the anniversary of one's birth is always an occasion for felicitations and the expression of good will and best wishes. Today this is rendered doubly so by the fact that two of the most respected, trusted, and useful employees of the House of Representatives celebrate their respective natal days. I refer to Mr. Alney E. Chaffee, one of the reading clerks of the House, who has served in this capacity since December 1919, or nearly one full quarter of a century, and to Mr. Lewis Deschler, the Parliamentarian of the House, who has likewise served in this office since January 1928, prior to which time he had been Assistant Parliamentarian and also assigned as a clerk to the Speaker's table in December 1925.

Probably no two men contribute more to the orderly procedure and the dispatch of business in this great parliamentary body than do these two men. By the very nature of their work their duties are dissimilar in character, yet they blend in complete fulfillment of the will of the House.

Inasmuch as it is out of the ordinary to have two such important men celebrate their birthday on the same date I have asked permission to address the House for a few minutes in recognition of their worth, their service, and their ability, particularly inviting the attention of the younger Members of the House to the records of these two men.

Mr. Chaffee was born March 3, 1867, at Granville, Addison County, Vt. He received his early education in a typical country schoolhouse in Vermont, and his higher education in the Fremont, Nebr., Normal School, Iowa City Academy, and the State University of Iowa. While Mr. Chaffee's services as reading clerk began in 1919, prior thereto he had been in charge of the telephones. He first entered on these duties in December 1905. He was appointed reading clerk during the same time that the

Honorable Frederick H. Gillett, of Massachusetts, became Speaker of the House, and it has been his honor and privilege to serve under the following Speakers: Hon. Joseph G. Cannon, Hon. Champ Clark, Hon. Frederick H. Gillett, Hon. Nicholas Longworth, Hon. John Nance Garner, Hon. Henry T. Rainey, Hon. Joseph W. Byrns, Hon. William B. Bankhead, and yourself, the Honorable Sam Rayburn. However, there is one melancholy fact in connection with this celebration—not a present Member of the House was serving at the time of his first appointment. In other words, with but few exceptions every Member who represented the various congressional districts at the time of his appointment in 1905 has now passed to the Great Beyond and for them all time has expired.

Should time and space permit, it would be interesting to speculate on the changes that have occurred in our national life since the date of the birth of this man but the limitations of time and the exigencies of the moment forbid any lengthy dissertations along these lines. Suffice it to say that here is a man who has seen such instrumentalities as the telephone, the electric light, the automobile, the radio, the airplane, the submarine, the tractor, and the moving picture come into action since the date of his birth. What a marvelous review of the inventive and mechanical progress of this Nation this has been.

I have asked Mr. Chaffee to single out one outstanding occurrence that occurred during the time that he has served in this body and he very graciously has selected as that notable event the consideration of the Norris resolution in the Sixty-first Congress, second session, beginning March 13, 1910. Obviously, I will not read the RECORD now but I do invite every Member of this House to read this narrative as one of the remarkable episodes in the history of this great body.

One of the outstanding occurrences was the consideration of the Norris resolution in the Sixty-first Congress, second session, beginning March 17, 1910.

"House Resolution 502

"Resolved, that the rules of the House be amended as follows:

"The Committee on Rules shall consist of 15 members, 9 of whom shall be members of the majority party and 6 of whom shall be members of the minority party to be elected as follows: The States of the Union shall be divided by a committee of 3, elected by the House for that purpose, into 9 groups, each group containing, as near as may be, an equal number of members, belonging to the majority party. The States of the Union shall be likewise divided into 6 groups, each group containing, as near as may be, an equal number of the minority party.

"At 10 o'clock a. m. of the day following the adoption of the report of said committee each of said groups shall meet and elect one of its number a member of the Committee on Rules. The place of meeting of said groups shall be designated by the committee of 3 in its report.

"Each of said groups shall report to the House the name of the Member selected for membership on the Committee on Rules.

"The Committee on Rules shall select its own chairman.

"The Speaker shall not be eligible for membership on said committee.

"All rules or parts thereof inconsistent with the foregoing resolution are hereby repealed."

Mr. Dalzell made a point of order against the resolution that it was not privileged. Debate on the point of order continued throughout the 17th and 18th without adjournment or recess, although eight roll calls were had without success. Notwithstanding the fact that when it was discovered it was without a quorum there was failure to order a call of the House.

On the seventh roll call which was on a motion to dispense with further proceedings under the call, there were yeas 24, nays 96, present 31, and not voting 237. This was on the legislative day of March 17 and the Calendar day of the 18th. The Speaker pro tempore, Hon. J. Hampton Moore, declared that a quorum was present. This was somewhat of a star-chamber proceeding inasmuch as the roll call just before developed 237 not voting. This was following the example of Speaker Reed, who declared a quorum present although men slipped out for the evident purpose of breaking the quorum.

Until 4:30 o'clock on the 18th, after failure to dispense with further proceedings under the call, when 237 Members failed to vote, they adjourned viva voce vote at 4:50 p. m. until 12 noon on the 19th. The Speaker sustained the point of order. From his decision appeal was taken and the decision of the Chair was overruled, whereupon Mr. Norris offered a substitute for his own resolution as follows:

"Resolved, That the Rules of the House of Representatives be amended as follows:

"1. In rule 10, paragraph 1, strike out the words, 'on rules to consist of five members.'

"2. Add new paragraph to rule 10 as follows:

"Paragraph 5. There shall be a Committee on Rules elected by the House, consisting of 10 members, 6 of whom shall be members of the majority party and 4 of whom shall be members of the minority party.

"The Speaker shall not be a member of the committee and the committee shall elect its own chairman from its own members."

"Resolved further, That within 10 days after the adoption of this resolution there shall be an election of the committee and, immediately upon its election, the present Committee on Rules shall be dissolved."

The resolution and substitute were debated throughout the day and the first roll call to succeed was on the previous question. Thereafter a roll call was had on the adoption of the resolution which was agreed to.

The Speaker took the floor and made a caustic speech in which he disavowed any attempt ever to exercise any power other than to enforce the rules of the House, that he had followed the precedents of Speakers since Reed and that the resolution just passed broke the precedents of 60 years standing and since the majority had become the minority by this action he would be inclined to resign the speakership were it not for his duty to help carry out the pledges of his party, but that he would entertain a resolution from any Member to declare the speakership vacant and proceed to an election to fill the vacancy, whereupon Mr. Burlison, of Texas, offered the identical resolution which was debated briefly and defeated on the sixteenth roll call during the consideration by a substantial vote.

The features of this remarkable 3-day-and-2-night session were the 2 days of debate on a point of order and the fact that 95 Members participated in the debate, which was at all times spirited and at times vociferous.

Further interest attaches to this memorable occasion because the Members of the Sixty-first Congress included 2 Members that were afterward candidates for President, 1

who was elected Vice President, 8 who were elevated to Cabinet positions, and 1 is still a Cabinet member, 1 former Speaker, 6 future Speakers, 6 known defeated candidates for Speaker, 11 became Senators, and 5 were future floor leaders in addition to the 2 floor leaders serving at the time. Lindbergh, father of the great aviator, was a Member of this Congress and Hamilton Fish, father of our present HAMILTON FISH, was also a Member. Richard Pearson Hobson, of Spanish War fame, was also among the many distinguished Members.

The total membership of the Sixty-first Congress, second session, was 391, consisting of 219 Republicans, 170 Democrats, and 2 vacancies.

There was a little chuckle in the proceedings when, after the Speaker had been authorized to issue writs, he instructed the Sergeant at Arms to arrest and bring before the bar of the House absent Members. After a continuous session of 2 days and nights this order became effective on the eve of the second day and between 4 and 5 o'clock in the morning of the third day, a Deputy Sergeant at Arms brought in a Member from Ohio who was disturbed in his slumbers at his lodgings and was, therefore, temporarily red-headed and when presented to the bar of the House asked to know who had perpetrated this outrage, and when advised that it was the Speaker, he replied that he knew Joe Cannon never did such a small thing and went away doubting the veracity of his informant.

Mr. Chaffee was an eyewitness to all these transactions, having arrived at the House at 11 o'clock on Friday morning and his next exit was on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock.

Our gifted and able parliamentarian, Mr. Deschler, was born March 3, 1905, in Chillicothe, Ohio. His education was secured at Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio, and later completed at George Washington University in this city. He has also attended the National University and was admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia in the year 1934 and to the Supreme Court of the United States in the year 1937.

He was first appointed a messenger at the Speaker's table in December 1925, later Assistant Parliamentarian in January 1927, and to his present position as Parliamentarian in January 1928.

He likewise has served under the following Speakers: Hon. Nicholas Longworth, Hon. John Nance Garner, Hon. Henry T. Rainey, Hon. Joseph W. Byrns, Hon. William B. Bankhead, and Hon. Sam Rayburn.

Mr. Deschler is the editor of the House Rules and Manual, that very valuable work that is indispensable to every Member of this body and which is conducive to the harmonious working of our daily routine.

Mr. Speaker, in honoring these two faithful servants of the House, we honor ourselves. They have given of their time, of their ability, of their learning, and of their services to the perfection of the legislative processes of the House of Representatives. Every Member present here today is their debtor and, therefore, how eminently right, proper, and just that we accord to them the full measure of our appreciation for the invaluable service they have rendered, not only to the House of Representatives, but to the Members thereof and their

constituencies throughout the United States.

[From the Nebraska City Daily News-Press]
FORMER OTOEAN OLDEST EMPLOYEE OF THE
HOUSE—ALNEY E. CHAFFEE HAS SEEN THE
GREAT ONES PASS BEFORE HIS EYES

(By J. H. Sweet)

Alney E. Chaffee, who began his business career in Otoe County as the son of a Vermonter who thought Nebraska would be a good place to live, has the distinction today of being the oldest employee of the House of Representatives in Washington.

The courtly, well-informed, and industriously reading clerk of the House unobtrusively observed an anniversary recently by remarking that "being here is a privilege as well as a means of livelihood."

The oldest Member of the House is ADOLPH SABATH, the rotund little man from Chicago, chairman of the potent Rules Committee. Chaffee was there 2 years before him.

In his home Chaffee has a wall filled with autographed portraits of Speakers, dead and living, and the visitor notes that they are in each case accompanied by remarks of commendation and loving kindness.

In his 38 years as a House employee, Chaffee has known and consorted with such great leaders as Uncle Joe Cannon, Nick Longworth, Rainey, of Illinois, the elder Joe Byrns, of Tennessee, Champ Clark, the lamented and scholarly William B. Bankhead, father of Actress Tallulah, and Sam Rayburn, popular and industrious man from Texas, who now sits in the chair.

OTOEAN TO START

Otoe County is proud of "Earle" Chaffee, as his wife, the former Fanny Pendleton, of Otoe precinct, calls him, because he started here as a farmer, one who, some old timers say, had his head so full of progressive ideas about livestock raising that they aroused the risibilities of some neighbors who, by the way, long since have passed from the scene of action.

Chaffee was born in Vermont and in his make-up carries all the stubborn and praiseworthy attributes of a granite-hilled New Englander. But don't mistake—no man is more progressive in his notions.

Chaffee was the first man I met, aside from the Clerk of the House, whom I had to meet for technical reasons, in Washington. It gives me pride to recall that he was my constituent. To say that he was helpful is beside the point—he was helpful in a thousand ways and it was my good fortune to see him visit the office whenever his busy day would permit, to visit in his home where he and his estimable hausfrau were wonderful hosts, to meet his charming daughter and her equally charming husband, a Washington businessman, and two of the most interesting youngsters I've ever known.

HELPED TO SELECT HIS AIDE

Last year Mr. Chaffee was ill for a long time. House Members immediately missed the musical voice which reads bills, motions, orders, and helps call that long roll of 435 names, and on occasion "Mr. Speaker."

He has a colleague, of course, but on him devolves the responsibilities of senior reading clerk, and on one occasion the Speaker and Clerk of the House left it to him to try out applicants until one was found whose voice could stand the strain—29 roll calls in 3 days, once, I recall—and who could meet the other requirements.

One reading clerk is a Republican; the Vermonter-Otoean fits into that category—and the other a Democrat, George J. Maurer, Easton, Pa., recently appointed, but they are brothers-at-arms when it comes to the job, and I've heard Mr. Chaffee describe with tears in his voice the record of a man who served with him a long time and whose death oc-

curred only a few years ago, Patrick J. Haltigan, of New York; since then another has come and gone, Roger M. Calloway, of Thermopolis, Wyo., who died December 4, 1943.

If, as an Otoean, you should go to Washington, I recommend that you meet this man Chaffee. He'll be glad to see you. He has a warm spot in his heart for Otoe County. He knows a lot more about us and our habits and customs than you'd think, because he is a regular subscriber to the News-Press and the Syracuse Journal-Democrat. He votes in Syracuse precinct, and, as he told me once, "Mother and I still have pride in our residence there."

One day, as I suggested once, he may write a book about the long and brilliant line of men and women who have passed through the corridors and occupied seats in the "greatest deliberative body on earth."

I hope so, but I think he'd better hurry while his photographic memory is able to transmit his recollections to paper.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include a short editorial from a newspaper and the statement prepared by Mr. Chaffee as to the episode referred to in the House.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will do the very unusual thing of speaking from this place, and will state the remarks of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GRAHAM] with reference to Mr. Chaffee and Mr. Deschler have my heartfelt approval.

SELECT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE CONDITIONS OF AMERICAN INDIANS IN UNITED STATES

Mr. SABATH, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following privileged report (H. Res. 166, Rept. No. 1225), a resolution to create a select committee to investigate conditions of American Indians in the United States, for printing in the RECORD.

Resolved, That the Committee on Indian Affairs, or a duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized and directed to conduct an investigation to determine whether the changed status of the Indian and the conditions under which he now lives require a revision of the laws and regulations affecting the American Indian and to prepare recommendations to Congress for the enactment of any needed legislation to improve the status and advance the opportunity of the American Indian.

The committee shall report to the House as soon as practicable during the present Congress the results of its investigations, together with such recommendations for legislation and changes of policy and program as it deems desirable.

For the purposes of this resolution the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act during the present Congress at such times and places within the United States, whether or not the House is sitting, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, to require the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, and to take such testimony, as it deems necessary. Subpenas may be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee or any member designated by him, and may be served by any person designated by such chairman or member.

CONTROL AND ERADICATION OF CERTAIN ANIMAL AND PLANT PESTS AND DISEASES

Mr. SABATH, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following privileged report (H. Res. 459, Rept. 1226) on the bill H. R. 4278, a bill to control the eradication of certain animal and plant pests and diseases, for printing in the RECORD:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4278) to provide for the control and eradication of certain animal and plant pests and diseases, to facilitate cooperation with the States in fire control, to provide for the more efficient protection and management of the national forests, to facilitate the carrying out of agricultural conservation and related agricultural programs, to facilitate the operation of the Farm Credit Administration and the Rural Electrification Administration, to aid in the orderly marketing of agricultural commodities, and for other purposes. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed 1 hour to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Agriculture, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the same back to the House with such amendments as shall have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I would like to inquire of the majority leader as to the program for next week.

Mr. McCORMACK. On Monday will be the Consent Calendar. Then, following that, will come the bill on which a rule has just been reported, the bill coming from the Committee on Agriculture (H. R. 4278), authorizing certain appropriations which in past years have been made without authority of law, and which we are anxious to have passed so that the Subcommittee on Agriculture, which is now considering the Department of Agriculture appropriation bill, may proceed with the consideration of the appropriation in connection with it. I understand it is desired to have the authorization for the appropriation enacted into law.

Then, on Tuesday, will be the Private Calendar. Following that, the Mundt resolution—the resolution just reported from the Rules Committee in relation to the investigation of the Indians.

On Wednesday and Thursday will be the first deficiency appropriation bill. The bill will be reported out on Tuesday, I understand, and it will be taken up for general debate on Wednesday and probably under the 5-minute rule on Thursday. However, I am assigning it for Wednesday and Thursday.

Then, of course, the conference report on the armed forces vote bill, which has to be acted upon first in the Senate. It is impossible to state now just where that is to fit in.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. The gentleman will give everybody at least 1 day's notice before calling up that bill?

Mr. McCORMACK. Certainly. That will be done, so that there will be at least 1 day's notice to Members of the House.

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

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. I will say to the gentleman from Massachusetts, the minority leader [Mr. MARTIN], that the conference report on the soldiers' absentee voting bill, which was agreed upon by the House and Senate conferees on yesterday will be reported on next Monday. It will probably be taken up in the Senate on Tuesday. However, there are several Senators away, attending the funeral of Senator McNary, and it is entirely probable that the Senate will want to wait until they return, which will be the latter part of the week, before this conference report is taken up in the Senate. There are also several Members of the House absent on the same mission who are tremendously interested in the proposition, one of them being the distinguished gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ELLSWORTH], who is one of the conferees. With the calendar crowded as it is now, as stated by the majority leader [Mr. McCORMACK], it will probably be the last of next week and in all probability the first of the following week before the managers on the part of the House will be in a position to present the conference report to the floor of the House.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I thank the gentleman. I understand the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] has agreed to give ample notice in any event.

Mr. McCORMACK. Exactly. I think the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] is probably better acquainted with the probabilities as to when the conference report will come up in the House, and I appreciate his contribution. In any event, the Senate will act first and there will be ample notice given to Members of the House so that they can be present.

I might state there may be other matters such as unanimous-consent requests, but if any matter comes up changing this program, I will confer with the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN], and give the House ample advance notice.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN] has expired.

SOLDIERS' VOTE LEGISLATION

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

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.
[Mr. COCHRAN addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House

for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, it is impossible to know what the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN] saw in the paper, but I want to assure him that the members of the conference committee were quite as patriotic as the gentleman from Missouri. They labored diligently to work out a bill that would meet the test of constitutionality, that would protect the rights of the States and afford an opportunity for every member of the armed services to vote by absentee ballot.

There may be some things about this conference report that I should like to have changed, but I want to say to the gentleman from Missouri, and to the Members of the House, that if this conference report goes through as it is written and its provisions are carried out, every single person in the armed forces of the United States who is entitled to vote in his home State will be given an opportunity to vote in a constitutional election.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an article entitled "Washington, Ga., First of That Name," which appeared in the Atlanta Journal of February 22, 1944.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. OUTLAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a letter from a constituent.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks and to include several newspaper articles.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. ROLPH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a newspaper article.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

(Mr. RANDOLPH and Mr. COCHRAN asked and were given permission to extend their own remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks on the subject Campaign Facts, Not Campaign Oratory.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include therein an editorial from the New Jersey Morning Call.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include therein a letter from Marvin Jones and some excerpts from a letter from constituents on livestock conditions in Nebraska.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. RAMEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an editorial from the Toledo Times under date of March 2, 1944.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix and include therein an editorial from the St. Mary's Daily Press.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. HOLMES of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a statement by Governor Langlie, of Washington, and letters from Mr. John Carroll, chairman, executive committee, Association of Washington Cities; Hon. Herbert G. West, mayor of Walla Walla; and Mr. L. R. Durkee, regional engineer, Federal Works Agency.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include therein an address by Hon. G. Mason Owlett, president of the Pennsylvania Manufacturers' Association, at this organization's annual meeting on February 22, 1944.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

REVERSE LEND-LEASE

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

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. FOLGER. Mr. Speaker, I undertake as a Member of the House to give all attention possible to everything that engages our interest, but I am particularly interested from a standpoint of the highest necessity in the progress of the war.

Mr. Speaker, I call attention to an article that appeared in Collier's Weekly which I ask leave to read, regarding contributions made by our allies. We talk about lend-lease as though we were at one end of it altogether. That is not true. I read you this:

The people of Australia and New Zealand, whose total number is only three-quarters that of the population of the metropolitan area of New York City, lent the United States

troops stationed among them \$247,000,000 worth of food and other supplies in 1943.

The same can be said of our other allies. I do trust we appreciate the great sacrifice they are making in men and materials to preserve our freedom as well as the freedom of the world.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BRYSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in two instances: In one to insert two resolutions from the General Assembly of South Carolina, and in the other to insert a statement from the Department of Commerce which shows that we drank and consumed \$6,000,000,000 worth of liquor last year.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

RELATIONS BETWEEN THE EXECUTIVE AND THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCHES OF GOVERNMENT

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

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

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

FEDERAL LAND BANKS AND LAND BANK COMMISSIONER

Mr. PACE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my own remarks in the Appendix and to include therein a statement in regard to the activities of the Agricultural Credit Agencies.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

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

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an article by Ernest Lindley which appeared in the Washington Post.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an editorial from the Washington Post entitled "Teamwork for Victory."

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

PLIGHT OF THE INDEPENDENT OILMAN

Mr. DISNEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my own remarks, and to include therein an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

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

GARNISHMENT, EXECUTION OR TRUSTEE PROCESS OF WAGES AND SALARIES OF CIVIL OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 453, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 2985, a bill to provide for the garnishment, execution, or trustee process of wages and salaries of civil officers and employees of the United States. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed 2 hours to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and the ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the same to the House with such amendments as shall have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, later I shall yield to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MICHENER] the usual 30 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, this Resolution 453 provides for the consideration of H. R. 2985 and allows 2 hours general debate. It is an open rule. It involves the garnishment, execution, and trustee process of wages and salaries of civil officers and employees of the United States.

Up to a little while ago no officer or no employee of any Government corporation could be garnisheed; but the Supreme Court a short while ago decided that officers and employees of Government corporations and other similar instrumentalities, which are authorized to sue and be sued, could be garnisheed.

Broadly, the bill proposes to subject wages and salaries of all civil officers and employees of the United States, its instrumentalities and agencies, and employees of the District of Columbia to the remedies of garnishment, execution, and trustee process in the same manner and upon such conditions as may be applicable in the case of wages or salaries due from private employers in the State or Territory in which is located the court wherein such remedies are sought.

The bill, if enacted into law, would not be retroactive, but would be effective on and after its passage.

Only one garnishment a month would be answered against a debtor.

I think the bill goes too far.

It is important to know that practically all Government departments and agencies are against this bill.

The principal complaint by Federal agencies is that the bill would cause a great deal more administrative work answering writs of garnishment. No doubt this proposal, if enacted, would be the source of much annoyance and expense to the Government.

And it should be remembered that at present there is remedy for bona fide creditors. When complaint is made

against a Government employee on account of alleged failure to pay his debts, that complaint is referred to the employee with request for a statement. If the employee denies the debt, the Government simply requires that the validity be established by a court of competent jurisdiction and then the Government will force liquidation of the debt or discharge the employee. If the employee admits the indebtedness, he is directed to make arrangement to liquidate it, under penalty of dismissal for failure.

Mr. Speaker, notwithstanding that this bill goes far afield—and I cannot come to the conclusion that it is legislation which should receive favorable consideration—it has been my policy and that of the Committee on Rules for many years to allow the House to determine whether controversial legislation should pass or not. In this instance, the Committee on Rules, by a majority vote, has reported the rule, and therefore the House has the right to pass or defeat the bill.

Mr. COX. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SABATH. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. COX. I am rather disposed to agree with the gentleman in the view that he takes in reference to this resolution. I think it is going to throw credit wide open and that it is going to provide a device for the little shyster around town pursuing every Government employee when somebody has extended a credit to him upon the assurance that in the end the Government will be compelled to pay.

Mr. SABATH. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Will the gentleman yield?

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

Mr. FITZPATRICK. For many years civic, welfare, and religious organizations, as well as men in public life, have tried to discourage buying on the installment plan because it puts the workers of this country in a very serious situation. If we pass this bill we put our O. K. on the many loan sharks and racketeers who are now advocating, "Walk into my store, you do not need any money, pay 50 cents a week, and make the purchase now of anything you wish."

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

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

Mr. RUSSELL. I am happy to hear the Chairman of the Rules Committee make the statement he has just made. In my opinion, too, this is a very bad bill, and it should not pass the Congress. It will have a much more far-reaching effect than was ever intended, and the remedy sought, in my judgment, in the final outcome, will be overshadowed and overbalanced by the injury produced.

Mr. SABATH. I thank the gentleman. This bill has been reported by the great Judiciary Committee of the House, and naturally the Committee on Rules does not wish to refuse the House the opportunity to consider a bill reported by that

great committee. We of the Committee on Rules are sometimes overruled; however, we feel that we have a duty to perform in familiarizing the House with the provisions of any legislation which might have passed through a legislative committee without the consideration that the Committee on Rules feels it is entitled to.

Mr. Speaker, one reason why I do not approve of the bill is because I am fearful that it will aid certain so-called easy-payment merchants and loan sharks who do not at all times employ fair play, notwithstanding the glaring advertisements as to how easy it is for people to obtain money and merchandise. Conditions change when the people have extensively obligated themselves and signed on the dotted line, and many of these people who lack strong wills remain the debtors of such merchants and loan companies for many years. That is why I deny approval of this bill. I feel it will encourage the so-called easy-payment advocates. I have some friends in Chicago who feel that it is needed; they feel that this legislation is necessary because frequently Government employees, the same as others, are not anxious and desirous to meet their obligations. I feel that if the country were in a different condition than it is today, as it was we will say in 1931, 1932, and 1933, when people were without funds and needed credit, there might be some little justification for this bill; however, never before has there been so much money among the people, never before have the people had more money than they have now and, therefore, I cannot quite understand why Government employees should be buying on time-payment plans and thereby paying perhaps 50 percent more for the things they buy; and with the incentive offered by merchants of all kinds, Government employees also buy things that are not absolutely necessary. They buy fancy clothes, they buy this and that, and before they know it they are in debt over their heads, and I feel if they cannot pay cash now they never will be able to do so. I think it affects their efficiency, because of the annoyance and the trouble that they have later on to meet the payments.

Mr. MASON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SABATH. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. MASON. I am wondering if the gentleman, who believes that the Federal Government employees need protection after they have incurred debts, is of the opinion that if they have got sense enough to work for the Government, then they have got sense enough to handle their own financial affairs in an honest, decent way?

Mr. SABATH. They should have.

Mr. MASON. Then there should be no objection to the garnisheeing of their wages like garnisheeing the wages of any other person who is working.

Mr. SABATH. Why should it be necessary for the Government to guarantee their liabilities or their indebtedness? That I cannot understand.

Mr. MASON. The bill does not so provide.

Mr. SABATH. A merchant or other bona fide creditor has two protections, namely, knowing a Government employee may not be garnisheed, he may refuse such employee credit; and he may collect a just debt by the process I have outlined. I am fearful that if we pass this bill, we will create in addition to the things I have mentioned a very serious and lasting confusion within the departments. If the various departments are obliged to answer all these garnishee actions, it will require additional help. The Treasury Department will be called upon to answer. Although the bill provides that it is not necessary for them to answer personally, that it can be done in writing, nevertheless, it will require a great deal of work, and I am fearful it will cost a great deal of money.

Some of you may say, "You are reporting the rule and are speaking against it." I want to be understood. I am reporting the rule to give the House the opportunity to vote upon it. Ever since I have been in this House I have taken the position that the Members should not be deprived of the right to pass upon any legislation which is of general interest to the people.

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

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

Mr. SPRINGER. Is the gentleman familiar with the provision of the bill which states that the person holding the judgment must file a sum of money—\$2.50 if the judgment is less than \$100 or \$5 if it is more than \$100—at the time he requests the garnishee proceedings? That is for the purpose of paying the cost of making answer.

Mr. SABATH. Yes; I understand that; but it will not fully compensate. Of course, that cost will ultimately fall upon the debtors and it is an additional burden that invariably is quite hard for them to meet, because in most instances they overbuy.

As to the loan companies, for years I have been trying to effect legislation that will restrict these loan companies taking advantage of the unfortunate people who are obliged to get small loans. I think we have been guilty to some extent for a failure to protect these unfortunate people, because in nearly all cases they have been imposed upon by these loan companies to such an extent that I feel any self-respecting person or any legislator could not condone the practice, and should give relief to these people and put a stop to that practice.

We at one time said we were going to reduce the interest that has to be paid on these loans. Unfortunately, where that was done, the loan companies found a way to collect certain fees in addition to the legal rate, or they removed their places of business just beyond the District line, with the result that many of these unfortunate men and women never will get out of the clutches of the loan companies. I know there are some large and even small companies that may not be guilty of excessive interest charges, but even those companies, I am told, are not so liberal and not so genteel with

their clients as they might be or as they should be.

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

Mr. SABATH. I yield to the chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. RANDOLPH. I thank the gentleman from Illinois. I appreciate the concern he justly shows for those individuals who are preyed upon by the small-loan companies. The gentleman, as well as other Members of the House, will recall that several years ago the District Committee brought legislation to the floor which would have set up within the District of Columbia a workable small-loan law, which would have counteracted the excessive rates which are now being paid by District of Columbia residents on loans consummated in Maryland and Virginia. We lost that measure here in the House. I have often believed—and I say it very kindly—that the Members made a grievous error in turning down that legislation. We do know that the companies operating in the jurisdictions of Maryland and Virginia gain a large part of their business from District of Columbia residents, and, of course, that, in many instances, means Federal employees.

Mr. SABATH. Yes; they have set themselves up right around the border of the District of Columbia. There are many offices there. Some of them even do business right here, but they do not conclude the business in the District of Columbia because they are avoiding the law, and the final papers are executed in Maryland or Virginia.

I think I have said enough on the rule and on the bill. I have felt it my duty to familiarize the House to the best of my ability, as I always try to do in my humble way.

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

Mr. SABATH. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. KEFAUVER. May I call attention to a letter from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation appearing in the Appendix of the RECORD at page A1002. If the Members would read that letter, I think it might clarify some of the questions the gentleman has so ably presented.

Mr. SABATH. If I am not mistaken, the officers and employees in that agency are subject to garnishment proceedings now, and so are others, but why we should enlarge this law and make it applicable to all the old-established departments, I do not know.

Mr. KEFAUVER. As the gentleman has said, the employees of governmental corporations, such as the T. V. A., the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Federal Housing, and some 35 or 40 other of these corporations, are now subject to garnishment just like the employees of private industry. They are paid on the same wage scale and they are under the same rules and regulations. I wonder what reason the gentleman can give for allowing them to be subject to garnishment, so that all of them will have to pay their bills, whereas the employees of the

Treasury or other Departments are not subject to it.

Mr. SABATH. I have said that the Supreme Court recently subjected officers and employees and similar instrumentalities, which are authorized to sue and be sued, to garnishment. I myself cannot give any reason, except that there is a Supreme Court ruling that the officers and employees of these Government corporations and similar instrumentalities, which may sue and be sued, are subject to garnishment. As I do not control the actions of our courts, and most of the time do not stand very well with them because of questioning some of their decisions, naturally I do not think I would be in a position to change their opinion as to the matter.

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

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

Mr. RUSSELL. In further answer to the gentleman's question, may I say that one legislative wrong or injury does not justify another.

Mr. SABATH. That is a well-recognized principle.

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

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

Mr. FITZPATRICK. It would be well for the Members to read the statement of Mr. Allen from the Disbursement Office, stating what it would cost the Government and the trouble it would put the Government to, if it should become a collector for the money sharks of the country.

Mr. SABATH. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, I now yield with pleasure 30 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MICHENER] and I know he will use that time to enlighten the House, as he always does.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 minutes. This is not a new measure. It has been in Congress, I think, in every session since I have been here. I do oppose the bill. I do not oppose the rule. I do not oppose the bill primarily for most of the reasons given by the distinguished chairman of the Rules Committee. I oppose it at this time entirely on the ground of administration. It is true that these corporations, quasi-public corporations like the T. V. A., operating as corporations, incorporated under State laws, are not exempt from garnishment, but the Federal Government is. The Supreme Court of course has held that the only reason those institutions may be garnished is because they are, in a way, private corporations, and that the law preventing the Government being sued does not apply to those corporations, because in their charters they provide that they may sue and be sued, and they do sue and they are sued in the courts.

I presume this bill will pass, because the membership of the House does not take any particular interest in it. They say that people should pay their bills. I agree with them. One gentleman from Pennsylvania came to me a little bit ago and said, "I am for this bill; I am for it

because I was in the retail business in Pennsylvania for a number of years and I know that a lot of people do not pay debts in Pennsylvania, and I want some law to garnishee them." I said, "Why do you not use your State law?" He then said it was because they have no garnishment law in the State of Pennsylvania and that that State will not enact a garnishment law. Then my answer to him is—if that is true—this law will not apply in any State except where the State has a garnishment law. So I say to the Pennsylvania Members who are going to vote for this, because their own legislature will not give them a garnishment law, do not vote under a misapprehension of the facts. I know the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GRAHAM] knows that fact, and he is not the man who asked me that question.

I am primarily against it because every single department in the Government is opposed to it now. We are at war. We are short on money and manpower. I ask you Members to turn to pages 38, 47, 52, 58, and 66 of the hearings, and there you will find that the Treasury Department and all the other departments, the War Department, the Navy Department, are all against it. Why? Because they say it cannot be enacted now without interfering with the war effort.

We have gotten along for 150 years without this kind of a law, and why now enact a law which must add to the Federal pay roll? We have too many employees now. No later than yesterday the Secretary of War, Mr. Henry Stimson himself, showed such interest in this bill that he sent to the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary a letter vehemently protesting, and I shall read one short paragraph from that letter:

An additional staff would have to be employed to keep records to take care of continuous changes in pay rolls and disbursing operations, and to conduct a correspondence that undoubtedly would be involved with employees scattered throughout the United States. Our pay-roll employees would be required to familiarize themselves with the garnishment laws of each State.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Michigan has consumed 5 minutes.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I shall take 5 minutes more. May I also call attention to one or two paragraphs from the Attorney General's letter protesting against this proposed law. Who is the Attorney General? He is the chief law officer of the Nation. He is the man who advises other departments when the President so desires. The Attorney General says among other things after first discussing the merits of the bill:

On the other hand, the administration of a system of garnishment or attachment of Government salaries would be difficult and costly to the Government, because of the number of Government employees and the degree to which they are scattered. A unit would have to be established in every agency to receive and record such process and to keep an account of all attachments and garnishments received, as well as to conduct the great volume of correspondence that would undoubtedly be involved. It is easily conceivable that taking the Government as a whole, thousands of garnishments may be pending at any one time. In addition, it would be necessary to

check every name on each pay roll before each pay day to make certain that no attachment or garnishment is outstanding against it.

There are 3,000,000 people on the pay roll of the United States. Is this Congress going to pass a law which the chief law officer of the Nation tells us will require a rechecking of every check before every pay roll. O you people who have been talking about economy, who have been talking about reducing the number of persons on the pay roll, what are you going to say? Are you going to say that we agree with the collectors who are all for this bill—all of the collecting agencies, the Morris Plan Bank, the Bar Association of the District of Columbia? And who is against it? Every department of the Government charged with carrying on the war. I am not controlled in what I do here by endorsements. In addition, the labor organizations are against it.

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

Mr. MICHENER. Yes.

Mr. HANCOCK. If the gentleman says that tens of thousands of dead beats are on the pay roll of the Federal Government, does he not think it is about time that something be done about it?

Mr. MICHENER. No. I think it is more important to win the war now. I think it is more important not to put nonessential, additional people on the pay roll for the purpose of effecting any reform. I for one am taking the position here that we should limit the Federal employees, and we should not carry on these reforms regardless of how beneficial they may be to the country in normal times. We should get this war won first, and then there should be a general reappraisal of the financial condition of this country and of the laws of the country, and make those laws fit the conditions as they are at that time. I have just read what the Attorney General said about the additional work that would be required. It was said to our committee that there would not be many of these garnishments if we had this law.

Of course, I adopt the old philosophy that in passing a law we should always provide for possibilities and not probabilities. But it is interesting to note, on page 66 of the hearings, a Mr. Doherty, an attorney in the District, a collector, who appeared before the committee and spoke in favor of this bill. Among other things he said:

And in my files today I have approximately 4,000 judgments against people who work in the Government, not low-paid employees that they speak about, but up in the higher brackets, \$3,600 and \$4,200—that I cannot collect.

My friend from New York, the distinguished ranking member of the committee, wants to help that man collect those 4,000 judgments. You and I know, although, of course, we want those people to pay their debts, that it is going to take just what the Attorney General says it is going to take to handle those 4,000 judgments alone that will be coming into the Department. It is just a question of

administration to me. I want these people to pay. I am not opposed to this law because I am opposed to garnishments. We have a garnishment law in Michigan. It works well. We like it. We use it. You have one in New York, also. The people who know about it know that it takes a lot of work in the municipal or justice court. It takes a lot of time and work on the part of the garnishee defendant. I was talking a little while ago with a Member from a State who was a presiding officer in a municipal court and he told me of the vast volume and amount of work that this will entail. He hoped that it would not be passed.

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

Mr. MICHENER. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. The gentleman from New York [Mr. HANCOCK] spoke a while ago about having dead beats on the Federal pay roll. Should not the man who is extending credit find out to whom he is extending credit and not try to use the Federal Government to collect every bad debt that he has made?

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I do not want to go into that, because that goes into the philosophy of garnishments everywhere. I do not want to yield further along that line.

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

Mr. MICHENER. I yield.

Mr. GAVIN. The distinguished gentleman from Michigan, whom I greatly admire, used Pennsylvania as an illustration and stated that some of the people in Pennsylvania do not pay their debts. I was just wondering if he was trying to infer that the people of Michigan all paid their debts.

Mr. MICHENER. Oh, no.

Mr. GAVIN. And I was just wondering why my State was singled out as an illustration.

Mr. MICHENER. I just used Pennsylvania as an illustration. I did not mean to cast any reflection on the people of Pennsylvania.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 3 additional minutes.

May I answer the gentleman further. I did not mean to cast a reflection on your State. But one of your good colleagues came to me and was for this bill under a misapprehension of facts.

Mr. GAVIN. When the gentleman from Michigan was citing us as an example, I was just wondering what the conditions were in Michigan; however, I know quite well he intended no reflection on the people of my State.

Mr. MICHENER. The conditions in Michigan are such that we have passed a garnishment law to get the fellows who will not pay. If you want to do that in Pennsylvania, certainly you ought not to come down to Washington and ask the Federal Government, even if it can, to pass a law to permit grocers to collect their grocery bills and have the accounts audited and all the expense paid by the Federal Government, and with additional employees in the District here at this time, while Pennsylvania has no State garnishment law.

Mr. GAVIN. Evidently we have fine people in Pennsylvania and it was not necessary to have garnishee legislation.

Mr. MICHENER. I am sure the gentleman has.

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

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

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Speaker, I want to see if I understood the gentleman correctly. Would this statute be applicable in a State where the employees of a State, county, or municipality could not be garnisheed, although the employees of a corporation or an individual can be garnisheed?

Mr. MICHENER. My understanding is that this bill has a provision providing for State exemptions and if you have no garnishment law in a State, then this law would not apply.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. But the point of my question, with all deference to the gentleman, is this: There are garnishments in many States applicable to individuals and corporations, but the State's governmental subdivisions are exempt from garnishment. My question is whether or not under the terms of this bill this statute would apply to those States where Government employees and employees of States and other local subdivisions may not be garnisheed?

Mr. MICHENER. I am not prepared to state.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I do not think that is clear from the language of the bill.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has again expired.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 1 additional minute.

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

Mr. MICHENER. I yield.

Mr. HANCOCK. This bill merely makes the laws of a State apply to the citizens of the State, even though they are Federal employees. It does not change the law of any State whatsoever except to make Federal employees subject to the law of the State where they are domiciled.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. But you have the anomalous situation of garnisheeing the salaries of Federal employees and not being able to garnishee employees of the State's governmental subdivisions.

Mr. MICHENER. The gentleman from New York has answered precisely the question asked by the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I do not seem to understand that.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I now yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GWYNNE], a member of the Committee on the Judiciary, who is possibly for this bill notwithstanding the things I have said.

Mr. GWYNNE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed out of order.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. GWYNNE. Mr. Speaker, I expect later to discuss this bill.

Within recent years there has been created in the Federal Government a multitude of bureaus, special tribunals, authorities, corporations, agencies, and so forth. Some were set up by law and others by Executive order. Many of these organizations exercise executive, legislative, and judicial functions. Through their rules, regulations, directives, and orders they do more legislating than the Congress. They try many more cases than all the Federal courts put together. And yet in many respects they operate in complete disregard of those principles of orderly procedure and due process guaranteed by the Constitution.

To remedy this situation I have introduced a bill, H. R. 4314, known as the Fair Government Practices Act. Its objects are to improve the relations between private citizens and governmental authorities, to facilitate the administration of justice, to protect civil rights, and to preserve the form of government guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States of America.

It is a bill to designate and make uniform those administrative practices and procedures which are generally recognized as fair and equitable to the citizen and essential to orderly and efficient government.

This bill therefore would:

First. Make available to the public complete information regarding Government rules and regulations so that citizens affected by them can be fully advised of their rights and obligations under the law.

Second. Protect the public against "fishing expeditions" by limiting the growing flood of investigations, reports, and questionnaires to the minimum requirement of law enforcement and efficient Government administration.

Third. Prevent the invention by Government agencies of new or special penalties or restrictions not expressly authorized by the Congress.

Fourth. Prevent penalizing the citizen for the faults of Government, whether arising from delays in ruling on conduct requiring Government approval or from sudden changes in the applicable rules.

Fifth. Restate the basic rules covering the availability and scope of judicial review so that the citizen may readily determine the nature and extent of his right to his "day in court" to contest the arbitrary or unlawful acts of administrative officials.

Sixth. Attempt to guarantee impartial, unbiased decisions by Government agencies by requiring the separation of functions of "prosecutor" and "judge."

Seventh. Undertake to create a better understanding between the citizen and his government by giving the citizen a better opportunity to have a voice in the making of rules and regulations which affect his welfare and livelihood.

Eighth. Protect the citizen against any "star chamber" proceedings by restating the oft-forgotten principle that a man is innocent until proved guilty and by requiring due notice and a full opportunity to be heard and to meet any evidence against him before any judgment or decision can be rendered.

Ninth. Require that administrative decisions be reached on the basis of evidence—not surmise or conjecture—and only after an unbiased appraisal of all the evidence and an impartial exercise of judgment and discretion.

Tenth. Permit more intelligent judicial review of administrative action by clearly distinguishing those Government practices which are compatible with good government and due process of law from abuses which can only undermine public confidence and jeopardize our constitutional system.

MILITARY FUNCTIONS

While these are the basic objectives of the legislation, the bill has been meticulously drawn to avoid any interference whatever with the successful prosecution of the war, by excluding any military, naval, or diplomatic functions from its provisions. In the past, exemption of military and diplomatic activities has been attempted by exclusion of specific departments or agencies. This bill meets the problem much more realistically in the light of actual wartime developments. The requirements of total war have resulted in transfer of military and diplomatic functions to many emergency agencies which are not part of the Military or Naval establishment or the Department of State. To assure that these "war" activities, wherever exercised, would in no way be affected by this bill, the legislation is drafted to exempt the function rather than the agency. Therefore any military, naval, or diplomatic function is carefully excluded from sections of the bill requiring publication of rules, regulations, or orders and from sections requiring minimum standards of notice, hearing, and public participation in the formation of rules and regulations. On the other hand, if other emergency agencies performing military or diplomatic functions also exercise judicial functions under statutes requiring public hearings, this bill does not relax any requirements of due process which Congress has imposed in existing statutes.

EMERGENCY AGENCIES

Emergency agencies which have regulatory powers, but which do not perform any military, naval, or diplomatic function are covered in this bill. Again, however, it should be stated emphatically that the bill has been drafted to avoid imposing procedures or requirements which in any way could seriously interfere with the efficient functioning of these emergency agencies. They are required to give full public information regarding their rules, procedures, and regulations. Most such agencies already follow the practice in some measure, either because required by statute or because full public information has been found desirable to obtain maximum public cooperation and compliance.

Emergency agencies, like regular departments or independent commissions or boards, would also be subject to certain minimum requirements affecting rule-making. These include reasonable notice of proposed regulations with an opportunity afforded to persons to be affected thereby to submit views or facts and arguments. However, no public

hearing would be required prior to issuance of such regulations unless such hearings are already required by statute. In those cases where public hearings are already required by law, the bill would establish uniform procedures to govern such hearings. These uniform procedures, however, are carefully constructed to avoid delays and to permit emergency action. Minimum standards are imposed to assure impartial hearing officers, to make certain that vital policy decisions shall be based upon fact, not theory or surmise, and to give all parties an opportunity to appear and present evidence.

While the bill refrains from placing Government administration in any rigid pattern or strait jacket, it nevertheless grants much-needed and long-overdue protection to the citizen whose affairs and livelihood are affected by these agencies of Government.

If the war emergency should come to an early end, these emergency agencies will not be handicapped by anything in this bill. If these emergency powers are continued for any extended period, then experience already shows that public understanding, which is so essential to widespread acceptance of wartime controls, will be greatly stimulated by the orderly and equitable practices required by this legislation.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I did not know the gentleman from Iowa intended to speak out of order. The gentleman has just suggested a very timely subject. It is thought-provoking, and I do hope we will all give heed to it. May I at the same time hope that since the gentleman has finished with that, that he will now give thought to the bill that is before us, and when he does give his usual study to this matter I cannot help but feel that the gentleman will vote against this bill.

I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 6 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER].

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. Speaker, there has been a great deal said about the number of additional employees the Federal agencies would have to put on if this bill were passed, and that great confusion would be caused in some of the agencies if they had to answer all the garnishments. I believe it is true that the Treasury Department, the Interior Department, and the War Department have written letters saying that it would place some burden on them, but I submit that this is about the case: Those Departments have had so much correspondence from creditors complaining about people in the Departments who would not pay their bills that they have an idea that if this law were passed they would have as many garnishments as they have letters and complaints about people in their employ.

The truth of the situation is they would not have to increase their staff at all. As a matter of fact, they all have sections that do nothing but answer these letters of complaint and call upon the employee and see why he has not paid his bill, and try to arrange a plan for liquidation.

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

Mr. KEFAUVER. I only have a few minutes. If the gentleman will grant me more time I will be glad to yield.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HARRIS of Arkansas). The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MICHENER. I yielded back the remainder of my time, 10 minutes. I ask unanimous consent to reclaim those 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MICHENER. I now yield the gentleman from Tennessee 2 additional minutes.

Mr. KEFAUVER. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. MICHENER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEFAUVER. I yield.

Mr. MICHENER. The gentleman has just stated, as I understood, that additional personnel would not be required. Is that the gentleman's conclusion or does he agree with every department which appeared before the committee, either in writing or in person, that it would require additional work.

Mr. KEFAUVER. It is not my conclusion. It is based on very good evidence which I am sure would be persuasive to the gentleman. The department heads who testified have never had experience with any law like this. They have had so many letters and complaints that they think it will take a great deal of time, as is shown by the record. My statement is based upon the experience of Government agencies whose employees are now subject to garnishment. I call your attention to a letter from Mr. Henderson, Chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. I shall take the rest of my time to read that letter, which is a complete answer to the gentleman from Michigan:

RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION,
Washington, November 13, 1943.
HON. ESTES KEFAUVER,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. KEFAUVER: Reference is made to your letter of November 9, 1943, with which you enclosed copy of H. R. 2985, which, if enacted, will permit garnishment of the salaries of Federal civil officials and employees.

Prior to February 12, 1940, when the Supreme Court decided *Federal Housing Administration v. Burr* (309 U. S. 242), it was the opinion of our counsel that R. F. C. was not subject to garnishment, but the creditors of R. F. C.'s employees continually harassed the Corporation by having writs of garnishment served upon it. Much of the time of one lawyer was occupied in caring for such cases. The decision in the Burr case, holding that Government-owned corporations which can sue and be sued are subject to garnishment, settled the rights and liabilities of all parties, and, we believe, was advantageous to R. F. C. so far as personnel administration is concerned.

Before the decision in the Burr case, the Corporation kept no record of the number of writs of garnishment served upon it or of the number of letters received from creditors of employees requesting assistance in the collection of amounts due them by employees.

Since that time the number of writs of garnishment served, in my judgment, has not

increased and the volume of correspondence relating to debts of employees has almost disappeared, due to the fact that creditors of employees now have a certain remedy.

The following figures may be of assistance to you and your committee. They show the total number of garnishments for the periods stated and the number of garnishments per hundred employees:

Period	Number of garnishments	Number of garnishments per 100 employees
Feb. 12 to Dec. 31, 1940.....	82	4.6
Dec. 31, 1940, to Dec. 31, 1941.....	37	1.5
Dec. 31, 1941, to Dec. 31, 1942.....	75	1.4
Dec. 31, 1942, to Nov. 1, 1943.....	58	1.0

These figures apply only to the Washington office. We have been advised of only 20 garnishments served upon the managers of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation's 32 field offices. These figures indicate to us that employees, now thoroughly conversant with the fact that they must pay their bills or have their pay checks tied up by writs of garnishment, have decided that the better course is to honor their contract obligations.

The handling of writs of garnishment when they are served is quite a simple matter. The general counsel advises me that the procedure briefly is as follows:

The marshal serves the writ upon an assistant secretary, who promptly advises the Treasurer and the pay-roll section of service of the writ and refers it to one of our lawyers. The lawyer communicates with the debtor and tells him that if he does not arrange with his creditor for a release of the garnishment the Corporation must file an answer in court and that his next pay check will be withheld. If the debtor obtains a release, that ends the matter. If he does not, the Corporation, after 7 or 8 days, sends a brief answer to the clerk of the court stating the amount of salary or wages then due the debtor. Thereafter the court enters a judgment of condemnation for the amount due the creditor. The clerk of the court advises Reconstruction Finance Corporation that the judgment of condemnation has been entered and the Corporation, pursuant thereto, issues a check to the creditor for the amount of the judgment.

When the procedure has once been set up the amount of work entailed is negligible.

We trust that the foregoing gives you the information which you desire. With kind regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,
CHARLES B. HENDERSON,
Chairman.

Then I wrote Mr. Henderson on February 29, asking him two specific questions. I asked him in the first place whether R. F. C. had to put on any new employees to handle garnishments after the employees of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation became subject to garnishment. I also asked him whether anybody had to know about the garnishment laws of the various States, in order to handle the matter. I received this letter from Mr. Henderson, dated March 1, which I will now read:

RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION,
Washington, March 1, 1944.
HON. ESTES KEFAUVER,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. KEFAUVER: Reference is made to your letter of February 29, 1944, regarding our letter to you of November 13, 1943. Generally, garnishments are handled by

the Litigation Section of the Legal Division of this Corporation in the same manner as any other item of litigation. The service on the Corporation, the filing of the answer, and final disposition thereof is confined to the Secretary's Office, the Litigation Section, and the Pay Roll Section of the Treasurer's Office, respectively, and each phase should not exceed 30 minutes. We have not found it necessary, however, to increase our personnel in this connection.

Our experience with garnishments has disclosed that it is unnecessary to have an intimate knowledge of the exemption laws since this Corporation, being merely the garnishee, files an answer stating the amount of funds it holds for the benefit of the employee. Any claim for exemptions is a plea that must be made specially by the judgment debtor and not by the garnishee. Of course, it is necessary for us to be familiar with the garnishment laws in order that the interest of this Corporation may be fully protected. Our records indicate that approximately 80 percent of the garnishments served on this Corporation are released prior to the time for filing an answer because of arrangements made between the judgment debtor and judgment creditor.

For your information there is a total of 8,029 people employed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, of which 340 are without the limits of the continental United States, 3,612 are stationed in or about the metropolitan area of the District of Columbia, and 4,077 are in the Reconstruction Finance Corporation agencies and in the field.

Sincerely,
CHARLES B. HENDERSON.

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

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman 2 additional minutes.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. Speaker, the experience of the Government agency whose employees have become subject to garnishment shows that it does not substantially increase the amount of work of that agency, because, as stated by Mr. Henderson, they do not have all the letters of complaint and inquiry. There is a settled way for creditors to collect their debts. He says when that is known to the employees, the employees make settlements without any difficulty. When it first went into effect they were served with 4 garnishments for every 100 employees of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. After it went into effect, the number has decreased until now it is down to less than 1 percent, and is still decreasing.

This goes to show that when there is a legal remedy, and when the employees understand that there is a legal remedy, there is less bother to the Department, the employees pay their debts, they get settlements made, they get adjustments made; and as is shown by Mr. Henderson's letter he has not had to add one employee to his staff to handle such suits.

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

Mr. KEFAUVER. I yield.

Mr. MICHENER. I take it then that the gentleman would advise the House to accept the statement of this Mr. Henderson in one agency as against the request of every department in the Government no later than day before yesterday that this bill be killed.

Mr. KEFAUVER. I may say to the gentleman that the R. F. C. has had experience; these other agencies do not know because they have not had experience. Mr. Henderson may have had the same idea before the Burr case was decided.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Tennessee has again expired.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. O'BRIEN].

Mr. O'BRIEN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, the R. F. C. is in the loan business. I can therefore understand the community of thought they may share with the loan companies in having this bill enacted.

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

Mr. O'BRIEN of Michigan. I cannot yield yet.

Mr. Speaker, there has been no proof that this bill is in the public interest. It is very plain that the public interest in relation to the employees of the Government is that their Government functions be performed for the whole Nation; and if they are to be harassed by suits, unnecessary suits, and by garnishments, it is conceivable that their services for the benefit of the whole Nation might be impaired. There is where the public interest lies.

The enactment of this measure, Mr. Speaker, would encourage the bringing of suits against Government employees. Government employees already have unusual incentives to pay their debts. Their appointment to the Government service in the first place, their tenure of office or position, their promotion from one grade to another depend largely upon the rectitude of their personal conduct. They have every incentive to be up to date in the payments of their just debts. But this bill if enacted would encourage the bringing of unnecessary suits against them. Government employees everywhere would be pressed to become accommodation endorsers of these notes for the loan companies.

The Government cannot be sued in tort. But a Government employee, for instance, the driver of a truck, can be sued at the present time, but cannot be garnished. Pass this bill and he can be garnished and judgment collected against him, and that will be an incentive to start such suits against Government employees. There is nothing in this bill which gives any added protection to the Government employee providing him with defense in such suit brought against him. Under like situations existing in private employment his employer, as well as he, would be the defendant and the employer would bear the brunt of the defense. There is no defense provided in this bill for a Government employee who is sued in tort, a tort which is equally the responsibility of the Government.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WRIGHT].

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania is recognized for 1 minute.

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I am going to address my remarks primarily to some of my colleagues from Pennsylvania. As you undoubtedly know, in Pennsylvania we have had a settled policy against the garnishment of wages and I have not heard that it has interfered with our industry, or business, or our prosperity. We have even gone so far that when some of our railroad men used to run beyond the counties that border upon Ohio and West Virginia and were met with attachments from the courts of those States, our Pennsylvania Legislature went so far as to make it a criminal offense for a Pennsylvania creditor to go without the confines of Pennsylvania to attach the salaries of Pennsylvania residents. I do not think it is necessary at this time to extend this garnishment process. I was very much impressed by the remarks of the gentleman from Michigan that its enactment would cause confusion and a great amount of unnecessary work on the part of the Government agencies. I also would like to remark to my colleagues from Pennsylvania particularly that we have recognized in our court decisions that even the funds of a municipality cannot be attached for a debt for the reason that it would unnecessarily embarrass the municipality in the functions of government.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution. The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2985) to provide for the garnishment, execution, or trustee process of wages and salaries of civil officers and employees of the United States.

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 consideration of the bill (H. R. 2985) providing for the garnishment of salaries of Government employees with Mr. HARRIS of Arkansas in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER] has 1 hour, and the gentleman from New York [Mr. HANCOCK] has 1 hour.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Tennessee is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. Chairman, I am afraid a lot of imaginary objections have been raised to this bill, but I believe that after the bill is fully explained and the situation looked into, many of the objections will turn out not to be real.

What is the present situation throughout the country and in the Federal Government with reference to garnishment?

One of the basic parts of the free enterprise system is credit. America to a great extent was built on credit. Our great railroads, our great industries, our cities were not paid for in cash; the great part of American business is done on credit; even individuals do business largely on credit. Yet our system of credit, which is a fundamental ingredient of free enterprise breaks down unless there is some legal way to enforce the collection of a debt. If there is no legal way then you cannot have credit. In recognition of this fact all except three of the States of the Union have passed laws which after allowing exemptions which I think should be generous, subject salaries and wages to garnishment if people do not pay their debts. If they get services, of course, they ought to pay their debts. If they get into a situation where they cannot pay their debts laws have been passed which give them relief. Section 13 of the Bankruptcy Act allows a salaried person to make an adjustment without going into bankruptcy. That is applicable to Government employees. They also have their exemptions; and, of course, if they get in a very bad situation they can avail themselves of the Bankruptcy Act and wipe the slate clean.

Why did all but 3 of the 48 States pass laws allowing garnishment? Because they recognized that that was a part of our American system. I want to call attention to the fact also that 39 of States have now passed laws which authorize the garnishment of salaries and wages of employees of State, county, city, and municipal governments—any State government employee.

Thirty-nine of the States have passed those laws. Mr. Chairman, why should the employees of these 39 State governments or the employees of private industry have a different rule applied to them? Why should not the same rule apply to the employees of the Federal Government? Will you say that the employees of the Federal Government are less intelligent? Will you say they are less able to take care of themselves? Will you say that they are more apt to be the prey of the pawnbroker and of installment buying? Will you say their salaries are less? No. As a matter of fact, you will have to say that the employees of the Government, because of civil-service requirements, are supposed to be more intelligent than most of the similar type of employees in private industry.

Mr. HANCOCK. Will the gentleman yield?

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

Mr. HANCOCK. The gentleman from Michigan a moment ago made mention of the fact that this bill if passed would be for the benefit of loan sharks and pawnbrokers. That ought to be answered and that allegation should be killed right now.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Yes.

Mr. HANCOCK. I call attention to the fact that the bill specifically provides garnishment shall not be had on a judgment which includes interest in excess of 6 percent per annum computed on the original indebtedness.

Mr. KEFAUVER. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. HANCOCK. This bill gives no aid or comfort to loan sharks.

Mr. KEFAUVER. No; any person who charges interest in excess of 6 percent per annum cannot benefit by this bill.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Will the gentleman yield?

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

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I am interested in the gentleman's statement that 39 of the 48 States have passed laws permitting garnishment of the salaries of the employees of States, municipalities, and counties. I am wondering if the gentleman at this point will indicate when those laws were passed, because generally 25 years ago there were few, if any, such laws.

Mr. KEFAUVER. I do not have a copy of the hearings before me. I appreciate the gentleman's question. Most of these laws have been passed recently, which shows a trend definitely toward making employees of the Government bear the same responsibility that employees of private industry do.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I judge from page 13 of the hearings that these laws have been passed within the last 15 years or so.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Yes; on page 13 the list is shown. Even since the hearings on this bill Ohio and Missouri have passed laws subjecting their employees to the same obligations that employees of private industry are subjected to.

Mr. SASSCER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEFAUVER. I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. SASSCER. The gentleman just referred to a section which stated in substance that if the interest rate is over 6 percent the creditor could not get the benefit of the provisions of this bill. Does that mean as to the interest over 6 percent or does it mean that it applies to the whole debt? In other words, if there was a high rate of interest could they come in and collect the debt and the legal interest or could they not come in at all?

Mr. KEFAUVER. I may say to the gentleman that would be determined by the law of the State where the judgment is secured. In some States you may waive your excess interest and sue for the principal. In other States I understand if it constitutes usury you cannot collect anything. That would be determined by the laws of the State where the judgment is entered.

Mr. SASSCER. Suppose a loan permitted 24 percent or 30 percent or whatever the rate may be in some of these States and judgment were obtained in a State which permitted that high monthly rate of interest; could that judgment be filed in the District and collected under this bill or under that section could they only collect the debt and legal interest or could they collect none of it?

Mr. KEFAUVER. The answer to the gentleman is that if the judgment actually has any interest in excess of 6 percent none of it can be collected. He could reduce his claim and sue. He could only

sue for the principal or the principal and 6 percent. If he can do that under the State law he could come within the provisions of this act.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEFAUVER. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN. The objection has been made that this bill is in a way of benefit to those who practice what we call supersalesmanship, people who induce others to enter into contracts for things either that they do not need or on which a small payment is made. Is there anything to that objection? What weight, if any, should be given to it?

Mr. KEFAUVER. In answer to the gentleman may I say that I cannot see why the employees of the Government need any more protection from supersalesmanship than the employees of General Motors or of any other corporation. It seems to me that they should be equally well equipped to take care of themselves.

Mr. HOFFMAN. There is one other question I should like to ask. Under this bill will the Federal Government be required to come into court in many instances?

Mr. KEFAUVER. Definitely not. On page 3 of the bill, lines 13 and 14, it is stated that in no event shall a person so served be required to leave his office to testify in proceedings hereunder.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Where there is a garnishment and a dispute as to the amount which may be due, would the Government be required then to come in?

Mr. KEFAUVER. I take it the only dispute would be between the judgment creditor and the employee. That is a dispute that would have to be ironed out between them. The Federal official would not have to go into court.

Mr. BROOKS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEFAUVER. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. BROOKS. My friend from Pennsylvania has referred to the fact that the State of Pennsylvania and perhaps other States have State laws which do not permit the garnishment of the wages of laborers. Now, would it be the intent and purpose of this act to permit a greater right against Federal employees of a given State than the State itself permits?

Mr. KEFAUVER. I am glad the gentleman asked that question. By virtue of lines 7, 8, and 9 on page 1, if garnishment against employees in a State is not permitted, such as in Texas, then a Federal employee there enjoys the same privilege. If the State does not permit garnishment the resident Federal employee could not be garnished under this act.

Mr. BROOKS. Suppose a garnishment is not permitted, we will say in the State of Texas, and then suppose a Federal employee stationed in Texas and working in Texas and therefore under your bill not subject to garnishment, should go then on a trip over into Oklahoma where a different law prevails in the State of Oklahoma, could you then

garnish him in Oklahoma whereas you could not in Texas.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 additional minutes.

Mr. Chairman, under the rule of conflict of laws the place where the judgment is rendered is the place that would govern; so regardless of the fact he may originally have come from Texas, if they get a valid judgment in some other State, and if that State permits garnishment, his salary could be reached.

Mr. BROOKS. The right against that employee would be the same wherever he may reside in the United States?

Mr. KEFAUVER. Wherever he is.

Mr. BROOKS. Suppose the State law permits an exemption of we will say \$100 or any sum; does this bill permit the same exemption from garnishment?

Mr. KEFAUVER. He has the same exemption as he would have under the State laws.

Mr. MONRONEY. Will the gentleman yield?

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

Mr. MONRONEY. Is the bill properly protected so that veterans' compensation and other payments not strictly made for employment cannot be garnished?

Mr. KEFAUVER. It is properly protected by lines 15 to 17, page 3, that any deductions made by law shall not be included as a part of the wages subject to garnishment.

Mr. MONRONEY. I am wondering if we may not be getting into trouble, perhaps, on veterans' benefits.

Mr. KEFAUVER. May I read the language on page 3 to the gentleman:

Provided, That there shall be deducted from such amount to be so certified such deduction from such wages or salary as may by law be made.

Mr. CRAVENS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEFAUVER. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. CRAVENS. In answer to the gentleman from Oklahoma, it provides in the very first part of the bill that this covers only the wages and salaries of civil officers and employees of the United States. This bill would not touch him if he were not an employee of the United States.

Mr. COCHRAN. But suppose he was.

Mr. KEFAUVER. This does not apply to anybody in the armed service or anybody who is just drawing benefits. He must be a civil employee of the United States Government.

Mr. MONRONEY. The language is such that I thought perhaps it would be broad enough to bring in others.

Mr. SCOTT. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEFAUVER. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SCOTT. As has already been said, we have a law in Pennsylvania which protects our working people and forbids garnishment against them. We also have a law in Pennsylvania which provides that a citizen of Pennsylvania who is employed by the Federal Government,

for example in the District of Columbia, remains a citizen of Pennsylvania, and he has the usual privileges of a citizen of that State; but if he comes down to Washington and works as a Federal employee, he is not protected by the laws of the State of Pennsylvania forbidding garnishment.

Mr. KEFAUVER. If they get a judgment against him here, he will be subject to the law applicable to the District of Columbia, under this law.

Mr. SCOTT. So that if he happened to work for the S. E. C. now stationed in Philadelphia he would not be subject to garnishment, but if he happened to work for a branch of the S. E. C. which kept him in Washington, his wages could be garnished. Is not that right?

Mr. KEFAUVER. The process follows State law.

Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEFAUVER. I want to take a little time to analyze the bill, if I may, because I think that will answer a good many of the questions.

In the first place, let me say that in 1940 the Supreme Court decided in the Burr case that employees of governmental corporations—and there are about 40 of them—were subject to garnishment. Those corporations have had very little trouble with their employees not paying their bills, and they have not had any difficulty with correspondence since that case was decided. Why should the employees of these governmental corporations be subject to one rule when the employees of the Interior Department or the Treasury Department are not? They are on the same salary schedule, they are both under civil service, and they have to meet the same educational and other qualifications.

The bill applies to all civil officers and employees of the United States Government. This includes not only employees of the executive departments but also employees of the judicial and legislative branches, Members of Congress and their secretaries.

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

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 6 additional minutes.

It does not apply to anyone in the armed forces. It does not apply to those working for the governmental corporations, because they are already subject to garnishment.

Section 6 of the bill provides—and this is very important—that everybody starts with a clean slate. It does not apply to any indebtedness incurred prior to the date of the approval of this act, so anyone who purchases anything after the approval of this act will know that he is going to be subject to garnishment if he does not pay. But as to old debts, they cannot be touched.

The next protective provision is that the garnishment must be based upon a final judgment, there cannot be any ancillary judgment, and it must be based on personal service, so there cannot be any judgment based upon publication or constructive service. The employee must be served personally, and there must be a final judgment against him

before any garnishment can be recognized under this act.

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

Mr. KEFAUVER. I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. SASSCER. What about alimony, on a personal judgment for alimony?

Mr. KEFAUVER. I do not know. Some States allow garnishment in that case and some do not.

The employee is allowed the same exemption granted to him under the State law where the judgment is rendered.

In lines 14 and 15, on page 2, the judgment of the creditor must be that of the original creditor. In other words, there cannot be any assignment or purchase of claims against Government workers under this act. It must be the original creditor.

Then, as has been pointed out, the judgment must not contain interest in excess of 6 percent.

As a further protection, the judgment creditor must pay the Government \$2.50—which he must pay and cannot charge over to the debtor—if the claim is \$100 or less, and \$5 if the claim is \$100 or more.

Only one garnishment can be answered in any one month, and the head of the department answers the first one presented. A certified copy of the garnishment must be sent to the head of the department. The department head cannot be called upon to appear and testify anywhere.

That is the bill, and I think it is drafted in the most equitable way possible.

I want to say also that on page 3, line 15, it was intended that the employee shall not have to pay over any amount that may be withheld for social security, for taxes, or for bond purchases under any plan that is agreed upon. I am going to offer an amendment to make it clear that this covers bond purchases.

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

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

Mr. WELCH. The hearings on this bill, H. R. 694, were held on March 24, 25, and 30 of 1943.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Yes.

Mr. WELCH. If the proposed law is of such great importance, why was it permitted to slumber for a whole year?

Mr. KEFAUVER. It has been before the committee and it has been considered a great deal. Many changes have been made since the original bill was filed. It is a matter of importance that we wanted to work out carefully. The bill was reported to the Committee on Rules more than a month ago. We have tried to work it out as best we could.

Mr. WELCH. The fact still remains that the hearings were held a year ago.

Mr. KEFAUVER. I do not think that is material. We have done the best we could with it. There has not been any sleeping on the job.

Mr. WELCH. The gentleman is stressing the importance of the bill, regardless of the fact that it was permitted to slumber for nearly a year.

Mr. KEFAUVER. It has not slumbered. We have been working on it all the time.

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

Mr. KEFAUVER. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. SCRIVNER. I call the gentleman's attention to the fact that the date upon which the amount is found to be due is not fixed. It should be fixed as to whether it is the date the garnishment summons comes into the office of the head of the department or at the end of 60 days or some fixed period, so that there would be a definite date fixed, and that would coincide with the laws of most of the States, namely, the date of service.

Mr. KEFAUVER. It is the intention to fix it as of the time the garnishment is served.

Mr. SCRIVNER. It should be in here definitely.

Mr. KEFAUVER. I thought it was in here definitely. Anyway, that is the intention.

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

Mr. KEFAUVER. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DONDERO. Why do you provide 60 days before the head of any division is required to answer to the court?

Mr. KEFAUVER. To give the employees a chance to work out an arrangement for payment with his creditor; also, to give the department head sufficient time to answer.

Mr. DONDERO. I assume the gentleman is a lawyer like myself. Usually 15 days is the limit in the ordinary civil procedure.

Mr. KEFAUVER. It was suggested by some of the men in the departments that they have 60 days.

This bill will be of benefit to Government employees. Ninety-nine percent pay their bills promptly. The refusal of a few to pay casts a reflection upon all. That reflection will be erased. Employees will be more careful in making purchases after this bill passes. The great majority of Federal employees want to be treated like other employees. They do not want special exemptions or immunities.

Mr. HANCOCK. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GWYNNE].

Mr. GWYNNE. Mr. Chairman, I am in favor of this bill. I think it has been very carefully drawn. The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER] has done a service to the country in bringing it in here.

In ancient days, you know, the king could do no wrong. That is what the king said. A relic of that doctrine has come down to us in the general notion that the Government cannot be sued without its consent. From time to time the Government has given consent to be sued in certain cases. All we are doing in this bill is giving consent to be sued as a garnishee defendant in a certain type of case, to wit, a case where judgment has been secured against a civil employee.

The bill is very moderate. There is no reason, of course, why a judgment against a Federal employee should be put on a different basis than a judgment against an employee of some private corporation. Even this bill retains for the Federal employee certain advantages that do not obtain so far as the employee of a private corporation is concerned. Let me call your attention to a few of them. A Federal employee has an exemption from garnishment if he is the head of a family, as obtains in the State court, from which the garnishee is issued in the case of a private employee. In the second place, there can be no garnishment except on final judgment, there can be no attachments, there can be no judgments in rem. Third, the judgment must be in the name and must be enforced in the name of the original creditor. That is one provision which would rule out many collection agencies, for, as is well known, many of them follow the practice of going about the country and securing claims, having them assigned to the agency, and then bringing the suit. Next, the judgment must not contain interest on the original indebtedness more than 6 percent, which would very effectively rule out the claims of many small-loan concerns; and, finally, the law applies only to indebtedness incurred prior to the approval of this act.

In addition to the advantages given by this law to the Federal employee, the bill gives to the Government as the garnishee defendant certain benefits, certain advantages, that do not obtain generally in respect to the ordinary garnishee defendant. In the first place, the officer of the Government garnisheed cannot be required to appear in court. Second, he cannot be required to answer more than one garnishment in a month. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MICHENER] mentioned an objection that can be fairly urged against this bill. I think in his zeal, however, he greatly overdid it. I do not think it is true that this bill will cause undue trouble or undue expense to the Government for several reasons. In the first place, an employee who now does not pay his bills is a source of annoyance and nuisance to his employer, even if the employer be the Government. It is a practice followed in many bureaus and departments, if complaint is made to them that an employee is not paying his bills, to bring pressure upon him to make him pay them, and that takes up time, and some annoyance to the Federal Government.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Would there be any comparison with the amount of time taken up by garnishment? Garnishments in our State are so complicated and technical that it requires the services of a special kind of a lawyer.

Mr. GWYNNE. The duties put on the Government are very simple. The procedure in this bill, so far as the plaintiff is concerned, is somewhat complicated and expensive, and, therefore, I think this bill will not be used in the ordinary case. It will be used only in the case where some employee has deliberately and willfully failed to pay his debts, and he must be proceeded against under this

law. In addition to that, in every garnishment case there is provided a fee for the Government of \$2.50 as a minimum and \$5 as a maximum, which it seems to me should pay all the expense the Government is put to under the act. Coming to the question asked by the gentleman from Illinois [Miss SUMNER], here is how simple the procedure is so far as the Government is concerned. Take a concrete case of a man employed in the Department of Justice. Judgment is secured against that man, say, in Illinois. He is a resident there and served personally there. A writ or summons is sent down to the head of the bureau, together with a certified copy of the judgment, and a letter covering the 6-percent interest information. It is a very simple matter then for the head of the bureau to determine how much money that man had coming to him on the day that the garnishment was served.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. He has to be very sure that the judgment is correct.

Mr. GWYNNE. Oh, no; he is not. He is not required to do that any more than any other garnishee defendant. He has served on him the writ or summons of the State of Illinois, and there is a certified copy of the judgment, and he is not required to go beyond that any more than any garnishee defendant is required to go beyond it. He should see to it, of course, that the letter that accompanies the writ sets out that there is no interest above 6 percent.

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

Mr. GWYNNE. Yes.

Mr. DONDERO. Will the gentleman discuss the 60-day procedure. Why is the Government given 60 days in which to answer a summons in garnishment?

Mr. GWYNNE. I think it is too long.

Mr. DONDERO. We have a great deal of criticism now leveled at procedure in the courts of the country over the law's delay, and every lawyer in court hears that more than any other thing that comes up.

Mr. GWYNNE. I agree with the gentleman and I think we have given too much time. Of course the thought was to give the head of the bureau sufficient time to determine the question of how much money is owing on the day the garnishment is filed. We have heard talk about how difficult and expensive this will be to the Government. If the Attorney General needs in his department to establish another unit to enforce the operation of this simple law, then I say that we need a new man down there. You give this law to any railway company or big corporation and allow them to function as easily as the garnishee defendant would function here, and they would carry on without additional employees, and would actually make money out of it on the \$2.50 and \$5 payment.

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

Mr. GWYNNE. Yes.

Mr. SPRINGER. The gentleman from Michigan just mentioned the 60-day provision. I might say to the gentleman that in many of the justice of the peace courts and the municipal courts where many of these actions will undoubtedly

be brought they have some 30 days in which to appeal. Is it not the gentleman's idea that this longer period of time may have been fixed in order to cover also the contingency of a person making an appeal?

Mr. GWYNNE. It might help out. In my State where there is that right of appeal we do not give the garnishee defendant any 60 days in which to answer. He has much less time. All he has to do is to answer how much money he owes, and turn the money into court.

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

Mr. GWYNNE. Yes.

Mr. MICHENER. Assuming that in Michigan the period is 30 days and we make it 60 days here. The Michigan law would control in a court proceeding in Michigan and I take it that we could do nothing here to add or to take away from the Michigan jurisdiction. If we permit a class of garnishment cases, where the time of return is different from what it is in the State law, what will happen?

Mr. GWYNNE. I would say that the answer to that is very simple.

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

Mr. HANCOCK. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 2 minutes more.

Mr. GWYNNE. Of course, the Federal Government cannot be sued without its consent. Nothing could be done by the State of Michigan to require the Federal Government to appear in any court. Under this bill we are consenting to be sued in a certain type of case, and we lay down the conditions on which we will be sued.

Mr. DONDERO. Answering the gentleman from Indiana as to why this provision is included, is it not true that only garnishment proceedings can be had against the Federal Government upon final judgment from which there is no appeal, and what objection would there be to cutting the time down to 30 days?

Mr. GWYNNE. I would rather the gentleman would take that up with the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER]. Personally I would have no objection to cutting it down to 30 days.

Mr. FELLOWS. Do not the States usually provide for an appeal from judgment in garnishment?

Mr. GWYNNE. Yes.

Mr. FELLOWS. On an appeal from the finding of the court, the man could be held as a trustee.

Mr. GWYNNE. There is a difference there, let me say to the gentleman. In ordinary garnishment cases you can bring the garnishee defendant into court and controvert his answer. Here you cannot bring him into court, nor can you controvert his answer.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. HANCOCK. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN].

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, how the gentleman from Texas, who usually thinks clearly and expresses himself logically, can be so muddled in his thinking on this bill is beyond my comprehension. He says, and he is undoubtedly

correct about this, that we have in this city a class of people who, when they should not, will buy on credit. His remedy is to let them escape payment of all the debts that they contract to pay. That does not seem to make good sense. If these chronic credit purchasers exist in such large numbers and if they need protection, why not have some law prohibiting credit purchases? Why let those who abuse the confidence extended to them hide behind a Federal pay roll? Why not get at the evil by prohibiting credit purchases unless a substantial down payment is made? Why by legislation say, "Buy all you can. Pay as little down as possible, and then pay nothing more. You can escape payment as long as you are on the Government pay roll." Then there is another answer to the argument and that is that if we let these people become a favored class, that is, those in the Government employ, escape all responsibility after a judgment has been rendered or encourage them in their buying, we encourage credit buying. I cannot understand why, if a man is working for any private agency or for the State or for a city or a county, he may be reached by garnishment, but if a man is working for the Federal Government he can hide behind the Federal Government; he can draw his salary, need not pay his debt.

Mr. COCHRAN. Oh, yes.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Oh, no; you cannot reach the funds coming to them from the Federal Government.

Mr. COCHRAN. You certainly can.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Time and time again I have had people in small communities write and ask if there was not some way by which those on the Federal pay roll, that is, their incomes, could be reached by garnishment.

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

Mr. HOFFMAN. I yield.

Mr. COCHRAN. The Post Office Department and the Treasury Department, the two outstanding employers of the Government, will discharge a man who does not pay his just debts.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Oh, no; they will not. They may sometimes, but not always. I just happen to know they do not always discharge them. I have had them in my own district where they have not discharged them and where they did not put any pressure to bear to make them pay.

Mr. COCHRAN. If the gentleman will read the hearings he will find the regulation.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Oh, I know what they say they will do, but like many other Government agencies and so many in the administration higher up, they do not keep their promises. They do not follow up the policy that they say they will follow.

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

Mr. HOFFMAN. I yield.

Mr. DONDERO. Might this not be a fair view to take of the matter, that if this law goes into effect, that class of our people who are easy buyers may buy with greater caution if they know that their salaries may be garnished?

Mr. HOFFMAN. Certainly. If they know they must pay, they will be more careful what they buy, to what extent they buy. If we continue to exempt all those who purchase for a dollar down and a dollar a week, when they should not, the number will increase all the time.

Mr. DELANEY. As a matter of fact, they raise the prices on these things when they know they are going to be bought on credit.

Mr. HOFFMAN. If purchasers on credit need protection against excessive and unwise buying, if they are prone to contract debts which they cannot pay, then the proper remedy is either legislation restricting credit sales or bankruptcy proceedings by the debtor.

They should not be encouraged to buy beyond their ability to pay or to refuse to pay a just debt while continuing on a Federal pay roll spending their salaries for additional purchases.

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

Mr. CRAVENS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH].

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Chairman, I rise with unusual reluctance to oppose H. R. 2985, because of the personal regard I hold for the author of the measure, the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER]. I feel, however, the provisions of the proposal are inherently bad. I believe the administration of the law would be impractical and that a further enlargement of Government red tape and confusion would result.

We know the Treasury officials have held that if this measure becomes law it would have a tendency to retard administrative operations and raise the cost of government. It was pointed out in the hearings that experience proves that changes in pay rolls and disbursing operations must be reduced to a minimum, especially in war, if maximum economies through the use of labor-saving machinery are to be secured.

In the colloquy between the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN] and the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN], there was a difference of opinion as to just what departments or agencies could do in the way of compulsion on an employee to pay an honest debt. I think the statement of the Treasury officials in calling attention to Department Circular 645 clarifies the matter. It says this:

Employees who, without specific and sufficient cause, persistently refuse or habitually neglect to pay necessary personal and family expenses incurred while in the employ of this Department will be dismissed from the service.

That is the gentleman's position [Mr. COCHRAN], and he is correct in it.

Mr. COCHRAN. Will the gentleman yield.

Mr. RANDOLPH. I yield.

Mr. COCHRAN. The Post Office Department makes it more mandatory than that.

Mr. RANDOLPH. What one department or agency has done can, and should, be done by others. Federal employees

are subject to this ruling. Let it be exercised.

The concluding words of the circular are these:

The presentation to the Department by the creditor of a judgment of a court of law will be accepted as conclusive evidence in cases of indebtedness for necessary personal and family expenses.

The proposed legislation would set a congressional precedent for authorizing attachments of other Government obligations, such as contract liabilities, pensions, or other benefits. This, in my opinion, would divert Federal funds from the purpose for which they were specifically appropriated, and would seriously obstruct the efficient administration of Government business. This disruption would outweigh the benefits anticipated from the enactment of the bill offered by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER].

Mr. WHITE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I yield.

Mr. WHITE. The gentleman knows that Government employees have all the safeguards thrown around the individual, such as exemptions and things like that. Does not the gentleman think that is enough? The exemptions that a Government employee has are the same as any other individual, if this bill is passed.

Mr. RANDOLPH. I do not believe the bill is necessary. It will be difficult of enforcement, and it will create unnecessary trouble.

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

Mr. RANDOLPH. I yield.

Mr. DIES. Of course, in the State of Texas we do not permit the garnishment of wages, and it has had a most salutary effect in curbing this easy-credit money. The effect has been splendid in that direction.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I yield.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Recently I talked to two credit stores, and they say the credit of the Government employees is very bad. I wonder if we would not be doing those employees a distinct service by making it possible for them to pay their bills?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I disagree with the statement, Federal workers are a bad credit risk. The stores in Washington welcome this trade. We know that to be true.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I yield.

Mr. KEFAUVER. The employees of the Hecht Co. are subject as much to this installment buying as Government workers, are they not?

Mr. RANDOLPH. No; I would not think so. They are familiar with merchandising blandishments practiced by some sources urging purchase.

Mr. KEFAUVER. I know the gentleman would be interested to know that the Hecht Co. has 2,200 employees, and they only had 30 garnishments served on them.

Mr. RANDOLPH. In reviewing the hearings, I was sobered by the statement of the Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department, who indicated in the overall employment of 25,000 persons by departments in the District of Columbia, that the total number of communications of every description, relative to credit, numbered 700.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I yield.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. But he goes on and says it includes 50,000 in the field; 75,000 altogether.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from West Virginia has expired.

Mr. CRAVENS. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 1 additional minute.

Mr. RANDOLPH. I intended to cover the point brought out by the gentleman from Kentucky.

Seventy-five percent of those investigated concerned bills that had been brought to the attention of the Department before and were notices that the employee had not yet fulfilled his obligation. He further pointed out that in the last 2 years they had but one case where an employee had to be discharged under the regulations governing debts and their payment. The regulation provides that employees will not be retained in service when, without specific reason, they habitually neglect or persistently refuse to pay their necessary and personal and family expenditures.

A suggestion was made in the hearings by a Treasury Department representative that some method would be devised whereby there could be a central spot of adjustment, a small claims court, a kind of arbitration court, a place where the employees could come and delineate all their obligations; to whom they are indebted, the amounts and so forth could be verified. I believe it is possible for those who have imagination and authority to establish some kind of a central clearinghouse.

Government agencies are not and should not be considered a collection agency. This measure would provide that the wages and salaries of all civil officers and employees of the United States would be subject to the remedies of garnishment, attachment, execution, or trustee process in the same manner and upon such conditions as may be applicable in the case of wages and salaries due from private employers in the State or Territory in which is located the court wherein such remedies are sought, where, by the laws, the wages or salaries of officers or civil employees of such States are subject to such remedies.

Another section of the bill covering process provides that the process shall be served personally or by registered mail upon the head of employing agency. By implication this means that provision for administration must be established; this will be difficult and costly because of the number of Government employees and the degree to which they are scattered. A unit would have to be established in every agency to receive record for such

process and keep an account of all attachments and garnishments received as well as to conduct the great volume of correspondence that would undoubtedly be involved. It would also be necessary to check every name on each pay roll before each pay day to make certain that no attachment or garnishment is outstanding against it.

Mr. HANCOCK. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. SPRINGER].

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Chairman, I wish to call to the attention of the members of the committee the provisions of this bill. At the very outset, in reading it, you will discover that this measure applies only to wages and salaries of civil employees and officers of the United States.

The question was raised a little while ago that this legislation might apply to compensation paid to a soldier. Of course, it could not apply in that respect. This applies to wages or salaries only, of civilian employees in the United States Government. It will not apply to any soldier, sailor, or marine.

In my State we have, as we have in 39 of the States, a garnishee law. I want to relate some of the experiences we have had with reference to that garnishee law in my State. We have civil Federal employees in that State. Every man and every woman who is on a wage or salary is subject to garnishment under the laws of Indiana. Under the present law garnishment proceedings do not apply to civilian employees of the Government, because the United States cannot be made a party for that purpose. Therefore all Government employees in my State simply refuse to give any consideration to our courts respecting the collection of debts. They know the Government cannot be made a party in garnishee proceedings, and they merely push creditors aside and laugh at the lawyers. They find themselves in a highly preferred class respecting the payment of their just and honest debts. Yet, every laboring man must respond to his debts, and he must respond in garnishment proceedings.

This measure now before the House simply puts civilian employees of the United States Government in the same position as every other American citizen.

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

Mr. SPRINGER. I yield to my distinguished friend from Wisconsin.

Mr. KEEFE. Does the law of Indiana, which permits quasi garnishment of public employees permit, in case of a judgment rendered against the Government employee and failure on the part of the employee to respond to the judgment and refusal to recognize the lawyers and the courts, as the gentleman says, supplemental proceedings incident to execution or attachment on execution, and the appointment of a receiver to receive the pay of that employee and to collect it and to apply such portion as is not exempt from execution, to liquidation of the obligation?

Mr. SPRINGER. In my opinion you could not reach a person under those

circumstances because the person to whom the gentleman refers is an employee—a civilian employee—may I say, of the Government, and you cannot make the Government a party in garnishment proceedings. If he has an estate, or property, within the limits of the exemption, then he could not be reached at all.

Mr. KEEFE. All right; you do not have to make him a party, but could you not have a trustee appointed or a receiver appointed for the employee with power and authority on the part of that receiver to receive those wages? I just wonder if that could not be done.

Mr. SPRINGER. That course might be pursued, but I doubt the result. However, if the property owned by the individual is exempt under the law, that procedure would avail nothing. However, generally, may I refer you to the author of this measure for his observation.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Section 13 of the Bankruptcy Act has a provision for adjustment with wage earners.

Mr. KEEFE. I did not have reference to that.

Mr. KEFAUVER. It would be applicable to Government employees.

Mr. KEEFE. I did not have reference to that.

Mr. SPRINGER. I wish to proceed a little further with reference to this particular piece of legislation. I cannot yield further. In the first place, there must be a final judgment; that is the positive provision of the bill; and when we speak of final judgment—that means that the judgment must be entirely final. That means that all appeals must be disposed of. It means that the judgment is the final conclusion of the courts, that the matter is finished, and that the same is the final judgment in the case. That must occur before the garnishment proceedings can be commenced, and before the Government can be served. That is provided in this measure.

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

Mr. SPRINGER. I yield.

Mr. SASSCER. There are several classes of final judgments. I wish the gentleman would explain in reference to that the provisions of this bill. Suppose there is final judgment of alimony. That is case No. 1. Suppose there is a judgment in a State, final, not contractual but in tort, in which a bankruptcy court would not discharge; and, third, suppose you have a foreclosure of a \$5,000 mortgage and the party bids it in for \$500 and then gets judgment in personam against the debtor for the \$4,500 balance: Would those three cases come under the bill? I am in accord with the principle of trying to help collect personal expenses and family bills, but it seems to me this legislation takes in a much wider field.

Mr. SPRINGER. I think the bill is amply safeguarded. Those questions—and there are three of them—will throw little light upon this discussion. I desire to speak of the safeguards thrown about this measure. One of the safeguards thrown about this bill is that the creditor himself must institute suit. This provision eliminates the question of

these collecting agencies going about and buying up claims, having them assigned, and then bringing action upon these particular claims and debts. There is also a provision in the measure which limits the bringing of an action, within the province of this bill, where there has been interest charged exceeding 6 percent. That eliminates these chattel-loan companies which have charged unconscionable rates of interest; they are completely out under this provision, because they cannot come within the purview of this particular legislation. If they exceed the rate of 6 percent interest, then this legislation offers them no relief.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SPRINGER. I yield.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Does it not seem that it would work a particular hardship during the war because Government employees are practically forced to buy bonds by the heads of their departments and in some cases they are directed to give to the Red Cross? And as the gentleman undoubtedly knows there will be about \$125 that most of them will have to pay as income tax, an unexpected amount this year.

Mr. SPRINGER. About the only answer I can make to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts is that every person, we assume, wants to pay his or her debts. We assume the civil employees of our Government want to pay their debts. This measure will not injure any person who pays their debts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. They should, certainly.

Mr. SPRINGER. It simply means that people must watch their budgets, be careful of the contracts they make, and guard their own financial standing; they must use care to avoid becoming involved under circumstances whereby this proceeding shall be necessary.

I might say that in my State we have had many instances where Federal employees, who are not brought within the garnishee proceedings, under our law, have stood back and laughed when we attempted to enforce garnishment proceedings against them. On the other hand, when we have taken up the matter of their debt with their superiors, discussing the matter of their duty respecting the same, we have conferred on the matter of possible discharge. However, none of them were discharged but all were continued on the job, and in practically every instance payment was not made of the indebtedness which they were facing at that time.

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

Mr. SPRINGER. I yield to my good friend.

Mr. DONDERO. I think an answer to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts is that about 25 percent of the purchasers of bonds of a certain designation, E, F, or G, I forget which, are cashing their bonds in immediately the 60-day limitation has expired.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. That is entirely correct. I have heard many instances of that kind within the last few weeks.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SPRINGER. I yield to the gentleman.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. It occurs to me in view of the fact that this legislation will apply only to future debts, that it would be a great deal simpler, cause practically no expense to the Government, and be much more fair to the employees if, instead of having this garnishment bill, you brought in a wage-assignment bill so that if the seller did not feel that the man's credit was good he could simply ask for a wage assignment. That would eliminate all this trouble and possible expense and at the same time you would not have the employee under judgment, all too often in garnishee cases, illegally.

Mr. SPRINGER. That is a question I will refer to the author of the bill, the gentleman from Tennessee. Perhaps he can disclose to the gentlewoman why he presented this type of legislation.

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

Mr. GWYNNE. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 2 additional minutes.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Chairman, there are one or two other matters I wish to call to the attention of the Committee before I leave the floor. My distinguished friend the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MICHENER] mentioned certain letters which had been received, and he referred especially to a letter from the War Department dated February 9, 1944. I want to refer to one of the early sentences in that particular letter, in which the War Department says to this committee:

The principle involved in this measure cannot be questioned.

In other words, a civilian employee of the Government should come within the same rules as an employee of a private concern; they should come within the same provisions of law as every other American citizen; they should pay their debts. Provision should be made by which Federal employees would be compelled to respond to those debts just the same as others who are employed by private concerns. There should be no difference respecting their contractual obligations.

Another thought I want to express is this: The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], the author of the bill, read a letter outlining the experiences of the F. H. A. under a court decision making employees of that organization subject to garnishment proceedings. The only agency which has written letters, and which have been placed in the RECORD, that has had any experience with this provision is the F. H. A. They found as a result of their experience that it has been an incentive to the payment of debts by those whom such provision of law reaches. And the further experience expressed by that agency is that there has been no additional cost under the garnishment proceedings.

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

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BRADLEY].

Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I have asked for this time in order to direct the attention of the House and to place in the RECORD facts concerning a situation in my particular congressional district which I intend laying before General Hershey, the Administrator of the Selective Service Act.

Most of the draft boards in the city of Philadelphia are doing a good job. The members of those boards are rendering a service at great personal sacrifice, but in some instances conditions have developed which are justifiable cause for severe criticism. In some cases members of the draft boards in the city of Philadelphia and throughout Pennsylvania, and those attached to the boards, were appointed by Governor James in the preceding Republican administration of Pennsylvania. In many instances the appointments were made on the recommendation in the city of Philadelphia of Republican ward leaders.

The particular board that I refer to in my own district is local draft board No. 6, which comprises the eleventh and twelfth wards in the city of Philadelphia. The Government appeal agent for that board is Mr. Herman J. Tahl, who is a member of the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, a Republican member, by the way, and a candidate for reelection in the forthcoming election in November. Anyone can easily see the great temptation it is to place in the hands of a man running for office the responsibilities of a Government appeal agent for a local draft board. I understand the duties of an appeal agent are to intervene on behalf of the Government in connection with any deferments which have been granted.

The eleventh and twelfth wards of the city of Philadelphia constitute a section where intimidation and coercion with respect to the exercise of the franchise exists on a scale that is not paralleled in any part of the United States. I say that without any equivocation or reservation. It is the common practice to intimidate and coerce people in those two wards during campaigns and on election day.

I think that any man who is running for public office if he properly evaluates the effect on the public mind of his holding such a position would himself, if he were interested as a real American citizen in maintaining good morale in his community, decline such appointment. The morale in this particular community has been shattered with great damage to the war effort because of the feeling which exists in connection with a man running for public office being given this power.

I am going to ask General Hershey to make an investigation as to how he was appointed to this position and of all actions which he has passed upon and to take steps to see that he is immediately removed from this position for the public good and for the improvement of

morale in this section of my congressional district.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. GWYNNE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN].

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, first may I say that I do not think any Member of this House condones the act of any Government employee who refuses to pay an honest debt. I say that because I read in the hearings where one witness charged that a member of the committee said that anybody who opposes this legislation is a crook, and I do not want to be placed in that class.

This legislation is not retroactive. In other words, any debts that have been incurred up to the time the President signs this bill will not be subject to the provisions of the law. I repeat what I said to the gentleman from Michigan, and I know what I am talking about, coming from a great metropolitan district in which we have many thousand Federal employes. No man in the Post Office Department or the Treasury Department can hold his position if he does not pay his just debts. I have known this to be a fact for many, many years and the regulations of those Departments are being carried out in that respect. I want to point out to the members of the committee that you will not find one outstanding Government agency that endorses this legislation, and, further than that, it has no clearance by the Bureau of the Budget, it carries no provision for an authorization for the expenditure of money for the increase in expenses which the Treasury Department says will result. If you are going to pass a law why not pass a law that can be properly administered and provide the funds with which to administer it.

Mr. SASSCER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COCHRAN. I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. SASSCER. What would be the position of a man who had a judgment against him which was not dischargeable in bankruptcy, who has a Federal job, a garnishment is placed against his salary, he quits; then the War Manpower Commission comes along and says, "No, you are frozen in your job and cannot quit."

Mr. COCHRAN. I assume if the judgment had been rendered prior to the time the President signs this bill, if it is passed, it will be outlawed.

As I stated, no Government agency, including the Bureau of the Budget, approves this legislation. I know there is a tendency on the part of the Congress and probably properly so, not to let the departments downtown write legislation, but where it directly affects the operation and the administration of the laws that we have heretofore passed, and it is necessary for those departments and agencies to carry out the mandate of the Congress, then I feel it is the duty of the Congress to pay some attention to the testimony of those who are charged with that responsibility.

Mr. CASE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COCHRAN. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE. The gentleman made reference to communications from the various departments. I have run through the hearings rather hurriedly and I do not see anything from the General Accounting Office. The gentleman is familiar with the fact that after checks are drawn they finally go to the General Accounting Office. The gentleman may remember the testimony brought out during hearings on the independent offices appropriation bill to the effect that the General Accounting Office is now 2½ years behind, or would be this year, in its audit of pay checks. If in addition to their audit of all of these checks they have to be sure they have not violated any garnishment proceeding, what does the gentleman think would happen in the General Accounting Office?

Mr. COCHRAN. I was informed the other day that due to the inability of the General Accounting Office to get competent help they are 5 years behind in auditing.

Mr. CASE. The testimony that we have had on appropriation bills was that with the increase in Federal employment this year they would be behind, I think, 145,000,000 checks again this year and worse than that before the year is over.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 1 additional minute.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, in my opinion, the time of this Congress can be better employed if it will take an interest in all the people of the United States. The various States provide for a cause of action against an individual or a corporation for personal injuries and property damages. However, one cannot sue the Government without its permission. It seems to me that the hour has arrived in this country when we should make proper provision for the citizens of this country to have the opportunity to sue the Government for personal injuries or property damage.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. WHITE].

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Chairman, from my own experience and observation I am in favor of the pending bill. Government employees enjoy enough privileges now in addition to those enjoyed by ordinary citizens, therefore I do not see why they should be exempt from paying their bills the same as anybody else.

I know of many cases in the western section of our country where a man gets a job working for the Government on some of these war projects, he moves into town with his family and has to be supported by the businessmen of the community; then in many cases he just simply refuses and neglects to pay for the advances that have been made to him in good faith. That situation should be remedied and this bill is an instrument designed to cure that evil. For these reasons I am in favor of the legislation.

Mr. HANCOCK. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. ROBSION].

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, I regret to find myself not in agreement with some of the other members of the committee on this bill. I do not think it is necessary. In the end it would mean the creation of other bureaus in the Federal Government and add to the more than 3,000,000 Federal officeholders. I have been somewhat surprised to note the zeal of some of my friends who have denounced the bureaus and bureaucratic control here in Washington, but who now propose to establish others and have your Uncle Sam go into the collecting business.

I believe in people paying their honest debts, and I believe it so strongly I have never brought myself to believe in the bankruptcy law.

Is this measure necessary? We have a statement here from Mr. Birgfeld, chief clerk of the Treasury Department. They are handling these matters in the various departments and will handle them better and more satisfactorily than if you pass this bill. He states that we now have 75,000 employees in the Treasury Department here and in the field. They have this regulation on the books. Department Circular No. 645, 1940, provides:

Employees who, without specific and sufficient cause, persistently refuse or habitually neglect to pay necessary personal and family expenses, incurred while in the employ of this Department, will be dismissed from the service.

That regulation has been in effect in the Treasury Department since 1940. Mr. Birgfeld said they had 75,000 District of Columbia and field employees, but in the last year they have had only 700 complaints, and have handled these complaints in such a manner that they have all been taken care of except 100. No doubt most of these 700 complaints were made in cases where the employees were not able to meet their obligations because of illness in the family, and so forth. Only 1 person has been discharged for failure to pay his debts of the 75,000. I do not believe that would justify us in embarking upon this broad field and creating thousands of additional officeholders.

Mr. Bell, Secretary of the Treasury Department, stated:

Since the disruption of the orderly administration of Government affairs would far outweigh the benefits anticipated from the proposed legislation, the Treasury Department recommends against the enactment of H. R. 694.

That bill was a similar bill introduced in an earlier session.

The Department has been advised by the Bureau of the Budget that there is no objection to the submission of this report to your committee.

The Attorney General, in a letter to our committee, dated March 22, 1943, stated:

On the other hand, the administration of a system of garnishment or attachment of Government salaries would be difficult and costly to the Government, because of the number of Government employees and the degree to which they are scattered.

Why should we place this additional unnecessary load on the backs of the taxpayers—increase our national debt—when we need more men for war efforts—and at the same time hold up necessary work in the departments?

Twenty-five years ago tomorrow I was sworn in as a Representative. I encourage my people to write to me, and they can and do write. But to this day I have never had a single complaint from any merchant or other person in my district that some postmaster or deputy postmaster or clerk or other person employed by the Government would not pay a debt, and that covers 25 years. This experience dovetails into the statement submitted by Mr. Bell, of the Treasury Department.

Back when we had the W. P. A., I got complaints from two or three merchants that men with families, working on W. P. A. and perhaps drawing twenty-five or thirty dollars a month, occasionally drew their pay and did not settle with the merchants. This bill would not reach that case, anyhow, because the exemptions would more than take it up.

Do not tell me that to administer this law would not require more employees and more work and more expense, at a time when we are short of manpower here. Every time one of these garnishments would come up, what would have to be done? You would have to look up the law of the State and find out whether the man has a wife and whether he has one child, two children, or a dozen children, before you could determine the exemption to which he would be entitled.

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

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DONDERO. The gentleman has discussed the regulation issued by the Treasury Department. If that regulation is in force in that one Department, what reason is there why it should not be put in force in other departments?

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. They have it in the Commerce Department and in the other departments, and they are handling the situation most satisfactorily.

Mr. DONDERO. If it were in force in every department, there would be no occasion for this legislation to be here.

Mr. MICHENER. They have it in every department.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. I think they have it in every department.

If you will refer to the hearings, you will find that Mr. Birgfeld says that nearly all the complaints come from right here in the District of Columbia. Why? Every night I hear people advertising over the radio saying, "Come in, you do not have to have any money, your credit is good. Come in and open up a credit account here. You do not need to pay down a dime. You can pay so much a week." They are just herding a lot of young people into buying things they do not need. Let these merchants here in the District of Columbia exercise more judgment in selecting their debtors and you will not have any trouble.

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

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. MICHENER. The gentleman made reference to the question of expense and quoted from the record. May I call his attention and the attention of the House to page 53 of the hearings, where Mr. G. F. Allen, chief disbursing officer of the Treasury Department, in outlining the detail of what would have to be done, stated just what the advantage would be, and then said:

You see, with the Addressograph plates, we can reduce the cost of clearing a check, including all of the accounting that goes with it, to 4 cents per payment, whereas, if you do it another way, it will cost 8 or 9 cents per payment.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Every time one of these garnishment cases comes, they have to look into the man's pay, and recheck and double check him before they can make out a report. Here we are, borrowing a lot of trouble. Either let us defeat this bill or quit talking about bureaucracy and bureaucrats in the city of Washington.

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

Mr. HANCOCK. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. SAUTHOFF].

Mr. SAUTHOFF. Mr. Chairman, listening to this discussion, I have been utterly amazed that the House of Representatives should spend a whole afternoon to protect "dead beats." That is all that this opposition amounts to. It is to protect "dead beats," because an honest person will pay his debts, and a "dead beat" will not, and the "dead beat" is the only one who is protected under existing law. This bill is nothing particularly new. We have had a law of this kind in Wisconsin for 15 years.

Some reference is made here to a check, that if you run through a check after this proceeding has been instituted, it will cost you 8 or 9 cents instead of 4 cents. Do not you know that the judgment creditor has to file \$2.50 with his judgment, if it is under \$100, and \$5 if it is over \$100? This bill prescribes that. He must do that. The whole long and short of it is simply this. Is there any reason you know of why a Federal employee should not pay his bills? I know of none. Very well, let us make him pay his bills. I was told yesterday of an instance where a Federal employee went to one little neighborhood grocery store and run a bill for a month and when they tried to get some money out of him he quit, and went to another one for a month, and when that grocer tried to get some money out of him he quit and went to another store. And that man was working for the Federal Government.

We have heard a lot about bureaucrats. We do not have to create any additional offices. In Wisconsin, after we instituted this law, we did not have to. We have today about 3,000,000 employees of the Federal Government, or had the last time I heard anything about, and over 2,551 various Government agencies. We could serve a very

useful purpose if we would bring about a reduction of one-half of these agencies, and succeed in getting fired one-half of the 3,000,000 Federal employees. Then we would make some headway.

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

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. JENNINGS].

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Chairman, I have for many, many years been of the opinion, and I have a very firmly fixed conviction, that all men should be equal before the law. The section hand who works on the railroad and keeps the road in such condition that trains can be operated over it, and every other employee of every railroad company in the country, every man who works for a salary or for wages, be it little or much, is subject to the process of garnishment. If in the hands of his employer there can be caught by this process money that he has earned by hard labor or faithful service, then that money is subject to the payment of his debt, after he has been allowed the exemptions allowed him by his State law, and those exemption laws in all of the States are liberal, because it is the policy of the law to permit a man who is the head of a family to take care of his wife and children first. That is a social obligation that transcends the rights of creditors. Why should an employee of the Government, when they now have become thicker than the leaves in Vallombrosa and as numberless as the sands of the seashore, more than 3,000,000, and possibly 4,000,000 by this time, be free from this process of garnishment? Uncle Sam is a good paymaster. He pays when he has agreed to pay and he pays at stated intervals. Why should this preferred class of our citizens be put on a plane where they cannot be reached when the humblest laboring man or woman in the country must be subject to that process and be forced to pay their debts? And, in fact, this law will be but little used, because the great majority of our Federal employees pay their debts.

What is the result when a man goes and buys things and fails to pay, as suggested by my good friend from Wisconsin? He works both sides of the street, from one end to the other, and thereby augments his salary to the extent that he can defraud somebody who has trusted him. If he is working for \$200 a month and he can go in debt from \$50 to \$100 a month and not pay, then he has increased his salary to the tune of \$50 or \$100 per month.

Mr. SAUTHOFF. And I would like to add there that the fellow who gives him the credit is taxed to pay that man's salary.

Mr. JENNINGS. That is right. I have known of instances where widows in business, where people who are barely able to keep their heads above water, have extended credit to the extent of hundreds of dollars to people who were immune from execution, and these creditors were left to hold the bag.

This will be the practical operation of this law. Human nature is so constituted that it takes a lot of anchors to windward to help even the best of folks

do right and discharge their obligations, and when they know that if they get into debt and do not pay their obligations they can be reached by the process of law, then they hesitate to resort to that sort of practice, and it will be a good thing as a moral proposition. It will have a salutary effect on these people who habitually get into debt without any intention of meeting or discharging their obligations. One of my good friends here said it cost the Government all of 8 cents for one of these processes to be served on a fellow who did not pay his debts. That creditor before he can have any processes at all, if his debt is under \$100, will pay \$2.50 into the Treasury and if it is over \$100 he will pay \$5 into the Treasury. I think that everyone ought to pay his debts, and if they have something that belongs to them, above the exemptions allowed them by law, it should be handed to their creditor. This is even-handed justice and common honesty to which no man should object.

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

Mr. HANCOCK. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, Members of the House should be able this afternoon to see at least one serious affliction that ails our country. One of the prime functions of government is the enforcement of contract and to apply the same principle of law to all citizens alike. Up to the present time Federal employees, including Congressmen, have been exempted by Federal statute from being sued for the collection of debts on their salaries, while the great bulk of persons in private employment are subject to being sued for the payment of their debts.

The bill which we are considering would remove this discrimination and place Federal employees in the same class with private citizens. How it is possible to conceive an honest argument against the passage of this measure I cannot comprehend. Not so long ago a bill slipped through this House which provided for pensions for Congressmen. We all know the reaction of the whole Nation to that procedure. Now, the fact is that the same principle is involved in the bill before us as was involved in the law that granted pensions to Congressmen. I feel it my bounden duty to vote for this bill from that standpoint. How can I go back to my district and say to my people that I voted for a bill which put me in a special class, where I would not have to pay my debts?

Who is objecting to this measure, and why? Certainly only those who would be affected by it, which represents a comparatively few people on the Federal pay roll. Surely those Federal Government employees who pay their debts, which includes the vast majority of them, do not object to the passage of this bill. It cannot be that they want to be set off as a separate privileged group and be exempted from the payment of their debts. Indeed, I venture to say that every Federal employee who pays his debts will welcome the passage of this act.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. CRAVENS].

Mr. CRAVENS. Mr. Chairman, I am sure a great many of the members of the committee are concerned and interested, as has been indicated here by some of the questions and some of the remarks made here as to the effect this legislation will have upon the average Government employee. I think there can be no question about the fact that Federal employees are, as a whole, and as a class, perfectly honest and have an absolute abiding intention to discharge their obligations in just about the same proportion as you would find in any other class of our citizenry. The fear that apparently exists in the minds of some gentlemen here that this bill is going to work hardship and that this legislation is going to harass Government employees, or put it within the power of their creditors to harass Government employees is, in my judgment, wholly and completely unfounded. In the first place, very, very few Government employees do not sincerely intend to pay their just debts. When they create an obligation they, like most other people, intend to discharge that obligation and to do so as quickly as they can.

The reason that they cannot and will not be harassed as a result of this legislation, if it is adopted, is that you know and everyone else knows who has had any experience in collecting debts, that a creditor does not resort to litigation and does not resort to attachments and garnishment proceedings except as a very last resort. So long as any Government employee, whether he can discharge his obligations in full or not at a particular time, or today or tomorrow or the next day, as long as he evidences the slightest bit of good faith with his creditors and convinces them that he is not only willing to make an honest effort to meet his obligations, but makes even the minutest payment on those obligations, then that type of person and that type of Government employee need not be concerned that they will be harassed by this bill or any other kind of legislation of the character now under consideration.

Mr. O'BRIEN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAVENS. I yield.

Mr. O'BRIEN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman state whether the language he has just used is the language of the bill or the gentleman's own hope or wish as to the recourse or action that creditors might take when they have the implement of this bill?

Mr. CRAVENS. I will answer the gentleman this way. We do not have to theorize about it. That is my own impression about it, of course. There is nothing, of course, in the bill that says what attitude a creditor may assume, but let me answer the gentleman by calling attention to what has actually happened under similar circumstances. There has been no charge or claim made here or elsewhere that the employees of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or that the employees of the Home Own-

ers' Loan Corporation or of a great many other corporations in which the Government owns all the stock and the employees of which are in reality Government employees, and who are subject to garnishment proceedings have been harassed or intimidated or taken advantage of in any way by their creditors.

Mr. O'BRIEN of Michigan. Then I think it is about time at this stage of the debate for the gentleman or someone to demonstrate the public need for this legislation.

Mr. CRAVENS. The public need for this legislation is the same as the public need for any legislation which seeks to protect the members of the public against the small minority of the public who would take advantage of them if you have not something to force them not to.

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

Mr. CRAVENS. I yield.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Is there not a general order applicable to all Government departments which calls for the dismissal of an employee who fails to pay his personal or family costs?

Mr. CRAVENS. Yes; and let me tell you my experience with that.

I have had in my office for some time, letters from a constituent who has a judgment against an employee of the Government, rendered pursuant to the verdict of a jury, after trial, after the employee had his day in court, in which he had been represented by a lawyer. A judgment was rendered against an employee of the Bureau of Internal Revenue in Washington. Commencing in 1939 I filed that judgment under these rules to which you gentlemen have referred, where the Treasury Department claims it will compel employees to pay their debts. Here is a case where my constituent has a judgment against a man, rendered in due accord with the law, after trial, and that judgment filed with the Bureau of Internal Revenue, and they will not lift their hands to make him pay a cent of it. Yet you come in here and cite this rule or regulation of the Treasury Department as an effective way to deal with the problem. They have the regulation, but the Treasury Department will not enforce it, even where there is a judgment rendered against one of its employees.

Mr. DONDERO. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAVENS. I yield.

Mr. DONDERO. Is this a unanimous report from the committee?

Mr. CRAVENS. I am not sure. No minority report, however, has been submitted and if any of the Judiciary Committee opposed the bill they have not so stated of record or stated the basis of their opposition if any they have.

Mr. DONDERO. It is quite evident to the House that in spite of the communications from the departments of Government that they now invoke the rule that will dismiss a person if they do not pay their debts, it was not sufficient to persuade your committee that the law was unnecessary.

Mr. CRAVENS. For the reason that Members have had experience exactly like I have had, where you have a con-

stituent who has a judgment and you file it with the department involved, and every 2 or 3 months take it up with them and try to get that employee, who is making a rather good salary, to pay something on the judgment, and they come back and say they regret they cannot take any action.

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

Mr. CRAVENS. I yield.

Mr. GWYNNE. Is it not true that many of the large corporations and railroads have similar rules requiring their employees to pay their debts, yet there are garnishments against those employees, nevertheless? Is that not true?

Mr. CRAVENS. There is no question about that. The experience of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and these other Government corporations discloses the fact that where a man knows when he incurs a debt he has got to pay it, he is more careful in incurring that obligation.

A previous speaker suggested that this was a bill for the protection of loan sharks and for those that go out and lure people into making contracts to buy goods beyond their ability to pay. I believe if a person knows when he makes an obligation that he will have to pay that debt, he will be a great deal more careful when buying than he would if he knew he had a cave of Government immunity into which he could crawl and ignore the just claims of his creditors.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAVENS. I yield.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. The bill provides that nobody who charges more than 6 percent can take advantage of the provisions of the bill.

Mr. CRAVENS. That is true.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. That cuts out the loan shark right there.

Mr. CRAVENS. As far as the loan shark is concerned, I do not know of any of them who charge a rate of interest that small, but, even concerns which do not charge interest at all—for instance, if you go out and buy a radio, or washing machine, or what not, you will be more careful in making that purchase if you know you are going to have to pay for it.

Mr. MICHENER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAVENS. I yield.

Mr. MICHENER. I have wondered how the departments are going to determine whether or not there is embodied in the judgment rendered in a State, an interest charge of more than 6 percent. A justice of the peace, especially, just renders judgment. He does not go into detail as to the rate. If that is true, just what would happen?

Mr. CRAVENS. As far as I know, all judgments carry a rate of interest, either expressly or as fixed by statute.

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

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 3 additional minutes.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Will the gentleman yield for an observation?

Mr. CRAVENS. I yield.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. This is merely for information about the bill.

He has to take an oath when he makes his application for a writ, that the interest does not exceed 6 percent.

Mr. CRAVENS. In addition to that it has to be based upon a judgment, and all judgments that I have ever seen, either by their terms bear a specific rate of interest, or in the absence of a specific rate of interest, then the statutory rate applicable under the statute is automatically applicable.

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

Mr. CRAVENS. I yield.

Mr. FELLOWS. With a copy of the judgment there is also to be sent a copy of the writ. In my State that would show whether it was 6 percent or what percent was charged.

Mr. HAYS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAVENS. I yield.

Mr. HAYS. I have been impressed by the number of complaints I have received from professional men and business institutions regarding isolated abuses of the privilege that Federal employees have enjoyed. I have been further impressed by the fact that I have not received any protests against this legislation from the employees. Is the gentleman aware of any opposition from that source?

Mr. CRAVENS. As I said a moment ago, I think the majority of Federal employees are honest and aboveboard and intend to meet their obligations. I do not think the majority of them have any objection to this bill. It is not the intention of this bill to harm in anyway that kind of employee but like many other laws, it is aimed at a small portion of the total, who must be forced to recognize and respond to their obligations.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAVENS. I yield.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Does not the gentleman think this bill is a protection to the honest Federal employee, and that they should welcome such action at the hands of this body? Since I have been here I have had many letters from businessmen, grocers, druggists, tailors, and others, complaining that they could not collect the honest and just debts of Government employees. Most of those people feel very bitter toward their Government because the Government seems to tolerate such conduct. I say to you it would do a lot to command respect for our Government if we enacted some legislation like this. I think it will protect the honest Federal employee who should welcome such protection and see that these people who are not honest, are made to pay their debts.

Mr. CRAVENS. The gentleman should bear in mind also, I think, that unless remedied by this bill that situation to which the gentleman refers is going to become more aggravated as time goes on and as the number of Federal employees increases in the various States.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. There is not any doubt about that.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Arkansas has again expired.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. REED].

Mr. REED of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I favor the enactment of this bill. The Committee on the Judiciary gave this matter thoughtful consideration. I favor it because it is based upon a principle that all persons shall have equal treatment under the law.

There has been considerable speculation and some misunderstanding as to the mechanics of its operation. Perhaps I am more competent to tell you more as to how it will work in my own State than I could as to any other State. I am going to illustrate this in the case of a humble employee. For instance, we will say that here in my State of Illinois, is a man by the name of Jones. He is an employee of the Federal Government. He is a janitor in the post office. He is the head of a family. He goes to his grocer and he orders groceries from day to day and from week to week, and he fails to pay his bill until it reaches the amount of \$100. What happens? Grocer Smith, being unable to collect the debt, starts suit in one of the courts of our State. Mr. Jones is served with a summons and has the opportunity to come in and defend the claim. After a hearing, judgment may be rendered against Mr. Jones in the sum of \$100. He then has the opportunity to appeal from that judgment. If he fails to appeal or if, on appeal, the issue is decided against him, an execution issues out of the trial court commanding the sheriff to take sufficient goods and chattels of Mr. Jones to satisfy the judgment. But suppose Mr. Jones has no property subject to execution, what then happens? If he is working for a private employer the judgment creditor, Mr. Grocer Smith, can come in and garnish his wages. In this case, however, he is working for Uncle Sam as janitor in the post office. Under present conditions, Grocer Smith is all through and can only charge off the debt on his income tax. What will he do if this bill becomes a law? First, he will serve him with a demand in garnishment and that demand must be made not only upon Mr. Jones, but it must be made upon the Government itself—the agency that pays him. After the demand has been made, he will then come in and sue out a writ as provided in this bill. The writ will be served upon the agency of government that pays this janitor, and it will be required to come into the court and advise it as to the wages due Mr. Jones at the time of the service of the writ. The Government is not required to come in personally; it cannot be brought into court by a subpoena; it merely sends a statement to the court or to the officer who has the writ that on that particular day Mr. Jones has so much money coming to him as compensation for services rendered. We will say, in our hypothetical case, that the writ is served after the month of February and before Mr. Jones has been paid for that month. There are 4 weeks in the month of February. The statement that is delivered to the officer and by him to the court shows that Mr. Jones has exactly \$100 coming

to him as salary for the 4 weeks of February. Then what happens? The court determines under the law of Illinois the exemptions to which Mr. Jones is entitled. Under the law of our State, his wages are exempt up to the amount of \$20 a week. For the 4 weeks of February, this would amount to \$80. Therefore, an order is entered by the court that the Government pay to Grocer Smith the sum of \$20 and that they pay to Mr. Jones \$80, which is the remainder of his salary not subject to garnishment under the law of our State.

It has been said by some Members that this will create a great bureaucracy in our Government. That I am unable to comprehend. There would be no necessity of setting up any group or groups of attorneys to examine into the laws of every State in the Union in order to properly advise Government officials in regard to these classes of cases. The pending bill merely provides that the paying officer of the Government shall send to the officer who has the writ a statement of the amount that is due and owing to that Federal employee. The State court will determine the law of the State and the amount of the exemption that is due the employee. The Government merely takes the judgment of the State after the garnishment proceedings are disposed of. In that connection, far from this being an aid to those who practice the disreputable business of loan sharks, this bill in my judgment will absolutely discourage those practices because it is provided that accompanying the judgment which is served upon the Government there must be attached thereto a statement under oath that the amount of money recovered in that judgment was for a sum in which not more than 6 percent has been added to the original principle. The loan shark is entitled to no more than the original amount of his indebtedness plus 6 percent.

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

Mr. REED of Illinois. I yield.

Mr. KEEFE. With respect to the necessity of having someone in the Government service in each department pass upon the question of this so-called garnishment, does not the law as set forth on page 2 require somebody in each agency to determine whether or not the final judgment which is made the basis of the garnishment was obtained in the State by personal service? Somebody has got to determine that part, has he not?

Mr. REED of Illinois. Yes.

Mr. KEEFE. That is going to require somebody in each agency to pass upon and determine that question; is not that true?

Mr. REED of Illinois. A certified copy of the judgment would contain that information.

Mr. KEEFE. It might or might not depending upon the character of the certification of judgment that comes down to Washington; that would determine it. It might not contain that information in all cases. Take the case of a justice court judgment transcript coming from my State; I doubt very much whether there

would be any showing on the transcript at all as to the manner of service of the process which was the institution of the suit upon which the judgment was based. Am I correct in that?

Mr. REED of Illinois. I take it that the Government agency which must respond to this suit should require that the judgment itself show whether or not there was personal service.

Mr. KEEFE. One other question if the gentleman will permit. Administratively, if Grocer Smith, we will say, sold groceries to a clerk in a ration board in the gentleman's town in Illinois and brought suit against that clerk and obtained a judgment which was not paid after execution issued and that judgment had to be sent down here to Chester Bowles, head of the O. P. A., does the gentleman understand that scattered throughout this country are disbursing agents from which checks are issued and that the disbursing agency in Chicago, Ill., before the 60 days are up during which investigation can be made by Chester Bowles the disbursing agency of O. P. A. in Chicago may have already paid this clerk out there in the gentleman's local rationing board for the very month that is subject to garnishment. Is not that true?

Mr. REED of Illinois. In my judgment, it would be no more difficult for the Government to solve this problem than it is for the various railroads and large corporations who have had to deal with garnishment proceedings for many years and have done so successfully.

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

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. LEWIS].

Mr. LEWIS. Mr. Chairman, I want to call the attention of the Committee to the situation that exists with respect to Federal employees in the several States. Those employees under existing law occupy a preferred status with respect to garnishment of their salaries. This is a serious matter in the respective States of each Member of this House. In my State, Ohio, the total number of State employees administering the State government is but 25,000, yet a year ago there were 93,000 Federal employees in Ohio.

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

Mr. LEWIS. I yield.

Mr. BREHM. At the present time it is 111,000.

Mr. LEWIS. I was just going to say that my latest information is that it was 110,000. Possibly it has gone up since day before yesterday.

Mr. Chairman, this is a serious situation. Shall the House vote against this pending bill and thus continue this preferred class of garnishment-exempt and judgment-proof employees of the Federal Government when they so greatly outnumber our State employees? I grant you they are as honest as the common run of mankind, but no more honest.

Every State is being faced with this serious question, and it is about time, it seems to me, that the Congress make

those who are dead beats in the Federal Government service liable to judicial processes for the collection of their just debts as other citizens are liable.

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

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the wages and salaries of all civil officers and employees of the United States, its instrumentalities and agencies, except such Government-owned or controlled corporations as are subject to suit, shall be subject to the remedies of garnishment, execution, and trustee process in the same manner and upon such conditions as may be applicable in the case of wages or salaries due from private employers in the State or Territory in which is located the court wherein such remedies are sought, but said right of garnishment, execution or trustee process shall be limited to and based upon a final judgment only after personal service upon the debtor and the writ, summons and other process shall be accompanied by a certified copy of such judgment. The writ, summons, or other process shall be served personally or by registered mail upon the head of the department or agency in which the debtor whose wages or salary is sought to be subjected to the remedies aforesaid is paid and the said writ, summons or other process shall be accompanied, in addition to said certified copy, of said judgment, by a statement under oath of the judgment creditor suing out such writ, summons or other process that he is an original creditor of the debtor in such proceeding and that the judgment upon which such process is sought does not include interest in excess of 6 percent per annum computed upon the original indebtedness. The said writ, summons, or other process shall likewise be accompanied by the sum of \$2.50 if the judgment is \$100 or less and \$5 if in excess of that amount to be paid by the judgment creditor at the time of the service of said writ, summons or other process to the head of the department or agency so served for and on account of the United States and to be converted into miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury. It shall be the duty of the head of the department or agency so served as herein provided or such officer or employee of such department or agency as may be designated by him, within 60 days from the service thereof, to respond to said writ, summons or other process, by causing to be delivered by registered mail or in person to the party designated, or to the officer specified in said writ, summons, or other process, a certificate stating the amount, if any, of the wages or salary due such officer or employee, which amount shall be held subject to the further order of the court. Said certificate shall be conclusive evidence of the facts therein stated but in no event shall a person so served be required to leave his office to testify in any proceeding hereunder: *Provided, however,* That there shall be deducted from said amount to be so certified such deductions from such wages or salary as may by law be authorized to be made. It is further provided that said head of the department or agency so served or the officer or employee of such department or agency so designated by him shall not be required to respond to more than one such writ, summons or other process in any one calendar month in respect to the wages or salary of any debtor and that in the event more than one such writ, summons or other process is served within such calendar month upon such head of the department or agency in respect to the same debtor it shall be the duty of such head of the department or agency to respond to the first of the writs, summons or other process so served.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. Chairman, I offer several committee amendments which are at the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment: Page 1, line 5, strike out "except such Government-owned or controlled corporations as are subject to suit."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the committee amendments offered by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER].

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendments offered by Mr. KEFAUVER:

Page 2, line 8, after the word "agency", insert, "or in the case of the officials or employees of the Legislative or Judicial branches of the Government, the writ, summons, or other process shall be served upon the officer by or through whom the debtor's wages or salaries are paid."

Page 2, line 24, after the word "agency", insert "or officer."

Page 3, line 3, after the word "agency", insert "or officer."

Page 3, line 4, strike out the words "of such department or agency."

Page 3, line 10, after the word "employee", insert "on date of service thereof."

Page 3, line 17, after the period, insert a new sentence as follows: "There shall also be deducted from said amount to be so certified such amount as the debtor may have designated for the purchase of War bonds under the plan of the departments, the agency or organization in which the debtor is employed."

Page 3, line 18, after the word "agency", insert "or officer."

Page 3, line 19, strike out the words "of such department or agency."

Page 4, line 1, after the word "agency", insert "or officer."

Page 4, line 3, after the word "agency", insert "or officer."

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. Chairman, these are clarifying amendments which I think should be adopted. Particularly I call attention to page 3, line 17. The provision there is supposed to take care of any deductions for social-security tax or any other kind of tax and also any amount that may be designated for the purchase of War bonds. Some question arose as to whether the language was sufficient, so one of these amendments makes it clear that any amount designated for the purchase of War bonds, along with any social-security tax or any other deductions of that kind, shall not be reported or be subject to garnishment.

The rest of the amendments are simply clarifying amendments.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the committee amendments.

The committee amendments were agreed to.

Mr. KEFAUVER. There is one more committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment: Page 3, line 1, after the word "be", strike out the word "converted" and insert the word "covered."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. Chairman, those are all the committee amendments I have to the first section.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, as a member of the Judiciary Committee, I want to voice my protest against the passage of this bill and in doing so I am inspired by and old adage that it is good to let well enough alone.

In my State wages and salaries are exempt from execution of any kind. It is a fund considered sacred to the household, a fund thought of in the light of a means of livelihood made by the provider of the home in order that the wife and the children might have something to eat and something to wear, a fund that the business world knows in its transaction is exempt from all execution. We do not have much trouble with this matter.

In expressing my opposition to the passage of this bill I do not do so because I am in any way against people paying their honest debts. I have always felt that honesty is the only course to pursue by any person. There are exceptions, of course, to every rule, but I will say that about 85 percent of the American people were not born with a silver spoon in their mouth and were not raised on a silver platter. They have had to earn their living in a Biblical way by the sweat of their brow. Sometimes the destiny of a man is such that adversities reach him along life's pathway, where by reason of bad luck, sickness, and so forth, he may become for the time being unable to meet his honest obligations. This does not mean in any way that he is dishonest, that he does not mean to pay his bills. I expect that 75 percent of the Members of this body have somewhere down life's pathway found themselves in a condition where, if a creditor had been so minded under an obnoxious, harsh, and hard rule, he could have made it hard for them. That is exceptionally true in my case. But I am in favor of everyone paying his debts when he can.

There are organizations in the United States—I am going to a banquet of one of them tonight—known as the Retail Merchants Association. Each and every one of us has our credit rating and our standing on file with these associations, and any merchant or any business concern can in a few minutes get information as to our financial standing and our honesty, integrity, and willingness and ability to pay. All they have to do is call. So there is as much duty upon the seller to look before he leaps as there is on the innocent buyer, who sometimes is overcome by the arts and wiles of the professional salesmen and is talked into buying commodities for which he has no earthly use and could do without. But when the time comes that a man living under the Biblical instruction to provide for his household goes through adversity or hard luck and is not able to meet his obligations, and you come along and sue him and garnishee his wages, those wages are garnisheed until the final determination of that ancillary suit and the judgment is rendered on it. At the time that judgment is entered, the garnishment extends unto that date.

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

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MORRISON of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. MORRISON of North Carolina. Does this bill apply to the resident of a State where the State has no right of garnishment against wages?

Mr. RUSSELL. Does the gentleman mean no law for or against it?

Mr. MORRISON of North Carolina. No law providing for garnishment in the State.

Mr. RUSSELL. My opinion offhand is that this bill, if passed, would apply to that State, but it would not apply to a State that has exemptions. This bill would have to comply with the State exemption laws in a State wherein the party was employed or where this law was sought to be enforced.

Mr. MORRISON of North Carolina. In my State we cannot issue a writ of garnishment against a man's wages.

Mr. RUSSELL. Then it would not be applicable to the gentleman's State under such conditions.

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

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

Mr. THOMASON. Our State of Texas also has a law like that mentioned by the gentleman from North Carolina, that current wages are not subject to garnishment. If a Federal employee residing in the gentleman's own home town—and for illustration say he is working for the Immigration Service or the Post Office Department—is delinquent in the payment of his debts, under this bill, if it becomes law, is that man's current salary subject to garnishment, in spite of the fact that the laws of Texas state that current wages are not subject to garnishment in Texas?

Mr. RUSSELL. This bill says not. This bill, if valid, which I do not think it is, would not affect that condition in our State at all, nor in the State of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. MORRISON].

Mr. MORRISON of North Carolina. It just comes under the law of the State in which the man is resident?

Mr. RUSSELL. That is right, where there is no law against it in the State.

Mr. THOMASON. If this bill becomes law, then, would not great confusion arise in communities where there are Federal employees whose wages are subject to garnishment as against the local people whose wages are not subject to garnishment?

Mr. RUSSELL. Certainly. Not only that; they would be attempting under this law to supersede and say that it was over and above and would override the State law.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield? I think he ought to clear up the matter.

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. KEFAUVER. The gentleman knows, of course, that this would not apply to Federal employees in the State of Texas, because under the laws of Texas they are not subject to garnishment.

Mr. RUSSELL. That is the way I construed it, and so stated.

Mr. KEFAUVER. I did not know if the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMASON] understood it that way or not.

Mr. RUSSELL. I further stated that in my opinion the shysters would be trying to enforce it in Texas upon the theory and pretext that the Federal law was paramount and overrode the State law.

My friend the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. REED] spoke a while ago about the judgments of the loan sharks, and stated that interest of over 6 percent was not permitted. I judge by that that my beloved friend from Illinois has not had any experience with the loan sharks. They charge from 15 to 40 percent interest and take it off at the time they make the loan to you, and yet make the loan cover all of it, and therefore charge you the whole amount of your debt, and then they can come in under this bill and get the interest of 6 percent plus that 40 percent that they collected before any interest was ever due.

Mr. REED of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. REED of Illinois. Does the gentleman, then, contend that when he makes a statement under oath he would be able to get by by omitting the part that he had already received?

Mr. RUSSELL. If he shows that the 6-percent interest was on the promissory note or whatever instrument he had, where would he violate any law?

Mr. Chairman, I want to finish the remarks I intended to make a few moments ago. The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] has raised a very important question, with reference to this bill. It occurs to me that a correct analysis of the situation, as illustrated by his remarks, would lead us to believe that this bill, if it becomes law, is going to cost the Government during these trying times and at a time when every dollar should be saved for the war effort, more money than it will be of benefit to the shysters and loan sharks and those who would take advantage of it.

There is another serious question in my mind as to this bill and that is this: The gentleman raised a question with reference to Mr. Chester Bowles, who is an agent of the Government. A suit in garnishment is an independent suit and yet it is ancillary to the main suit, but it is docketed in my State and in most other States, under an independent number and name of the suit, as Jane Doe versus Chester Bowles, an officer of the Government, in garnishee, with a new number. Will someone please tell me how you are going to get authority out of this legislation to make the Government which you are doing, a party to a little, insignificant suit, without direct and explicit authorization by the Congress for such purpose, and that specifically specified?

Mr. CRAVENS. Will the gentleman yield for an answer?

Mr. RUSSELL. When I get through I will yield.

Mr. CRAVENS. The gentleman asked a question and I thought he wanted an answer.

Mr. RUSSELL. All right. The gentleman can get his time and answer it later. I want to talk a little bit now.

In my opinion, if you were to sue Mr. Chester Bowles and serve him, he could sit back and give you the haw-haw and that would be the end of it. It would be an idle gesture because, being an agent of the Government, he would not have to answer unless the Congress specifically, in a bill, so provided for that purpose in order for it to be valid and legal. He does not have it in this case, and in my opinion, as I said in the beginning, in the passage of this bill you are going to make bad matters worse. You had better let well enough alone.

I was amused at my distinguished friend from Ohio, Dr. SMITH, when he was talking about the Government helping to enforce contracts. My dear doctor, most of the contracts sought to be enforced through this legislation from the sharks that would take advantage of it, when analyzed and put to the test, would fail by reason of the many, many provisions in the contracts, that would vitiate and destroy them.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Does the gentleman deny that one of the fundamental functions of government is the enforcement of contracts?

Mr. RUSSELL. No. I would not deny it, yet I would not admit it. I would say that one of the fundamental functions and duties of government is to pass such legislation as to protect and enforce the obligations of contracts. I would say that.

Mr. ROBSON of Kentucky. And the Government merely gives the agency the power to do this?

Mr. RUSSELL. That is right.

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

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. DONDERO: On page 3, line 5, after "within", strike out "60" and insert "30."

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, I do not intend to take the 5 minutes because it is not necessary. The amendment speaks for itself.

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

Mr. DONDERO. Yes.

Mr. KEFAUVER. The committee has no objection to the amendment offered, I think.

Mr. HANCOCK. I do not know why 60 days was put in. I assume that there was some good reason for it—probably to enable the various paymasters to rearrange their pay rolls.

Mr. DONDERO. May I say in answer to that statement, that in most States, at least in my State, the usual return day

on the ordinary summons is 15 days. This bill provides four times that length of time. If a department of Government was served today in Washington, and this bill was the law, no return would be required until the 3d day of next May. One of the criticisms of legal procedure in the United States is the law's delay. Even Shakespeare spoke of that centuries ago. For that reason I think we ought to shorten this to 1 month by adopting my amendment. That will allow double the time for return of summons in most States.

Mr. MICHENER. Even if it is shortened the gentleman does not believe that a justice of the peace in Michigan could render judgment on any proceeding set up here in Washington unless the State law creating him, giving him his powers, his jurisdiction, and his direction so provided?

Mr. DONDERO. The garnishment is not served in Washington until after judgment has been rendered in Michigan and all those questions have first been answered.

Mr. MICHENER. Oh, no.

Mr. DONDERO. Oh, yes.

Mr. MICHENER. When judgment is rendered on principal judgment, it then goes to Washington, and Washington makes a report back to the justice, who carries out the rest of the Washington law. Otherwise would not the justice in Michigan lose his jurisdiction when he had exceeded the jurisdiction provided him by the State law under which he functions?

Mr. DONDERO. I do not see the point that the gentleman is trying to make. I am trying to prevent the law's delay. I believe 30 days is ample time in which any Federal officer should make return on a garnishment summons.

Mr. GWYNNE. Do I understand that in the case of any railroad system or any gigantic chain-store system or corporation, in respect to garnishment, in the State of Michigan, that 15 days is the time which answer shall be made?

Mr. DONDERO. Fifteen days in which to answer after the summons has been served.

Mr. GWYNNE. That is correct, and I believe with the gentleman that 30 days should be sufficient for the Government in a somewhat similar situation to answer the only question it has to answer, and that is how much was due and owing this employee at the time the garnishment was served.

Mr. MICHENER. The law provides in Michigan, and I think in every railroad corporation and in every large corporation of the country it is so set up that the local agent may receive service, like a railroad company and may make return. It is done up where I garnishee in the little town of Adrian, Mich., in the case of the Wabash Railroad Co., which has offices in St. Louis. St. Louis wires back to the railroad station agent, and he makes the return, whereas under this procedure, you have to send all this matter down to Washington and you cannot do it in less than 60 days.

Mr. MORRISON of North Carolina. Is any estimate made of how much the Department of Justice would have to be

augmented to meet this increased legal responsibility?

Mr. DONDERO. No evidence has been offered, but the bill provides for the payment of \$2.50 if the judgment is under \$100 and \$5 if it exceeds that amount.

Mr. MORRISON of North Carolina. If this bill passes it seems as if you will have to quadruple that organization so as to look after the Government's interests.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment. It seems to me that there are one or two questions involved in this proposed legislation that have not received very serious consideration from this House this afternoon. The committee has seen fit to interpose an amendment on page 3, line 10, after the word "employee," by inserting the words which limit the return of the head of an agency or bureau to the day upon which the garnishment proceeding or affidavit or writ is served on the head of the department. That is a good amendment, but let us see how this thing will work out administratively, in line with the proposed amendment of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DONDERO]. There is not a Member of Congress who does not have a local rationing board in his or her district. I say that because they are quite common. The employees of the local rationing board in my town are principally local people. Very well. One of this rationing board, a Federal employee, owes some money and a local merchant sues that employee and obtains a judgment, and then under the provisions of this law that judgment creditor goes into a justice court, or whatever court renders the judgment, and commences garnishment proceedings on that judgment pursuant to the law of my State. On those garnishment proceedings, which are ancillary to execution and subsequent to judgment, the writ is issued, directed to the head of O. P. A., directing the head of O. P. A. to report back to that court the amount of wages due and payable to that employee on the day the writ was served. That is correct, is it not?

Mr. KEFAUVER. Yes.

Mr. KEEFE. Now, then, that brings us to the administrative problem which, to me, is the serious problem in this legislation. I believe I am correct in saying that the disbursing office that handles the pay rolls for the O. P. A. employees in my State is located in the city of Chicago. Those checks are made out to the employees of that local rationing board in Chicago. Due to the thousands of employees in that area, those pay-roll checks and the pay-roll vouchers have to be made out long in advance of the time of their delivery to the actual employee. Now, we have this situation. Mr. Bowles, the head of O. P. A., gets this writ from a court out in Wisconsin telling him to report within 30 or 60 days, depending upon whether you accept the amendment of the gentleman from Michigan, how much the Government owes this employee in the local rationing board on the day the writ was served on Mr. Bowles. What is Mr. Bowles, as the

head of that agency, going to do? He has to have somebody set up in his agency to handle the situation for him. Clearly, he is not going to be able to do it himself. How is he going to do it? He has got to communicate with Chicago to find out whether there is such a person by such a name on the pay roll out of the thousands of people employed by the O. P. A. He has to get the disbursing or pay-roll office in Chicago to figure out whether or not on such and such a day this girl had any money coming to her. It may be administratively, before Mr. Bowles can get that information from clear out in San Francisco, or Portland, Oreg., or some other place, that the local disbursing agency will have issued a pay check to this employee.

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

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 minutes more.

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

Mr. KEEFE. It may be that that pay check has already been issued to this local employee out there in my town of Oshkosh, Wis. When Mr. Bowles makes his return, he has to return the amount that was due on the day the writ was served upon him. If the local disbursing office out in San Francisco or in Chicago or some other place has already paid that girl, and she has got her money, what is he going to do? I ask the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER] to tell us.

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

Mr. KEEFE. I yield.

Mr. KEFAUVER. I appreciate the gentleman bringing this up.

Mr. KEEFE. May I interrupt just to say that is administratively the very objection that the chief of the disbursing agency of the Treasury Department says makes this bill administratively impossible of operation.

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

Mr. KEEFE. I yield.

Mr. KEFAUVER. The chief of the Treasury Department has not had any experience with it. The R. F. C. and other governmental corporations have had experience with it and this bill sets it up administratively the very way that they have.

Mr. KEEFE. I do not think he means exactly that. The R. F. C. and none of the other agencies have had experience with this particular bill. They have had experience due to the fact that under general law they are subject to garnishment which is quite a different thing than the Government corporations which are subject to garnishment.

Mr. KEFAUVER. What I am saying to the gentleman was that the R. F. C. and other agencies handle it administratively as this bill sets it up to be handled administratively. If the gentleman would read the letter from the R. F. C. he will see they have not had any difficulty with it.

Mr. KEEFE. I have carefully read the testimony in the hearings of the agency that is charged administratively with the

actual disbursing, writing out, and transmitting of 550,000 Government employees' accounts. That testimony tells you the manner in which those checks are written, the manner in which the pay rolls are prepared, and the tremendous administrative difficulty that will be involved in actually working this matter out administratively. I will say to the gentleman that so far as the broad, general principles are concerned in this bill and the objectives that you are seeking to get at, I fully approve of them. I see no reason why, if it is possible to be done, you should not subject Federal employees to garnishment as well as quasi-garnishment proceedings against State employees in my own State. But we are at war and I told the people of my State I will not vote to place any more people on the Federal pay roll. That is all there is to it. I know just as well as I am standing in the well of this House that, if this bill passes, every agency of Government will use it as a means of coming before the Committee on Appropriations and saying, "We have got to have so many more employees in order to handle the work involved in this situation." With the Nation at war and with manpower as short as it is, and with no real need as shown in the record, and no real crisis shown that calls for the enactment of this legislation at this time, I feel that it would be unwise to enact it at this time and impose this additional burden on the agencies of the Government, who are now overburdened in their efforts to handle these great pay rolls of nearly 3,000,000 employees.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. COLE of Missouri: On page 1, line 3, after the word "employee", insert "including Members of the Congress, the judiciary, and all other elected and appointed officers."

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

Mr. COLE of Missouri. I yield.

Mr. KEFAUVER. As I said in the beginning, this is intended to and in fact does include all officers and employees of the Government, including executive, judicial, and legislative, except men and women in the armed services.

Mr. COLE of Missouri. I do not believe that is clear from the wording of the bill. However, the committee amendment that was inserted after the word "agency" in line 8, on page 2, provided for the enforcement in the various departments with the exception of elected officers. I refer to the executive branch of the Government as well as the legislative branch.

Mr. KEFAUVER. I will say to the gentleman that the language in line 3, page 1, "wages and salaries of all civil officers and employees of the United States," and so forth, is intended to include elective officials. Elective officers are civil officers within that definition.

Mr. COLE of Missouri. Then would the gentleman have any objection to my amendment which would merely clarify the situation so that there would be no doubt as to it including both officers and employees in all three branches of Government, that is, the executive, the judicial, and the legislative?

Mr. KEFAUVER. As I say to the gentleman, we intended to do that. I think the gentleman's amendment is superfluous.

Mr. COLE of Missouri. I do not know. All I can say to the gentleman is that I have been practicing law for many years in Missouri and I cannot see that the words "civil officers and employees" include those whom I desire to include in this bill.

Mr. KEFAUVER. If the gentleman has any doubt about it we will accept his amendment.

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

Mr. COLE of Missouri. I yield.

Mr. COCHRAN. Do I understand the gentleman to say that this amendment would take in the Federal judiciary?

Mr. COLE of Missouri. It will take in all branches of the Government. It inserts, if my colleague will permit me to say, after the words "wages and salaries of all civil officers and employees," the words "including Members of the Congress, the judiciary, and all other elected and appointed officers" of the United States, its instrumentalities, and agencies.

Mr. COCHRAN. The Constitution provides that you cannot reduce the salary of a judge during the term of his office. Would garnisheeing his wages and taking part of his salary away be looked upon as being a reduction of his salary and therefore would it not be in violation of the Constitution?

Mr. COLE of Missouri. I would hardly think so.

Mr. COCHRAN. It seems to me that it would.

Mr. COLE of Missouri. I think a member of the judiciary should be forced to pay his debts just the same as any other individual in these United States.

Mr. COCHRAN. Yes; but the judiciary is protected specifically by the Constitution so far as a reduction in salary is concerned. The thought, I presume, of the forefathers being that if the Congress does not like a Federal judge they could reduce his salary to a dollar a year.

Mr. COLE of Missouri. Yes; but a judgment creditor collecting his debt would not be reducing the salary of that judge.

Mr. COCHRAN. Well, you are taking away from him part of his salary which he receives from the Federal Government.

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

Mr. COLE of Missouri. I yield.

Mr. BREHM. Will the gentleman please explain this phenomenon? If, as has been said, the passage of this legislation will increase the number of employees or increase the bureaus down here, why are certain governmental agencies now opposing this bill if it will do that? Because it is so contrary to all

their policy in the past. I would like the gentleman to explain that, if he knows the reason why.

Mr. COLE of Missouri. I am not prepared to explain that.

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

Mr. COLE of Missouri. I yield.

Mr. DONDERO. In connection with the question raised by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN], is it not a fact that you could not first obtain a judgment against a judicial officer such as a judge of a court, so therefore it could not possibly have any effect upon the salary or wages received by a judge or a Federal officer of the Supreme Court?

Mr. COLE of Missouri. I know of no law that prohibits a suit or a judgment against a Federal judge or a judge of our United States Supreme Court.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLE of Missouri. I yield.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. The gentleman from Michigan does not mean that you cannot sue a Federal judge on his debt, does he?

Mr. DONDERO. I think the question raised by the gentleman from Missouri was about Supreme Court Justices.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. The Supreme Court Justice owes his grocery bill and if he does not pay you can sue him.

Mr. DONDERO. Of course, I think he should pay.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLE of Missouri. I yield.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. If it is obviously a breach of the Constitution against reducing salaries, so is the income-tax bill which is passed every year.

Mr. COLE of Missouri. I thank the gentlewoman for her contribution. Mr. Chairman, I can think of no reason why any judgment debtor in any civilian branch of our Government, be he or she a Member of the Congress, a Federal judge, Judge of our Supreme Court, elective official, member of the executive department, or President of the United States should not be subject to execution and garnishment as provided in this bill. My amendment makes this possible and it should be adopted.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Did I understand the lady from Illinois, to say—

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. I agree it is unconstitutional, but so are the income-tax laws.

Mr. COCHRAN. But only Federal judges who have been appointed since the income-tax law was amended, are subject to the income tax. The old judges who were appointed prior to the time that amendment was adopted, are not subject to the income tax as far as their salaries are concerned.

Mr. HANCOCK. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COCHRAN. I yield.

Mr. HANCOCK. Does the learned gentleman from Missouri contend that judges are constitutionally immuned from the payment of ordinary debts?

Mr. COCHRAN. No; I do not.

Mr. HANCOCK. Then what is the point of the gentleman's inquiry?

Mr. COCHRAN. I was just raising the question as to whether or not you would be reducing the salary of a judge, and whether or not it would be a violation of the Constitution.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. The constitutional amendment applies to Congressmen, does it not?

Mr. COCHRAN. Yes. That is O. K. with me. But the Congress included an amendment in a revenue bill which provided that thereafter, judges appointed would be subject to the tax, and therefore the Congress provided that their salary was reduced before they were appointed.

Mr. MICHENER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COCHRAN. Yes; I yield.

Mr. MICHENER. Did I understand the gentleman, in response to the question by the gentleman from New York [Mr. HANCOCK], to say that he was not raising the question?

Mr. COCHRAN. I was only raising the question as to whether or not the amendment, including the judiciary, was a violation of the Constitution.

Mr. MICHENER. What I want to understand clearly, is the gentleman's argument intended to be entirely academic?

Mr. COCHRAN. You can look at it that way if you want to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COLE].

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 2. The head of the department or agency served as provided in section 1 shall cause to be delivered and paid over the amount of any wages or salary due any such officer or employee aforesaid, in accordance with the order of the court or justice having jurisdiction in such proceeding, and any payment so made shall constitute a complete and valid acquittance of the United States for the amount of the wages or salary of any such officer or employee of the United States so paid.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. Chairman, I offer two clarifying amendments, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendments offered by Mr. KEFAUVER:
On page 4, line 5, after the word "agency", insert "or officer."

On page 4, line 7, after the word "due", insert "after deductions as provided in section 1."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendments.

The amendments were agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 3. That the said right of garnishment, execution, or trustee process shall apply not only to civil officers and employees of the United States, its instrumentalities and agencies, except such Government-owned or controlled corporations as are subject to suit, but also to employees of the District of Columbia.

With the following committee amendment:

On page 16, line 17, after the word "agencies, strike out the remainder of the line down to and including the word "suit", in line 18.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. COLE of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. COLE of Missouri: After the word "employees", in line 16, on page 4, insert "including Members of the Congress, the judiciary, and all other elected and appointed officers."

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. Chairman, that simply carries out the amendment which the gentleman offered to section 1.

Mr. COLE of Missouri. That is correct. That is the only purpose of the amendment.

Mr. KEFAUVER. The committee accepts the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COLE]. The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 4. That the term "Territory", as used in this act, shall include political subdivisions of the United States of America.

With the following committee amendment:

At the end of line 22 insert a new section as follows:

"SEC. 5. This act shall not affect, curtail, or in any wise limit the right of garnishment against officers or employees of Government owned or controlled corporations as such right now exists."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

"SEC. 6. This act shall take effect immediately but shall not apply to indebtedness incurred prior to the date of its approval."

With the following committee amendment:

Page 5, line 3, strike out the figure 5 and insert the figure 6.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. HARRIS of Arkansas, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 2985) to provide for the garnishment, execution, or trustee process of wages and salaries of civil officers and employees of the United States, pursuant to House Resolution 453, he reported the same back to the House with sundry amendments adopted in the Committee of the Whole.

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

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not the Chair will put them en gross.

The amendments were agreed to.

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

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

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

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania) there were—yeas 61, noes 44.

Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground there is not a quorum present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently there is not a quorum present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 158, nays 114, not voting 155, as follows:

(Roll No. 37)
YEAS—158

Abernethy	Corski	Miller, Conn.
Allen, La.	Gossett	Miller, Mo.
Andersen	Graham	Miller, Nebr.
H. Carl	Grant, Ala.	Mills
Anderson, Calif.	Grant, Ind.	Monroney
Anderson, N. Mex.	Green	Mundt
Andresen	Gregory	Murdoch
August H.	Griffiths	Murray, Tenn.
Arnold	Gwynne	Murray, Wis.
Auchincloss	Hale	Newsome
Barrett	Hancock	Norman
Bates, Ky.	Harless, Ariz.	Norrell
Bell	Harris, Ark.	Outland
Bennett, Mo.	Hartley	Pace
Boren	Hays	Peterson, Fla.
Boykin	Heldinger	Peterson, Ga.
Brehm	Herter	Phillips
Brooks	Hess	Ploeser
Brown, Ga.	Hoeven	Priest
Brown, Ohio	Hoffman	Rankin
Bryson	Holmes, Wash.	Reece, Tenn.
Burch, Va.	Hope	Reed, Ill.
Camp	Horan	Rizley
Cannon, Mo.	Izac	Robertson
Carlson, Kans.	Jackson	Rockwell
Carrier	Jarman	Sadowski
Carson, Ohio	Jeffrey	Sauthoff
Church	Jennings	Schiffner
Clevenger	Jensen	Scrivner
Cole, Mo.	Johnson, J.	Sheppard
Cole, N. Y.	Anton J.	Sikes
Cooper	Johnson, S.	Smith, Ohio
Courtney	Calvin D.	Smith, Va.
Cravens	Johnson, Okla.	Sparkman
Crawford	Johnson, Ward	Springer
Cunningham	Jones	Stanley
Dilweg	Jonkman	Stearns, N. H.
Dirksen	Judd	Sumner, Ill.
Disney	Kean	Sumners, Tex.
Dondero	Kefauver	Talle
Dworshak	LaFollette	Tarver
Elston, Ohio	Lambertson	Walter
Engel, Mich.	Landis	Wasielewski
Engle, Calif.	Larcade	Weaver
Fellows	Lea	Whelchel, Ga.
Fernandez	LeCompte	White
Fuller	Lewis	Whittington
Gathings	McCord	Wickersham
Gibson	McGregor	Willey
Gleicherst	McMurray	Wilson
Gillette	Magnuson	Winstead
Gillie	Mansfield, Pa.	Wolfenden, Pa.
Gordon	Mont.	Woodruff, Mich.
Gore	Martin, Iowa	Zimmerman
	Mason	

NAYS—114

Beall	Fisher	Mahon
Beckworth	Fitzpatrick	Martin, Mass.
Bishop	Flannagan	May
Bloom	Fogarty	Michener
Bonner	Folger	Morrison, N. C.
Bradley, Pa.	Forand	Myers
Brumbaugh	Cavin	O'Brien, Ill.
Bulwinkle	Granger	O'Brien, Mich.
Burdick	Hagen	O'Brien, N. Y.
Burgin	Hare	O'Konski
Canfield	Harris, Va.	O'Neal
Carter	Hart	Patton
Chiperfield	Hoch	Philbin
Cochran	Hull	Pittenger
Compton	Johnson, Ind.	Poage
Cooley	Johnson, N. C.	Poulson
Cox	Luther A.	Rabaut
Crosser	Keefe	Ramey
Curley	Kerr	Randolph
D'Alessandro	Kilday	Richards
Delaney	King	Robson, Ky.
Dies	Lane	Rodgers, Pa.
Durham	Lanham	Rogers, Mass.
Eaton	Lemke	Rohrbough
Eberharter	Ludlow	Rolph
Elliot	McCowan	Rowan
Ellis	McGehee	Russell
Ellison, Md.	McLean	Sasser
Elmer	McMillan	Schwabe
Fenton	Madden	Scott

Shafer	Sullivan	Wene
Simpson, Ill.	Talbot	Whitten
Smith, Maine	Thomas, Tex.	Wigglesworth
Smith, Wis.	Thomason	Wolcott
Snyder	Tibbott	Wolverton, N. J.
Spence	Troutman	Worley
Stefan	Vincent, Ky.	Wright
Stevenson	Wadsworth	
Stewart	Welch	

NOT VOTING—155

Allen, Ill.	Gearhart	Morrison, La.
Andrews	Gerlach	Mott
Angell	Gifford	Mruk
Arends	Goodwin	Murphy
Baldwin, Md.	Gross	Norton
Baldwin, N. Y.	Hall	O'Connor
Barden	Edwin Arthur	O'Hara
Barry	Hall	O'Leary
Bates, Mass.	Leonard W.	O'Toole
Bender	Halleck	Patman
Bennett, Mich.	Harness, Ind.	Pfeifer
Blackney	Hébert	Plumley
Bland	Heffernan	Powers
Bolton	Hendricks	Pracht,
Bradley, Mich.	Hill	C. Frederick
Buckley	Hinshaw	Pratt,
Buffett	Hobbs	Joseph M.
Burchill, N. Y.	Hollifield	Price
Busbey	Holmes, Mass.	Ramspeck
Butler	Howell	Reed, N. Y.
Byrne	Jenkins	Rees, Kans.
Cannon, Fla.	Johnson,	Rivers
Capozzoli	J. Leroy	Robinson, Utah
Case	Johnson,	Rogers, Calif.
Celler	Lyndon B.	Rowe
Chapman	Kearney	Sabath
Chenoweth	Kee	Satterfield
Clark	Kelley	Scanlon
Clason	Kennedy	Sheridan
Coffee	Keogh	Short
Colmer	Kilburn	Simpson, Pa.
Costello	Kinzer	Slaughter
Curtis	Kirwan	Smith, W. Va.
Davis	Kleberg	Somerset, N. Y.
Dawson	Klein	Starnes, Ala.
Day	Knutson	Stockman
Dewey	Kunkel	Sundstrom
Dickstein	LeFevre	Taber
Dingell	Lesinski	Taylor
Domengeaux	Luce	Thomas, N. J.
Doughton	Lynch	Tolan
Douglas	McConnell	Towe
Drewry	McCormack	Treadway
Ellsworth	McKenzie	Vinson, Ga.
Fay	McWilliams	Voorhis, Calif.
Feighan	Maas	Vors, Ohio
Fish	Maloney	Vursell
Ford	Manasco	Ward
Fulbright	Mansfield, Tex.	Weichel, Ohio
Fulmer	Marcantonio	Weiss
Furlong	Merritt	West
Gale	Morrow	Winter
Gallagher	Miller, Pa.	Woodrum, Va.
Gamble	Monkiewicz	

So the bill was passed.
The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:
Mr. Satterfield for, with Mr. McWilliams against.
Mr. Kinzer for, with Mr. Vinson of Georgia against.
Mr. Colmer for, with Mr. Robinson of Utah against.
Mr. Gale for, with Mr. O'Toole against.

General pairs:
Mr. Woodrum of Virginia with Mr. Short.
Mr. Starnes of Alabama with Mr. Arends.
Mr. Hobbs with Mr. Jenkins.
Mr. Keogh with Mr. Howell.
Mr. Heffernan with Mr. Busbey.
Mr. McCormack with Mr. Douglas.
Mr. Fay with Mr. Ellsworth.
Mr. Manasco with Mr. Fish.
Mr. Drewry with Mr. Edwin Arthur Hall.
Mr. Bland with Mr. Kilburn.
Mr. Kennedy with Mr. Hill.
Mr. Feighan with Mrs. Luce.
Mr. Doughton with Mr. Powers.
Mr. Merritt with Mr. Monkiewicz.
Mr. Buckley with Mr. Reed of New York.
Mr. Furlong with Mr. Stockman.
Mr. Pfeifer with Mr. Rowe.
Mr. Ramspeck with Mr. Taber.
Mr. Barry with Mr. Weichel of Ohio.

Mr. Mansfield of Texas with Mr. Allen of Illinois.

Mr. Baldwin of Maryland with Mr. Chenoweth.

Mr. Hébert with Mr. Dewey.

Mr. Somers of New York with Mr. Gamble.

Mr. Burchill of New York with Mr. Baldwin of New York.

Mr. Hollifield with Mr. Halleck.

Mr. Lynch with Mr. Knutson.

Mr. Cannon of Florida with Mr. Bender.

Mr. Klein with Mr. Day.

Mrs. Norton with Mr. Gifford.

Mr. Lyndon B. Johnson with Mr. Rees of Kansas.

Mr. Celler with Mrs. Bolton.

Mr. Smith of Virginia with Mr. Simpson of Pennsylvania.

Mr. O'Leary with Mr. Taylor.

Mr. Dickstein with Mr. Butler.

Mr. Fulmer with Mr. LeFevre.

Mr. Byrne with Mr. Vursell.

Mr. Davis with Mr. Treadway.

Mr. Costello with Mr. Vorys of Ohio.

Mr. Capozzoli with Mr. Thomas of New Jersey.

Mr. WASIELEWSKI changed his vote from "no" to "aye."

Mr. SIMPSON of Illinois changed his vote from "aye" to "no."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

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

H. R. 4166. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898, and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto.

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

S. Con. Res. 38. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of additional copies of the report of the Select Committee of the Senate authorized and directed to make a complete study and investigation of the war program.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the bill (H. R. 2836) entitled "An act to grant increases in compensation to substitute employees in the Postal Service, and for other purposes," disagreed to by the House; agrees to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. MCKELLAR, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. LANGER, and Mr. BUCK to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the bill (H. R. 324) entitled "An act to place postmasters at fourth-class post offices on an annual-salary basis, and fix their rate of pay; and provide allowances for rent, fuel, light, and equipment, and fix the rates thereof," disagreed to by the House; agrees to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. MCKELLAR,

Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. LANGER, and Mr. BUCK to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 192) entitled "Joint resolution to enable the United States to participate in the work of the United Nations relief and rehabilitation organization;" disagreed to by the House; agrees to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. CONNALLY, Mr. GEORGE, and Mr. CAPPER to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate disagrees to the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 1243) entitled "An act authorizing the construction and operation of demonstration plants to produce synthetic liquid fuels from coal, oil shale, and other substances, in order to aid the prosecution of the war, to conserve and increase the oil resources of the Nation, and for other purposes;" requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. O'MAHONEY, Mr. MURDOCK, and Mr. GURNEY to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Vice President had appointed Mr. BARKLEY and Mr. BREWSTER members of the joint select committee on the part of the Senate, as provided for in the act of August 5, 1939, entitled "An act to provide for the disposition of certain records of the United States Government," for the disposition of executive papers in the following agencies:

1. Federal Security Agency (Social Security Board).
2. National Housing Agency.
3. Selective Service System.
4. United States Maritime Commission.
5. War Production Board.

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1. Department of War.
2. Tennessee Valley Authority.

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1. Department of the Interior.
2. Department of the Navy.
3. Department of War.
4. Office of Censorship.
5. Tennessee Valley Authority.
6. United States Civil Service Commission.

The message also announced that the Senate had adopted the following resolution (S. Res. 264):

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Hon. THOMAS H. CULLEN, late a Representative from the State of New York.

Resolved, That a committee of two Senators be appointed by the President of the Senate to join the committee appointed on the part of the House of Representatives to attend the funeral of the deceased Representative.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the Senate do now take a recess until 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday next.

LEAVE TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. DISNEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Monday next, after the conclusion of the legislative program and any previous special orders, I be permitted to address the House for 20 minutes.

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

ADJOURNMENT OVER

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

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

ADDITIONAL COPIES OF REVENUE ACT OF 1943 (PUBLIC LAW NO. 235)

Mr. JARMAN. Mr. Speaker, from the Committee on Printing I report an original privileged resolution (H. Con. Res. 70) authorizing the printing of additional copies of Public Law No. 235, current session, entitled "Revenue Act of 1943," and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That there be printed 48,000 additional copies of Public Law No. 235, current session, entitled "Revenue Act of 1943," of which 40,000 copies shall be for the use of the House document room, 4,000 copies shall be for the use of the Senate document room, 3,000 copies for the use of the Committee on Ways and Means of the House, and 1,000 copies for the use of the Committee on Finance of the Senate.

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

A STUDY OF THE LEGALITY OF THE ANNEXATION OF AUSTRIA BY GERMANY, ETC. (H. DOC. NO. 477)

Mr. JARMAN. Mr. Speaker, from the Committee on Printing I report (Rept. No. 1228) back favorably without amendment a privileged resolution (H. Res. 458) authorizing the printing of the manuscript entitled "A Study of the Legality of the Annexation of Austria by Germany Under International Law and Austrian Constitutional Law and the Policy of the United States Toward the Annexation," as a document, and I ask for immediate consideration of the resolution.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the manuscript entitled "A Study of the Legality of the Annexation of Austria by Germany Under International Law

and Austrian Constitutional Law and the Policy of the United States Toward the Annexation" be printed as a document.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. CALVIN D. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to be permitted, after the special orders for today, to address the House for 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. STEVENSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a letter from the Conservation Director of the Conservation Department of the State of Wisconsin.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include an article by Daniel M. Kidney.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

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

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN] may extend his own remarks and include an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

CONSTRUCTION OF DEMONSTRATION PLANTS TO PRODUCE LIQUID FUEL FROM COAL AND OTHER SUBSTANCES

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (S. 1243) authorizing the construction and operation of demonstration plants to produce synthetic liquid fuels from coal, oil shale, and other substances, in order to aid the prosecution of the war, to conserve and increase the oil resources of the Nation, and for other purposes, with House amendments, insist on the amendments of the House, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Mr. SOMERS of New York, Mr. RANDOLPH, and Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WORLEY). Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. WOODRUFF] is recognized for 15 minutes.

THE FIGHT FOR FREEDOM ON THE HOME FRONT

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, ever since the New Deal administration came to power 12 years ago, there has been a continuous and carefully planned drive by a clique in the White House to upset the checks and balances of our free constitutional government, and to concentrate absolute power in the person of the Chief Executive. Three bold and insolent attempts have been made to execute a coup to accomplish this nefarious purpose. The first attempt was when the President demanded of the Congress the right to appoint six additional judges to the Supreme Court, which would have enabled him to at once control that Court. Not many of you listening to me have forgotten how, in his attempt to influence the Congress, the President contemptuously referred to the splendid members of that Court as "those nine old men," inferring, of course, that these men were too old to properly discharge the responsibilities resting upon them. In his unholy attempt to destroy the independence and the power of our Court of last resort, Mr. Roosevelt stated that the work of the Court was so far behind that these proposed new Justices were needed in order to bring the work up to date and to keep it there. Great must have been his embarrassment and confusion when it was promptly disclosed by the records of the Court that never in all its history had the work been more completely up to the minute than it was at that time, completely refuting every insinuation and every reason advanced by the President in support of his demand. This attempt by the Executive to destroy public confidence in the Supreme Court and the splendid Justices then on the Supreme Court bench, and to pack that tribunal with men of his own selection who would construe the Constitution in the way Mr. Roosevelt wanted it construed, and thereby change our Government by judicial decree, was the most brazen attempt to destroy our tripartite system of government ever attempted by a President of the United States.

Outraged by such a brazen attempt to destroy the very fundamentals, and to tear asunder the very pillars upon which our free government was founded, even the President's own supporters in the Congress were compelled by sheer patriotism and devotion to principle to oppose him. He sought to destroy these patriotic members of his own party in the following election, when he staged his attempt to purge his party and the Congress of all who had dared to defy his mad ambitions.

As a companion measure to the court-packing plan, the White House clique, through the Chief Executive, endeavored to compel the Congress through the pressure of patronage, punishment, and persuasion to empower the President to reorganize the Government in such a way as to leave the legislative branch im-

potent. Again, outraged by these bold and insolent attempts to transform our Government into a government by men, Democrats and Republicans alike, without regard to partisan lines, rose up and stopped that attempt.

It is true that through the mutations of time and the frailty of mortals, Mr. Roosevelt was enabled to pack the Supreme Court to the tune of 8 to 1, and he has appointed a majority of the lower Federal courts as well, with politicians of his choosing whom he felt sure would construe the Constitution as he wanted it construed. He was not greatly disappointed.

The third, and perhaps the boldest and most insolent attempt to transform the Government into a political oligarchy, while millions of our heroic men and women are absent on the fighting fronts, came in his series of vetoes of measures recently passed by the Congress. So long as he restrained himself to the act of the veto, he was well within his proper rights and functions as the Chief Executive. But in his veto of the tax bill, he not only broke another precedent—which Mr. Roosevelt delights to do—but he went beyond the exercise of his veto power, and in an abusive and insulting message to the Congress, sought to tell this House of Representatives what kind of a tax bill it should pass.

There is no function of the Congress more clearly defined in the Constitution than that of raising revenues, which action must originate in the House of Representatives, the branch of the Congress considered closest to the people. His message on the tax bill was exactly in line with his other insulting messages, notably his remarks concerning the bill to provide ballots for absentee service people, in which he accused the Congress of attempting to perpetrate a fraud upon the soldiers and the people and indulged in the palpable inference that the Congress was either crooked or stupid, or both. He proposed a ballot to be sent to our armed forces which, unless the legislatures of the States first legalized the same, could not legally be cast in a single State of the Union. He, of course, was aware of this fact.

Mr. Roosevelt, in his tax message, as in his remarks concerning the absentee-ballot bill, did not hesitate to depart from the facts and indulge in misstatements so grossly erroneous, so maliciously untrue, that in anyone lacking the dignity of the Presidency such action would have been characterized by a harsher term than any American wants to use in connection with the Chief Executive. So gross, so wanton, so unfair, and so dangerous was Mr. Roosevelt's action and his language in gratuitously insulting the Congress in his attempts to discredit the legislative branch in the confidence of the people that all but a mere handful of his own supporters in both the House and the Senate rose up and, as with one voice, repudiated his action in the most startling and remarkable rebuke a Chief Executive has received at the hands of the people's representatives in Congress in perhaps 100 years, certainly, at least, in the last 50 years.

There can no longer be any question in the mind of any clear-thinking person

that the White House clique, intriguing for a dictatorship of life tenure for Franklin D. Roosevelt under the guise of a Presidential election and pseudo-democratic processes, is endeavoring to overturn constitutional government in their mad and frantic efforts to achieve their objective, regardless of its effect upon our war efforts, and of the death or injury which they may cause to be brought upon thousands and even hundreds of thousands of our men and women in the armed services locked in bitter struggle with the foreign foe. It is shameful, it is wicked, this deliberate attempt to destroy the confidence of the people in the Congress as a coordinate, independent branch of the Government because the Congress refuses to render itself subservient to the dictates of the man in the White House.

Patriots, earnest men and women on both sides of the aisle in both Houses of the Congress, realize fully what a statesman of another day, Elihu Root, put into words when he said in 1913:

If whatever great officer of state happens to be the most forceful, skillful, and ambitious, is permitted to overrun and to absorb to himself the powers of all other officers and to control their actions, there ensues that concentration of power which destroys the working of free institutions, enables the holder to continue himself in power, and leaves no opportunity to the people for a change except through revolution.

This latest and most brazen attempt by the White House cabal, through the Chief Executive, to break down our constitutional government, to destroy the checks and balances so carefully provided by the founding fathers, has put the American people on notice that if Franklin Delano Roosevelt and his White House clique can achieve a fourth term, free government will be so far gone in this Nation that it will be a question of whether or not the people can rescue it without a revolution. It will constitute a betrayal of the men and women on the fighting fronts. It will constitute a loss of the peace after we win the war, because it will mean the loss of free government in the United States of America.

The American people have begun to realize that the interference by British politicians in our internal political affairs is of a piece with these brazen and wicked attempts by the White House gang to break down constitutional government under cover of the Nation's peril and our struggle to win the awful conflict in which we are engaged. Never in the history of this Nation has it been more strikingly demonstrated that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty in America than has been the case for the last 12 years under this New Deal administration. The people are being compelled to recognize that it has never been a "New Deal" administration, but that it has been an administration which for 12 years has plotted and schemed and worked to give the people the oldest deal in civilization—a deal of despotism. It has endeavored to throw American progress back 200 years and to set up again in this country the very sort of tyranny that the men and women of Bunker Hill

and Brandywine, of Yorktown and Valley Forge suffered and died to drive from the continent of North America.

This attempt of betrayal of our fighting forces behind their backs in this effort to break down their constitutional government, is so utterly wicked and contemptible that it is no wonder the President's own spokesmen in the Congress had to revolt and denounce him and his works. It is a dreadful thing to have to happen in wartime and the blame for it lies directly on Mr. Roosevelt's desk in the White House.

The men and women who are plotting this wicked scheme, if they could accomplish it, if they could succeed in overthrowing our constitutional government of checks and balances, and in setting up a political autocracy in this Nation, while the people are fighting and struggling and sacrificing to repel foreign aggression, would be traitors beside whom Benedict Arnold would appear a patriot.

The American people may well thank benign providence that in this crucial hour, principle and patriotism blotted out partisanship and caused the men and women who love their country to rise in their places in the Congress of the United States and to strike down this third bold attempt to destroy free government in this country.

It is up to the American people, and I for one have no doubt the Members of the American Congress will meet their responsibility in overwhelming numbers, to defeat the next bold and brazen attempt to overthrow free government in this country by defeating the proposed universal draft act, under which every man between the ages of 18 and 65 and every woman between the ages of 18 and 50, will be regimented and controlled by some iron-fisted bureaucrat in Washington.

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

Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. JOHNSON] is recognized for 5 minutes.

U. N. R. R. A. PROGRAM

Mr. CALVIN D. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, on October 7, 1943, I stated on the floor of the House that the American people were being taken for the damnedest financial sled ride the world has ever known. I further stated that our Capitol had become the headquarters for the "Order of the Empty Satchel" where delegates assembled in answer to urging of starry-eyed globats who coursed the world, making lush and ridiculous promises of American goods and American dollars.

Today, Mr. Speaker, I reiterate those charges and submit this schedule as proof. This schedule contains the farm machinery program of U. N. R. R. A. It is the brain child of these crystal gazers whose heads are in the clouds and whose hands are in our pockets. Herein is contained a list of farm equipment, approximately 500,000 items, each representing an essential and necessary piece of machinery for which American farmers have been pleading ever since Pearl Harbor. They propose to distribute machinery among approximately 15 nations of Europe, every one of which is at present occupied wholly or in part by Axis forces, and yet these Utopian dreamers demand delivery of portions of this equipment by August 1, 1944.

Thirty thousand tractors are to be sent to parts of Europe, where in many instances the intended recipient has never seen one.

Thirty thousand plows are to be scattered all over Europe and paid for with American dollars.

Thirty thousand separators, 50,000 mowers, 17,000 reapers, 22,900 horse-drawn hay rakes, 40,000 harrows and harrow-sections, and 12,000 binders, every item of which Members of Congress have endeavored to obtain for needy farmers.

Thirty thousand pieces of machinery to the Netherlands whose cash reserves in this country are enormous; 15,000 pieces of equipment to Belgium and Luxembourg; 14,000 to Czechoslovakia; 21,000 to Denmark; 212,000 to France;

8,900 to Greece; 12,000 to Norway; 115,000 to Poland; 36,000 to Yugoslavia; 20,000 to the Baltic States; and 10,000 to Italy. In addition there is listed 13,000 tons of spare parts to repair machinery in Europe while our American farmers are using baling wire to hold their equipment together.

If this is the farm-machinery program of U. N. R. R. A., what are its other programs? How many hidden skeletons of this kind does it have in its closet? Let us bring them forth.

Mr. Speaker, our country has been called upon, through lend-lease, to contribute our wealth and our energies to an embattled world. No Member of this House begrudges the allocation of war materials to any nation that is actually engaged by participation in the war. I do, however, most vociferously protest the use of our funds for building a railroad in Mexico, draining swamps in Venezuela, paying Peruvians to reduce cotton acreage, and the squandering of \$78,000,000 in the jungles of Brazil on a rubber project that has given no returns. Our country has been called upon to furnish 73 percent of the sons to be used in the invasion of Europe. Through our energies and productivity, we have become the arsenal of democracy while global planners, whose pipe dreams have never been equaled in world history, have spread our wealth as a lush green carpet over the entire earth. We continue rationing of meat, Canada discontinues it. We play the role of Santa Claus to the entire world, forgetful of the American taxpayers who, for generations to come, will pay with sweat and sacrifice for this folly.

Mr. Speaker, the time has come for America to take its head out of the sand and face the reality that a group of starry-eyed globats are scattering to the four winds of heaven the substances accumulated by this Nation through 150 years of sweat, toil, and blood. How much longer, may I ask, are we to follow, as gullible children, these crystal-gazing Pied Pipers who lead us onward toward bankruptcy?

Agricultural machinery programmed by U. N. R. R. A. for European distribution

	Belgium and Luxembourg	Czechoslovakia	Denmark	France	Greece	Netherlands	Norway	Poland	Yugoslavia	Albania	Baltic States	Italy	Total
Plows:													
Moldboard, walking				5,000	2,500	2,300		5,000	10,000	200			25,000
Moldboard, tractor (total)													30,000
2-bottom, drawn	250	550	800	7,395	25	870	600	2,300	200		850	265	14,105
2-bottom, mounted	30	100	100	1,200	50	130	50	700	50		150	175	2,735
3-bottom, drawn	70	350	300	5,020	25	500		3,700	250		750	195	11,160
4-bottom, drawn				500				1,500					2,000
Extra shares—2 per bottom	1,540	4,700	5,400	68,500	450	7,000	2,600	46,200	2,500		8,500	2,930	150,320
1-way disk plow with seeding attachment				3,600								100	3,700
Grain drill:													
3-7 disk					150								150
Fertilizer						50							50
Plain	100		250	4,900		250	200	11,575	200	25		100	17,600
Planters, hand	250												250
Fertilizer distributors	500					1,250							1,750
Harrow sections:													
Spike	180	1,200	200	6,000	300	530	100	4,100	2,300		300		15,210
Spring	170		1,000	8,600		970	800	4,100		50	1,450		17,140
Harrow, disk with tandem	100	200	400	2,475		715	325	3,000	50		250	635	8,150
Binders:													
Ground-drive	965		3,500	4,445	150	550	200		500			315	10,625
Power take-off	70		230	400		150		415					1,265
Rollers													
Cultivators, 1-horse								1,200					1,200
Field cultivators								2,000					2,000
Mounted toolbar	200	350	800	5,102		300	250	1,048	50				8,100
Power sprayers		150		800		75		75	100		250		1,450
Hand sprayers						1,000							1,000
	2,300				4,500	2,500			13,500	200			23,000

Agricultural machinery programmed by U. N. R. R. A. for European distribution—Continued

	Belgium and Lux- emburg	Czecho- slovakia	Denmark	France	Greece	Nether- lands	Norway	Poland	Yugo- slavia	Albania	Baltic States	Italy	Total
Reapers.....								6,500					6,500
Potato diggers.....	80			400		50	50	175					725
Beet lifter.....	150			500		150		350					1,150
Mowers, ground-drive.....	5,000	1,965	4,000	26,400	200	4,000	2,000	2,000	800		3,000	635	50,000
Tractors:													
Under 30 horsepower.....	280	650	900	8,280	75	1,000	650	3,000	250		1,000	500	16,585
30 horsepower and over.....	70	350	300	5,520	25	500		5,200	250		750	450	13,415
Trailers, farm, 2-wheel.....	350	1,000	1,200	13,800	100	1,500	650	8,200	500		1,750	950	30,000
Separators:													
Under 250 pounds.....		2,000	800	13,800	200	1,500	1,500	2,500	1,000			1,800	25,100
Over 250 pounds.....			200	2,000		1,500	500	500				200	4,900
Incubators.....							150		300				450
Parts for—													
New machinery (tons).....	230	253	492	4,063	49	540	219	2,597	289	1	430	258	9,421
Present machinery (tons).....	297		45	3,331		230	7					45	3,955
Rakes:													
Sulky dump.....	1,000	485	800	12,000		1,000	1,000		200		1,500	315	18,300
Combination side-delivery.....	200			8,900		500							4,600
Reaping attachments—mowers.....	1,000		335	2,300	50	100	200	450	50			315	5,000
Threshers:													
Power.....	120				50		100	250	100		50	100	770
Hand.....									3,000				3,000

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include therein a table.

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

There was no objection.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

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

To Mr. KLEIN, for 2 weeks (at the request of Mr. FITZPATRICK), on account of illness.

To Mr. BALDWIN of Maryland (at the request of Mr. D'ALESSANDRO), indefinitely, on account of illness.

To Mr. FULBRIGHT, for 1 day, on account of official business.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. KLEIN, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 1874. An act for the relief of Robert P. Sick; and

H. R. 4166. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898, and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto.

BILLS AND 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. 1874. An act for the relief of Robert P. Sick;

H. R. 2912. An act to authorize the charging of tolls for the passage or transit of Government traffic over the Golden Gate Bridge; and

H. J. Res. 230. Joint resolution to limit the operation of sections 109 and 113 of the Criminal Code, and sections 361, 365, and 366 of the Revised Statutes, and certain other provisions of law.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly the House (at 5 o'clock and 19 minutes p. m.), pursuant to its order hereto-

fore entered, adjourned until Monday, March 6, 1944, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS COMMITTEE ON ROADS

Hearings will be continued on H. R. 2426 in the Roads Committee room, 1011 New House Office Building, at 10 a. m. Saturday, March 4, 1944.

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

There will be a meeting of the public-health subcommittee of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce at 10 a. m. Tuesday, March 7, 1944.

Business to be considered: Public hearing on H. R. 3379, a bill to codify the laws relating to the Public Health Service, and for other purposes.

COMMITTEE ON THE CENSUS

The Committee on the Census will hold a public hearing on Wednesday, March 8, 1944, at 10:30 a. m., to consider H. R. 2687, a bill relating to excepting certain persons from the requirement of paying fees for certain census data.

COMMITTEE ON INVALID PENSIONS

The Committee on Invalid Pensions will hold hearings on Thursday, March 9, 1944, at 10:30 a. m., in the committee room, 247 House Office Building, on H. R. 4099, entitled "A bill to extend the period of the Philippine Insurrection so as to include active service with the United States military or naval forces engaged in hostilities in Moro Province, including Mindanao, or in the islands of Samar and Leyte, between July 5, 1902, and December 31, 1913," which was introduced by the chairman, Hon. JOHN LESINSKI, of Michigan.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

1260. A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to proceed with the construction of certain public works, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

1261. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting a report of records to be disposed of by the Archivist of the

United States; to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

1262. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Trade Commission, transmitting report of the Federal Trade Commission on distribution methods and costs; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1263. A letter from the president, Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to amend an act entitled "An act to fix the salaries of officers and members of the Metropolitan Police force and the fire department of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1264. A letter from the national service director, Disabled American Veterans, transmitting the proceedings of the last national convention of the Disabled American Veterans, held in New York City, September 17-20, 1943 (H. Doc. No. 476); to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation, and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

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. SABATH: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 166. Resolution to create a select committee to investigate the conditions of the American Indian in the United States; with amendment (Rept. No. 1225). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. COX: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 459. Resolution for the consideration of H. R. 4278, a bill to provide for the control and eradication of certain animal and plant pests and diseases, to facilitate cooperation with the States in fire control, to provide for the more efficient protection and management of the national forests, to facilitate the carrying out of agricultural conservation and related agricultural programs, to facilitate the operation of the Farm Credit Administration and the Rural Electrification Administration, to aid in the orderly marketing of agricultural commodities, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1226). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. JARMAN: Committee on Printing. House Concurrent Resolution 70. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of additional copies of Public Law No. 235, current session, entitled "Revenue Act of 1943", without amendment (Rept. No. 1227). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. JARMAN: Committee on Printing. House Resolution 458. Resolution authorizing the printing of the manuscript entitled

"A study of the legality of the annexation of Austria by Germany under international law and Austrian constitutional law and the policy of the United States toward the annexation" as a document; without amendment (Rept. No. 1228). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. GOSSETT: Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. H. R. 4257. A bill to expatriate or exclude certain persons for evading the military and naval service; without amendment (Rept. No. 1229). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. MASON: Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. H. R. 4271. A bill to amend the Nationality Act of 1940 to preserve the nationality of citizens residing abroad; without amendment (Rept. No. 1230). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. MASON: Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. H. R. 4140. A bill to amend section 334 (c) of the Nationality Act of 1940, approved October 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 1156-1157; 8 U. S. C. 734); without amendment (Rept. No. 1231). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. BLOOM:

H. R. 4324. A bill to amend the act approved August 9, 1939, entitled "An act to authorize the President to render closer and more effective the relationship between the American republics"; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. DIMOND:

H. R. 4325. A bill to authorize increases in wages for certain employees of The Alaska Railroad for services rendered from May 1, to September 30, 1943, inclusive; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

By Mr. FLANNAGAN:

H. R. 4326. A bill to provide for the adequate production of seed of legumes and grasses required in the war food-production program; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HARRIS of Virginia:

H. R. 4327. A bill to regulate boxing contests and exhibitions in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. WHITE:

H. R. 4328. A bill to amend sections 4, 7, and 17 of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 (53 Stat. 1187) for the purpose of extending the time in which amendatory contracts may be made, and for other related purposes; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

By Mrs. LUCE:

H. R. 4329. A bill to assist the armed forces to provide manpower for harvesting, timbering, canning, and other essential activities in seasonal emergencies; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. O'CONNOR:

H. R. 4330. A bill to provide for adjustments in connection with the Crow irrigation project, Crow Indian Reservation, Mont.; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. WADSWORTH:

H. Res. 460. A resolution to establish a select committee on post-war military policy; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 461. Resolution to provide for the expenses of carrying out House Resolution 460; to the Committee on Accounts.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. COMPTON:

H. R. 4331. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Florence Armstrong; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CURLEY:

H. R. 4332. A bill for the relief of the estate of Robert Mahoney; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MOTT:

H. R. 4333. A bill for the relief of Bertha LeFrance; 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:

5155. By Mr. AUCHINCLOSS: Petition of the New Jersey Farm Bureau, the largest farmers' organization in the State of New Jersey, urging the abrogation of the White Paper and the reconstruction of a Jewish commonwealth in Palestine; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

5156. By Mr. BRYSON: Petition of W. H. Schwietert and 94 citizens of High Hill, St. Louis and other towns in Missouri, 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.

5157. Also, petition of H. C. Griffith and 78 citizens of Charlotte, 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.

5158. Also, petition of Rev. Paul F. Erickson and 94 other citizens of Jamestown, 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.

5159. Also, petition of George E. Fuhrman and 513 other citizens of Cleveland, 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.

5160. Also, petition of Mrs. G. M. Nourse and 115 other citizens of Fresno, 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.

5161. Also, petition of Jacob W. Pfeeger and 68 other citizens of El Paso, 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.

5162. Also, petition of Rev. Robert Louis McGaha and 118 other citizens of Honea Path, S. 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.

5163. Also, petition of Rev. George G. Hunt and 125 other citizens of Mount Pleasant, 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.

5164. Also, petition of Mrs. C. P. Kerran and 92 other citizens of Thomas, Okla., 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.

5165. Also, petition of Daniel Hockenberry and 523 other citizens of Martinsburg, W. Va., 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.

5166. Also, petition of Mrs. R. C. Baker and 113 other citizens of Fresno, 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.

5167. Also, petition of Mrs. Elmer Larson and 100 other 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.

5168. Also, petition of Mrs. Fred Luther and 141 other citizens of Salisbury, N. 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.

5169. By Mr. CHURCH: Petition of Joseph Giefert, of Chicago, Ill., and 24 other citizens of Illinois, protesting discrimination against members of our armed forces in the guise of prohibition legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5170. Also, petition of Edward B. Dwyer, of Chicago, Ill., and 15 other citizens of Illinois, protesting against prohibition legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5171. Also, petition of George Matthews Lucie, of Chicago, Ill., and 14 other citizens of Illinois, protesting against enactment of prohibition legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5172. Also, petition of Frank Waryck, of Chicago, Ill., and 25 other citizens of Illinois, protesting against the enactment of any and all prohibition legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5173. Also, petition of Mrs. M. Ringbauer and 22 other citizens of Chicago, Ill., protesting against enactment of prohibition legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5174. Also, petition of Ralph Keitel, of Glenview, Ill., and 51 other citizens of Illinois, protesting against the enactment of House bill 2082, the Bryson bill; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5175. Also, petition of Edward Beerheide and 28 other citizens of Chicago, Ill., protesting against enactment of prohibition legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5176. Also, petition of Frank J. Wetzell, of Chicago, Ill., and other citizens of Illinois, protesting against enactment of prohibition legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5177. By Mr. FOGARTY: Memorial of the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island, relative to Senate bill 1617, a bill to provide Federal Government aid for the readjustment in civilian life of returning World War No. 2 veterans; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

5178. Also, memorial of a group of Americans of Polish origin assembled in Woonsocket, R. I., on February 20, 1944, resolving to defend the Atlantic Charter and the "four freedoms," as well as the sacred rights of the Polish Nation; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

5179. By Mr. COCHRAN: Petition of the Warshaver Aid Society of St. Louis, Mo., Joseph Lapidus, president, and Nat J. Gordon, secretary, urging the passage of House Resolutions 418 and 419 to provide for the abrogation of the British White Paper and the establishment of a Jewish commonwealth in Palestine; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

5180. By Mr. FORAND: Resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island, requesting enactment of Senate bill 1617, entitled "A bill to provide Federal Government aid for the readjustment in civilian life of returning World War No. 2 veterans"; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

5181. By Mr. FULMER: Concurrent resolution by Joe E. Berry, submitted by James H. Fowles, clerk, State senate, Columbia, S. C., to memorialize the Congress of the United States to place proper restrictions and safeguards about the sale by the United States Government of its obsolete and damaged war materials; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

5182. Also, concurrent resolution by the Senate Agricultural Committee submitted by James H. Fowles, clerk, State senate, Columbia, S. C., asking the Office of Price Administration, and other agencies, to relieve dairy farmers from the disastrous effect of present price ceilings; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

5183. By Mr. JONKMAN: Petition of Mrs. James Joldersma and other members of the Young Women's Guild of the Maple Avenue Christian Reformed Church, Holland, Mich., recommending the provisions embodied in House Joint Resolution No. 117; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

5184. By Mr. MYERS: Petition of sundry citizens of Philadelphia, Pa., protesting against the legislation proposed in the Bryson bill (H. R. 2082); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5185. By Mr. JOSEPH M. PRATT: Petition of 660 persons, protesting against the consideration by Congress of the Bryson bill (H. R. 2082); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5186. Also, petition concerning more simplified tax requirements; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

5187. By Mr. POULSON: Petition of William Hewell Kersey and others, urging the passage of the Bryson bill (H. R. 2082), prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquor in the United States for the duration of the war and until the termination of demobilization; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5188. By Mr. ROLPH: Petition of the Web Pressmen's Union, No. 4, of San Francisco, urging support of President Roosevelt's seven-point program; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

5189. By Mr. ROWAN: Petition of the City Council of Chicago, endorsing the American Legion's bill of rights for World War No. 2 veterans; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

5190. Also, petition of Harold Davies and 61 others from Chicago, favoring enactment of House bill 4063; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

5191. By the SPEAKER: Petition of John L. May, petitioner, Milwaukee, Wis., petitioning consideration of his resolution with reference to the United States Veterans' Administration facility, of Wood, Wis.; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, MARCH 6, 1944

The House met at 12 o'clock noon. The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, in Thy holy presence we wait in the name of Him who was greatest, yet He suffered for the least; who was richest, yet He paid the price for the poorest; who though sinless, laid down His life for the guilty. Dear Lord, in our great tasks, our many problems, we pray Thee to preserve us from mis-carried purpose as we labor for the wide-lying needs and hopes of men; and that which we cherish shall live again.

O Prophet of time, with Thy spirit brood over this frightened, grievous world and redeem Thine own from those who seek the shackle and destroy the human spirit. Plundered with unspeakable crime, silence is tragic when the fate of civilization is hanging upon the un-allowed conquest of the sword. Across the gulf of the years we hear the clarion voice of history: "It is righteousness that exalteth a nation." O help America as she rests beneath the clouds of some Sinai. O help her to keep the faith through anxious days and lonely nights when things seem wrong and lost. O help her to keep the faith, rejoicing that there is but one great, royal fellowship in our land—the noble living and the noble dead. Through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Friday, March 3, 1944, was read and approved.

ADDITIONAL COPIES OF REPORT NO. 10, PART 16, OF SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE TO STUDY AND INVESTIGATE OPERATION OF WAR PROGRAM

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. BULWINKLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table Senate Concurrent Resolution 38, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed 7,000 additional copies of the report (Rept. No. 10, pt. 16, current session) of the select committee of the Senate authorized and directed to make a complete study and investigation of the operation of the war program, of which 5,000 copies shall be for the use of the select committee, 1,000 for the use

of the Senate document room, and 1,000 copies for the use of the House document room.

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

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, I have two requests: One to extend my own remarks and include therein a statement relative to the operation of the St. Louis post office, and the other to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my own remarks and include excerpts from a Senate report.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

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

Mr. STEWART. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include an article from the Daily Oklahoman dealing with labor costs.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD on two subjects and to include newspaper articles.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the Arkansas Democrat.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include an article from the Post on post-war problems.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

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

UNION DUES DEMANDED OF NAZI PRISONERS

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

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

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

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BENNETT of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an article from the Kansas City Star.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.