

First Lt. Frank Archer Mitchell, Dental Corps (temporary captain), with rank from July 1, 1944.

First Lt. Joseph Robert Gibson, Dental Corps (temporary captain), with rank from July 1, 1944.

First Lt. Richard James Farrell, Dental Corps (temporary captain), with rank from July 1, 1944.

First Lt. Albert Rhoades Buckelew, Dental Corps (temporary captain), with rank from July 1, 1944.

First Lt. George Nicholas Schulte, Dental Corps (temporary major), with rank from July 7, 1944.

First Lt. Norbert Corbin Kephart, Dental Corps (temporary captain), with rank from July 8, 1944.

First Lt. Russell Henry Augsburg, Dental Corps (temporary captain), with rank from July 31, 1944.

VETERINARY CORPS

To be colonel

Lt. Col. Harry Lawrence Watson, Veterinary Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from July 18, 1944.

PHARMACY CORPS

To be first lieutenant

Second Lt. Charles Joseph Mrazek, Jr., Pharmacy Corps (temporary captain), with rank from July 6, 1944.

CHAPLAIN

To be colonel

Chaplain (Lt. Col.) Mariano Vassallo, United States Army (temporary colonel), with rank from July 19, 1944.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate June 19 (legislative day of May 9), 1944:

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

J. Francis Reilly to be a member of the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia for the term of 3 years from July 1, 1944.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS

A. Miles Pratt to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 20, with headquarters at New Orleans, La.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1944

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., pastor of the Gunton Temple Memorial Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, our Father, who art willing and able to supply our many needs, we pray that in all our thoughts and toils during the day we may have the constant inspiration and confident companionship of Thy presence.

May we daily live by that standard of the better self which Thou hast revealed in the Christ, our Lord, and may the social order which we are seeking to build be in conformity unto His ideals of brotherhood and good will among men.

Grant that in our prayers we may remember more frequently and fervently all who are giving themselves so sacri-

cially for those blessings which we are privileged to enjoy.

To Thy name shall be the praise and the glory. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Saturday, June 17, 1944, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Gatling, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a bill and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 4659. An act to authorize the Soil Conservation Service to lend certain equipment; and

H. J. Res. 298. Joint resolution making appropriations for grants to States under the Social Security Act.

The message also announced that the Senate further insists upon its amendment numbered 10 to the bill (H. R. 4204) entitled "An act making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes," disagreed to by the House; asks a further conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. McCARRAN, Mr. MCKELLAR, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. BANKHEAD, Mr. CONNALLY, Mr. WHITE, and Mr. REED to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4414) entitled "An act making appropriations for the legislative branch and for the judiciary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate No. 35 to the foregoing bill and that the Senate recede from its amendment No. 34 to said bill.

The message also announced that the Acting President pro tempore has 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 departments and agencies:

1. Department of Agriculture.
2. Department of the Interior.
3. Department of the Navy.
4. Department of War.
5. Federal Security Agency.
6. Office of Price Administration.
7. War Manpower Commission.
8. Administration Office of the United States Courts (U. S. District Court for the Western District of Wisconsin).

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks and to include therein an editorial which appeared in this morning's Washington Post on the O. P. A. bill now in conference.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

WAR DEPARTMENT CIVIL FUNCTIONS APPROPRIATIONS 1945

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 4183) making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, for civil functions administered by the War Department, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto; disagree to the Senate amendments, and ask for a conference with the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SNYDER]? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Mr. SNYDER, Mr. STARNES of Alabama, Mr. KERR, Mr. MAHON, Mr. POWERS, Mr. ENGEL of Michigan, and Mr. CASE.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. MANASCO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. BOYKIN] be permitted to extend his remarks on two subjects, in one to include a newspaper article and in another a radio address.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks and to include a speech I made at the Democratic State convention in Indianapolis on Friday, June 16, 1944.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. O'BRIEN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a short quotation.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. KILDAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Wednesday next, after the disposition of business on the Speaker's desk, I be permitted to address the House for 15 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MORRISON of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an article on the St. Lawrence seaway power project in the Labor Record of New Orleans, La.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, sometime ago I secured an estimate from the Public Printer on the cost of including in the RECORD certain communications to the Congress of the United States by Mr. Rollo Ellis, a citizen of California. I find it would take five pages of the RECORD. Since that time, Mr. Speaker, I have succeeded in arranging to cut the matter down to about half its former length. It will still exceed two pages, but, nevertheless, I ask unanimous consent to print it in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Notwithstanding and without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an article by Mark Sullivan.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. O'BRIEN of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and to include therein a speech I made in Philadelphia on June 15, 1944.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may have permission to address the House for 20 minutes on Wednesday next after the conclusion of other business.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include therein certain resolutions.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that after the regular business today I be permitted to address the House for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I be permitted to address the House after the regular order of business on Wednesday next for 15 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Miss STANLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an address by Chancellor Sam-

uel P. Capen, of the University of Buffalo, to the class of 1944.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks by printing an address by my colleague the gentlewoman from New York [Miss STANLEY].

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks and to include a statement of another in the Appendix.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mrs. SMITH of Maine. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a speech delivered by me at the White House on June 14.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. ANTON J. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that no quorum is present.

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Ohio temporarily withdraw his point of order as there are other Members who wish to be recognized to extend their remarks?

Mr. MCGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw the point of order.

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

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an article from the New York Times.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the time allotted to me on a special order for tomorrow may be increased from 15 minutes to 30 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include therein certain tables which I have compiled.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

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

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Pennsylvania temporarily withdraw his point of order as there are other Members who desire to be recognized to their extend their remarks?

Mr. WRIGHT. Yes, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and to include an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. COFFEE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a resolution which I am introducing today.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Miss STANLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include an editorial which appeared in the New York Times on June 16, 1944.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein two telegrams.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. MCGREGOR] and the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WRIGHT] make the point of order that there is no quorum present. Evidently there is no quorum present.

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

A call of the House was ordered.

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

[Roll No. 95]		
Arnold	Grant, Ind.	Morrison, N. C.
Baldwin, Md.	Hagen	Murdock
Blackney	Hale	Myers
Boren	Hall	O'Connor
Boykin	Edwin Arthur	Patman
Bradley, Mich.	Hall	Peterson, Ga.
Bradley, Pa.	Leonard W.	Pfeifer
Brumbaugh	Harless, Ariz.	Phillips
Buckley	Harris, Va.	Plumley
Burchill, N. Y.	Hébert	Rabaut
Burdick	Heffernan	Reece, Tenn.
Cannon, Fla.	Heldinger	Reed, N. Y.
Capozzoli	Johnson	Riehards
Chiperfield	Calvin D.	Rivers
Cox	Kennedy	Rooney
Dickstein	Keogh	Rowe
Dies	Kilburn	Russell
Disney	Klein	Shafer
Douglas	Lane	Sheridan
Drewry	Lenke	Simpson, Pa.
Elmer	Lewis	Smith, Va.
Fay	Luce	Stearns, N. H.
Ford	Lynch	Stewart
Fulbright	McCord	Sumner, Ill.
Fuller	McLean	Taylor
Furlong	McMurray	Thomas, N. J.
Gallagher	Magnuson	Torrens
Gavin	Mansfield, Tex.	Treadway
Gibson	Marrow	Wadsworth
Gifford	Miller, Mo.	White
Gordon	Miller, Pa.	Whitten
Granger	Mills	Woodrum, Va.

The SPEAKER. Three hundred and thirty-seven Members have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

On motion of Mr. RAMSPECK, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

HOOR OF MEETING TOMORROW

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

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

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object—and I shall not object, because I appreciate it is necessary to come in early if we are to finish our business—will the gentleman tell us what the program will be?

Mr. McCORMACK. I will be glad to. The first order of business will be final action on the war contracts termination bill, after which bills on the Consent Calendar will be called. Then there are several bills that we expect may be passed by unanimous consent.

There are from two to four suspensions to be called, which will depend on what action is taken when two of the bills from the Consent Calendar are called.

Two of the bills to be called up under suspension are bills reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs; one, H. R. 4311, authorizing the appointment of two additional Assistant Secretaries of State; the other, H. R. 4282, relating to the sale of buildings and grounds.

Then there is the civilian pilot training bill to extend an act which expires June 30, also a bill reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce relating to tuberculosis. After that the agricultural conference report will come up.

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

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

Mr. TARVER. I was advised last week that the agricultural appropriation conference report would follow immediately the calling of the Consent Calendar, and that that was a definite arrangement. I have so advised many gentlemen who are interested in that report. I am surprised to hear the gentleman say, if I understand him correctly, that action thereon has been postponed until action is had on some four or five different items of legislation.

Mr. McCORMACK. I am sure the gentleman from Georgia will appreciate the fact that it is the practice, if not the rule, that motions to suspend the rules follow the call of the Consent Calendar. In announcing this program I do not think any statement I have made is inconsistent with what the gentleman understood and what the gentleman has just stated, because the agricultural conference report will immediately follow any bill on which the Speaker recognizes a Member to move to suspend the rules.

Mr. TARVER. I think it is clearly evident from the gentleman's statement that we cannot hope to get up the conference report on the agricultural appropriation bill until late in the afternoon today, if at all, if you are going

to have four or five suspensions of the rules, after the Consent Calendar is called, before you take up that report. I am wondering if it would not be better—if you are not going to take it up until late in the afternoon when there is no quorum here and when the point of no quorum may be made, and if the agreement made last week will not be carried out—that the conference report on the agricultural appropriation bill go over until tomorrow.

Mr. McCORMACK. With all due respect to the gentleman's observation about the agreement last week not being carried out, or being carried out, the gentleman from Massachusetts feels that the agreement is being carried out, and the gentleman will not enter into a dispute on that.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Georgia may be, and I think is, quoting a conversation he had with the present occupant of the chair. I told the gentleman that the conference report would come up immediately after the Consent Calendar. I think I then said to him, "if there are no suspensions." At that time the Chair did not know that matters of such urgency would come up as would require suspension of the rules. The Chair does not think the gentleman will have to wait until late in the afternoon to get action.

Mr. TARVER. I am not raising any question in regard to what the leadership may determine as to the proper schedule of business of this House.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

Mr. TARVER. I am simply taking the position, Mr. Speaker, that if this report is not to be reached until late in the afternoon, it ought to go over until tomorrow.

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

There was no objection.

CONTRACT SETTLEMENT ACT OF 1944

The SPEAKER. When the House adjourned on last Saturday the so-called contract-termination bill had been ordered to be read a third time, and was read the third time.

The question is on the passage of the bill.

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

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. DWORSHAK. I am, Mr. Speaker. The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. DWORSHAK moves to recommit the bill to the Committee on the Judiciary for further study.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that the motion to recommit comes too late. In support of that motion I desire to call the Chair's attention to the proceedings of last Saturday as set forth in the RECORD at page 6140. At that time, under the rule, the Chair announced that the third reading of the bill was in order, and I rose and was rec-

ognized for the purpose of making a motion. At that time I presented a motion to recommit, which contained a provision that the bill should be recommitted to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to that committee to report the bill back forthwith with what is known as the Thomason amendment relating to the Comptroller General. The amendment was attached to the motion. The Chair at that time inquired whether or not I was opposed to the bill. I qualified to make the motion by saying that I was against the bill. I repeat that. I am still against it. I make the point of order that since under the rule only one motion to recommit is in order the motion of the gentleman from Idaho comes too late.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Kentucky received recognition, and he said he intended to offer a motion to recommit. The Chair asked him if he qualified as opposed to the bill, and he said he was opposed to it.

The motion to recommit was never offered. The Chair did not recognize the gentleman to offer a motion to recommit, and the gentleman from Massachusetts said that if any further proceedings were had, he would call for a quorum. The Chair sees no motion to recommit published in the RECORD, and it certainly would have been published in the RECORD if the gentleman had offered it.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, may I interrupt the Speaker, in all due respect, to call attention to the Speaker's language as of last Saturday, which reads as follows, and I quote from the RECORD:

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

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

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. MAY. I am, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I understood the vote on the bill was going to go over until Monday. Is it not better to have the whole proceedings go over? I do not want to have to make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman can offer his motion to recommit and have it pending.

The SPEAKER. But the gentleman did not; that is the answer. When there are Members on the minority side who qualify, the right to offer a motion to recommit passes to the minority. That is the rule.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I may say that at that time we had no opportunity to make the motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion to recommit.

The previous question was ordered.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. MAY) there were—ayes 20, noes 189.

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

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

Mr. McCORMACK, Mr. WALTER, and Mr. MAY demanded the yeas and nays. The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 326, nays 21, not voting 83, as follows:

[Roll No. 96]

YEAS—326

Abernethy	Fenton	McGregor
Allen, Ill.	Fernandez	McKenzie
Allen, La.	Fish	McMillan
Andersen,	Fisher	McWilliams
H. Carl	Fitzpatrick	Maas
Anderson, Calif.	Flannagan	Madden
Anderson,	Fogarty	Maloney
N. Mex.	Folger	Martin, Iowa
Andresen.	Forand	Martin, Mass.
August H.	Fulmer	Mason
Andrews, Ala.	Gale	Merritt
Andrews, N. Y.	Gamble	Michener
Angell	Gathings	Miller, Conn.
Arends	Gavin	Miller, Neb.
Auchincloss	Gearhart	Monkiewicz
Baldwin, Md.	Gerlach	Monroney
Baldwin, N. Y.	Gilchrist	Morrison, La.
Bardeen	Gillette	Mott
Barrett	Gille	Mruk
Barry	Goodwin	Mundt
Bates, Ky.	Gordon	Murphy
Bates, Mass.	Gore	Murray, Tenn.
Beall	Gorski	Newsome
Beckworth	Graham	Norman
Bell	Grant, Ala.	Norrell
Bender	Grant, Ind.	Norton
Bennett, Mich.	Green	O'Brien, Ill.
Bennett, Mo.	Gregory	O'Brien, Mich.
Bishop	Griffiths	O'Brien, N. Y.
Bland	Gross	O'Hara
Bloom	Gwynne	O'Neal
Bolton	Halleck	O'Toole
Bradley, Pa.	Hancock	Outland
Brehm	Hare	Pace
Brooks	Harness, Ind.	Patton
Brown, Ga.	Harris Ark.	Peterson, Fla.
Brown, Ohio	Hart	Pfeifer
Bryson	Hartley	Philbin
Buck	Hays	Phillips
Buffett	Hébert	Pittenger
Buwinkle	Hendricks	Ploesser
Burch, Va.	Herter	Poulson
Burgin	Hess	Powers
Busbey	Hill	Pracht
Butler	Hinshaw	C. Frederick
Byrne	Hobbs	Price
Camp	Hoch	Priest
Canfield	Hoeven	Ramey
Cannon, Mo.	Hoffman	Ramspeck
Carlson, Kans.	Holfield	Randolph
Carrier	Holmes, Mass.	Rankin
Carson, Ohio	Holmes, Wash.	Reed, Ill.
Carter	Hope	Rees, Kans.
Case	Horan	Richards
Chapman	Howell	Rivers
Chenoweth	Jackson	Rizley
Church	Jarman	Robertson
Clark	Jeffrey	Robinson, Utah
Clason	Jenkins	Robson, Ky.
Clevenger	Jennings	Rockwell
Cochran	Jensen	Rodgers, Pa.
Coffee	Johnson,	Rogers, Mass.
Cole, Mo.	Anton J.	Rohrbough
Cole, N. Y.	Johnson, Ind.	Rolph
Colmer	Johnson,	Rowan
Compton	J. Leroy	Russell
Cooley	Johnson,	Sabath
Cooper	Lyndon B.	Sadowski
Costello	Johnson, Ward	Sasser
Courtney	Jones	Satterfield
Cravens	Jonkman	Scanlon
Crawford	Judd	Schiffler
Crosser	Kean	Schwabe
Cunningham	Kearney	Scott
Curley	Kee	Scrivner
Curtis	Keefe	Sheppard
D'Alesandro	Kefauver	Short
Davis	Kelley	Sikes
Dawson	Kerr	Simpson, Ill.
Day	Kilday	Slaughter
Delaney	Kinzer	Smith, Maine
Dewey	Kleberg	Smith, Ohio
Dilweg	Knutson	Smith, Va.
Dingell	Kunkel	Smith, W. Va.
Dirksen	LaFollette	Smith, Wis.
Dondero	Lambertson	Snyder
Doughton	Landis	Somers, N. Y.
Eaton	Lanham	Sparkman
Eberharter	Larcade	Spence
Elliott	Lea	Springer
Ellis	LeCompte	Stanley
Ellison, Md.	LeFevre	Starnes, Ala.
Ellsworth	Lesinski	Stefan
Elston, Ohio	Ludlow	Stevenson
Engel, Mich.	McConnell	Stigler
Engle, Calif.	McCormack	Stockman
Feighan	McCowan	Sullivan
Fellows	McGehee	Sumner, Ill.

Sumners, Tex.	Vorys, Ohio	Wickersham
Sundstrom	Vursell	Wigglesworth
Taber	Wadsworth	Willey
Talbot	Walter	Wilson
Talle	Ward	Winstead
Tarver	Wasielewski	Winter
Thomas, Tex.	Weaver	Wolcott
Tibbott	Weichel, Ohio	Wolffenden, Pa.
Tolan	Weiss	Wolverton, N. J.
Towe	Welch	Woodruff, Mich.
Troutman	Wene	Worley
Vinson, Ga.	West	Wright
Voorhis, Calif.	Whittington	Zimmerman

NAYS—21

Bonner	Johnson, Okla.	Murray, Wis.
Durham	King	O'Konski
Dworshak	Kirwan	Poage
Gossett	Mahon	Sauthoff
Hull	Manasco	Thomason
Izac	Mansfield,	Vincent, Ky.
Johnson,	Mont.	Weichel, Ga.
Luther A.	May	

NOT VOTING—83

Arnold	Granger	Miller, Mo.
Blackney	Hagen	Miller, Pa.
Boren	Hale	Mills
Boykin	Hall,	Morrison, N. C.
Bradley, Mich.	Edwin Arthur	Murdock
Brumbaugh	Hall,	Myers
Buckley	Leonard W.	O'Connor
Burchill, N. Y.	Harless, Ariz.	Patman
Burdick	Harris, Va.	Peterson, Ga.
Cannon, Fla.	Heffernan	Plumley
Capozzoli	Heidinger	Pratt,
John,	Joseph M.	
Calvin D.	Rabaut	
Cox	Kennedy	Reece, Tenn.
Dickstein	Keogh	Reed, N. Y.
Dies	Kilburn	Rooney
Disney	Klein	Rowe*
Douglas	Lane	Shafer
Drewry	Lemke	Sheridan
Elmer	Lewis	Simpson, Pa.
Fay	Luce	Stearns, N. H.
Ford	Lynch	Stewart
Fulbright	McCord	Taylor
Fuller	McLean	Thomas, N. J.
Furlong	McMurray	Torrens
Gallagher	Magnuson	Treadway
Gibson	Mansfield, Tex.	White
Gifford	Marcantonio	Whitten
Gillespie	Merrow	Woodrum, Va.

So the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Taylor for, with Mr. Burdick against.

General pairs:

Mr. Woodrum of Virginia with Mr. Reed of New York.

Mr. Keogh with Mr. Miller of Missouri.

Mr. Peterson of Georgia with Mr. Plumley.

Mr. Whitten with Mr. Elmer.

Mr. Kennedy with Mr. Kilburn.

Mr. Rabaut with Mr. Treadway.

Mr. Buckley with Mr. Arnold.

Mr. Drewry with Mr. Calvin D. Johnson.

Mr. Heffernan with Mr. Rowe.

Mr. Mansfield of Texas with Mr. Lewis.

Mr. Celler with Mr. Shafer.

Mr. Lane with Mr. Hale.

Mr. Lynch with Mr. Blackney.

Mr. Harless of Arizona with Mr. Fuller.

Mr. Fay with Mr. Simpson of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Fulbright with Mr. Merrow.

Mr. Klein with Mr. Gifford.

Mr. Mills with Mrs. Luce.

Mr. Capozzoli with Mr. Thomas of New Jersey.

Mr. McCord with Mr. Miller of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Dickstein with Mr. Douglas.

Mr. McMurray with Mr. Gallagher.

Mr. Burchill of New York with Mr. Edwin Arthur Hall.

Mr. Sheridan with Mr. Bradley of Michigan.

Mr. Torrens with Mr. Lemke.

Mr. Boykin with Mr. McLean.

Mr. Rooney with Mr. Heidinger.

Mr. Cannon of Florida with Mr. Stearns of New Hampshire.

Mr. Gibson with Mr. Leonard W. Hall.

Mr. Cox with Mr. Chipfield.

Mr. Magnuson with Mr. Brumbaugh.
Mr. Disney with Mr. Gillespie.
Mr. Myers with Mr. Joseph M. Pratt.
Mr. Boren with Mr. Hagen.
Mr. Murdock with Mr. Marcantonio.

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist upon its amendment to the Senate bill and ask for a conference with the Senate

The motion was agreed to; and the Chair appointed the following conferees: Mr. SUMNERS of Texas, Mr. WALTER, Mr. KEFAUVER, Mr. HANCOCK, and Mr. GWYNNE.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their own remarks in the RECORD on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Wednesday next, after the other special orders, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. ENGEL] may address the House for 40 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on today, after the conclusion of the legislative business and other special orders that may have been entered, I may address the House for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LANDIS] may extend his own remarks in the RECORD on two subjects and include editorials.

I also ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT] may extend his own remarks and include an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. PITTENGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks on the subject of Finland and to include an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD, and include as a part thereof a brief by William R. McMasters on national old-age pensions.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

**EXTENSION OF PRICE CONTROL ACT—
PERMISSION TO FILE CONFERENCE REPORT**

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the conferees on the bill (S. 1764) to amend the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, and the Stabilization Act of October 2, 1942, as amended, and for other purposes, may have until midnight tonight to file a conference report.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD, and include therein a speech I recently delivered.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. HÉBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD, and include therein an article by Francis Bryson in the New Orleans Item.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

THE CONSENT CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is Consent Calendar day. The Clerk will call the first bill on the calendar.

**EXPEDITING PAYMENT FOR LAND
ACQUIRED DURING WAR PERIOD**

The Clerk called the first bill on the calendar, S. 919, to expedite the payment for land acquired during the war period.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill may be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

**COMPLIANCE WITH STATE INSPECTION
LAWS**

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 3405, making certain regulations with reference to fertilizers, feeds, nursery stock, or seeds that may be distributed by agencies of the United States.

Mr. KEAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill may be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

**AMENDING PUBLIC LAW 537, SEVENTY-
SEVENTH CONGRESS, APPROVED MAY 2,
1942**

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 2908, to amend Public Law 537, Seventy-seventh Congress, approved May 2, 1942.

Mr. KEAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill may be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

**CREATING THE WAR SHIPPING FIELD
SERVICE**

The Clerk called the next resolution, House Joint Resolution 182, to create the War Shipping Field Service.

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Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this resolution may be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

**ABOLISHING JACKSON HOLE NATIONAL
MONUMENT**

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 2241, to abolish the Jackson Hole National Monument as created by Presidential Proclamation No. 2578, dated March 15, 1943, and to restore the area embraced within and constituting said monument to its status as part of the Teton National Forest.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill may be passed over without prejudice.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this bill has been on the calendar for some time. A minority report has been signed. I understand there were seven votes against reporting this bill out of the committee. I can see no advantage in its remaining upon the calendar, but I am not going to insist upon my objection if the gentleman from Missouri is really serious in asking that it be passed over.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, I will join the gentleman in objecting right now.

I object to the bill.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Speaker, I object. EXEMPTING CERTAIN OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE NATIONAL WAR LABOR BOARD FROM CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE CRIMINAL CODE

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 4349, to exempt certain officers and employees of the National War Labor Board from certain provisions of the Criminal Code.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill may be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

EXEMPTING CERTAIN OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE OFFICE OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT FROM CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE CRIMINAL CODE

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 4446, exempting certain officers and employees of the Office of Scientific Research and Development from certain provisions of the Criminal Code.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill may be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

EXEMPTING CERTAIN OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT FROM CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE CRIMINAL CODE AND REVISED STATUTES

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 4468, to exempt certain officers and employees of the War Department from certain provisions of the Criminal Code and Revised Statutes.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill may be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

**CRIERS AND BAILIFFS IN UNITED STATES
COURTS**

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 4065, further defining the number and duties of criers and bailiffs in United States courts and regulating their compensation.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER] explain the purpose and effect of this bill?

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, the bill is intended to correct a bad situation that prevails now in the United States courts with respect to attendants to judges. This provides for bailiffs and criers; in other words, general all-around attendants to the judges. The judges now have attendants. They are, however, compensated only when the judge is actually holding court. When he is in chambers he has no attendant, no messenger. In other cases the United States marshal makes the assignment of a deputy marshal if one is available. The attention of the Committee on the Judiciary was called to the fact that in some cases marshals would not make assignments with the result that the judges do not have any attendants at all and in some instances are compelled to open court themselves. I forget what the exact amount is but it will require an additional expenditure in the neighborhood of \$40,000 or \$50,000 annually.

Mr. HARNESSE of Indiana. How many new employees will be taken on?

Mr. WALTER. No new employees. It will mean that those employees who are lent by the marshal and are now serving in this capacity will continue to serve but will be compensated on an annual instead of on a per diem basis when the judge is sitting.

Mr. HARNESSE of Indiana. Is there any real necessity for this thing now to increase the cost of administering this Government by some \$40,000 or \$50,000 a year?

Mr. WALTER. Oh, yes; the Committee on the Judiciary was unanimously of the opinion that these attendants ought to be provided.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

Mr. HARNESSE of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore [Mr. RAMSPECK]. The gentleman from Indiana objects.

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 4282, to amend the act entitled "An act for the acquisition of buildings and grounds in foreign countries for use of the Government of the United States of America," approved May 7, 1926, as amended, to permit of the sale of buildings and grounds and the utilization of proceeds of such sale in the Government interest.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, there is an understanding that the gentleman

from New York [Mr. BLOOM] will ask for recognition to consider this bill under a suspension of the rules. I therefore ask unanimous consent that the bill may be passed over without prejudice.

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

There was no objection.

APPOINTMENT OF TWO ADDITIONAL ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF STATE

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 4311, to authorize the appointment of two additional Assistant Secretaries of State.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, an agreement has been reached with the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs to limit the effect of this bill to the duration of the war plus 2 years. The effect of the bill therefore will be that these two additional secretaries will serve only for the duration of the war plus 2 additional years.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I should like to ask the gentleman from New York if he can see any real necessity for creating two new offices in the Department of State when we do not require similar officials in the War Department or the Navy Department.

Mr. COLE of New York. That was the question I raised 2 weeks ago when this bill was called up. I doubted the necessity for these two additional secretaries, but apparently the matter has been thoroughly considered by the Committee on Foreign Affairs and in their opinion they feel these two additional secretaries are necessary.

Mr. FISH. Has it been considered by the House?

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. I object, Mr. Speaker.

AMENDMENT TO ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO EXPEDITE THE PROVISION OF HOUSING IN CONNECTION WITH NATIONAL DEFENSE"

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 4728, to amend the act entitled "An act to expedite the provision of housing in connection with national defense, and for other purposes," approved October 14, 1940, as amended.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 3 of the act entitled "An act to expedite the provision of housing in connection with national defense, and for other purposes," approved October 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 1125) as amended, is amended by inserting after the word "it" in the last proviso of said section 3 the phrase "as a claimant agency under the controlled materials plan established pursuant to subsection (a) of section 2 of the act entitled 'An act to expedite national defense, and for other purposes,' approved June 28, 1940 (54 Stat. 676), as amended," and by deleting the words "for persons engaged in national defense activities" from the last proviso of said section 3.

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

ALLOWANCES FOR MILEAGE OF GRADUATES OF THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1669, to clarify the law relative to allowances for mileage of graduates of the United States Military Academy and transportation of their dependents on assignment to their first duty station and to the mileage allowance of persons entering the United States Military Academy as cadets.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That officers graduated from the United States Military Academy when traveling under competent orders to the first station to which they are permanently assigned for duty shall receive the mileage allowance authorized by law for officers of the Army traveling under competent orders without troops, for the distance actually traveled under such orders, not to exceed the distance by the shortest usually traveled route from their homes or from West Point, N. Y., as may be designated in their orders, to such first duty stations. The orders mentioned in the first sentence of this section shall be deemed to involve a "permanent change of station" as those words are used in the fifth paragraph of section 12, Pay Readjustment Act of 1942 (act of June 16, 1942; 56 Stat. 365), and the rights of the officers concerned shall be governed by the provisions of that paragraph with respect to the transportation of their dependents and household effects. That portion of the act of August 9, 1912 (37 Stat. 252; 10 U. S. C. 744), which reads as follows: "Provided further, That hereafter a graduate of the Military Academy shall receive mileage as authorized by law for officers of the Army from his home to the station which he first joins for duty," is hereby repealed. The provisions of this section shall be effective as of January 19, 1943: *Provided,* That no person shall suffer, by reason of the enactment of this act, any reduction in any allowance or compensation which he has been paid or to which he was entitled immediately prior thereto.

Sec. 2. A person entering the United States Military Academy as a cadet shall receive a mileage allowance at the rate of 5 cents per mile for all travel which he actually performs, and which he certifies he has actually performed, while proceeding to the United States Military Academy for admission as a cadet, not in excess of the distance by the shortest usually traveled route between the place which he certifies was his actual permanent place of abode or home, school, or Army station at the time such travel was commenced and the United States Military Academy. All payments to such persons for travel to the United States Military Academy made on or after June 1, 1940, to the extent that they involve questions as to the place from which payment of mileage was authorized, are hereby approved, ratified, and confirmed.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 3, line 9, after the word "Academy", insert the following: "*Provided,* That a person discharged from the armed forces to enter the United States Military Academy shall receive a mileage allowance at the rate of 5 cents per mile for travel performed not in excess of the distance by the shortest usually traveled route between the place of discharge as certified by him and the United States Military Academy: *Provided further,* That no travel allowance shall be payable

under this section for travel performed outside the continental limits of the United States."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

ADJUSTMENT OF DEBTS OF INDIVIDUAL INDIANS, ASSOCIATIONS OF INDIANS, OR INDIAN TRIBES

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 2654, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to adjust debts of individual Indians, associations of Indians, or Indian tribes, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. CASE. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, when this bill on the calendar and the following bill were called 2 weeks ago I asked to have them passed over without prejudice in order that amendments might be prepared to them to meet the objections which I raised.

In the first instance, H. R. 2654, as reported, it appeared to me, would permit the Secretary of the Interior to expend tribal funds for the purchase of lands without the consent of the tribe. In the other bill, H. R. 3345, it appeared to me there was no requirement that the Secretary of the Interior have the written approval of the Indian or tribe concerned when he leased lands. The bill plainly requires the Indian to have the approval of the Secretary of the Interior when he makes a 25-year lease, but the rule should work both ways. If the Secretary is going to lease an Indian's lands, a tribe's lands, he should have a written power of attorney from the allottee or tribe giving consent. I may say that in the absence of the gentleman from Montana [Mr. O'CONNOR], chairman of the committee, due to illness, I have conferred with the clerk of that committee and also with the ranking minority member. We have prepared amendments on these points that are satisfactory to both of them. These amendments are at the desk, and with the understanding they will be presented I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized in his discretion to adjust or cancel charges of the Government of the United States existing as debts against individual Indians, associations of Indians, or Indian tribes, which have accrued or shall accrue from the use of funds held in trust for Indian tribes, whenever he shall determine that any such debt is uncollectible in whole or in part, or that in equity and good conscience, repayment should not be enforced: *Provided,* That no debt incurred from tribal funds shall be adjusted or canceled without the consent of the tribe involved, expressed through a resolution of the governing body thereof or otherwise.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of the Interior may accept from individual Indians conveyances of land or interest therein to the United States in trust for the tribe of which they are members, in partial or full settlement of debts resulting from the use of tribal funds or funds appropriated by Congress for the benefit of Indians, whenever he may determine that such debts are otherwise uncollectible: *Provided*, That if in any case the value of the land or interest therein exceeds the debt, the Indian may be paid the difference from any unobligated tribal funds belonging to the tribe for whose benefit the conveyance is made, or from any public appropriations available to the Indian Service for the purchase of land for Indian tribes.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CASE: Page 2, line 17, strike out the period, insert a colon and the following: "And provided further, That unobligated tribal funds shall not be expended for this purpose without the consent of the tribe legally expressed."

Mr. CASE. Mr. Speaker, I may say that all this does is to require that if the Secretary expends private funds for the purchase of land in the adjustment of certain debts he shall have the consent of the tribe legally expressed to use tribal funds for that purpose.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Dakota.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

LEASING OF INDIAN LANDS

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 3345, to authorize the leasing of Indian lands for business, and other purposes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. CASE. Mr. Speaker, as I stated, the same situation prevails here. We have an amendment at the desk that has been prepared in consultation with the clerk of the committee and the ranking minority member.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That notwithstanding any other provisions of law, any restricted Indian lands may be leased for (1) public, religious, educational, or business purposes; (2) the use and benefit of enterprises operated by Indian groups; or (3) other beneficial purposes, for periods not to exceed 25 years under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

Sec. 2. Such leases may be made by the individual Indian owner of the land or by the authorized representatives of the tribe or group of Indians to whom the land belongs, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior or his authorized representative. Restricted allotments of deceased Indians, when the heirs or devisees cannot agree on a lease, may be leased for them in the manner prescribed by the act of July 8, 1940 (54 Stat. 745, ch. 554). No lease shall be made by or on behalf of any tribe organized in accord-

ance with the act of June 10, 1934 (48 Stat. 984), for a longer period than is authorized by the tribal constitution or charter. Nothing contained in this act shall be construed to repeal any authority to lease restricted lands which any Indian, Indian tribe, or official of the Department of the Interior would have in the absence of this act.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CASE: Page 1, line 3, after the comma, insert the following: "With the consent in writing of the individual Indian, association of Indians, or Indian tribe concerned."

The amendment was agreed to.

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

APPROPRIATION OF AMOUNTS RECEIVED FROM THE SERVICES OF CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS FOR EXPENDITURE BY THE SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 3199, to authorize the appropriation for expenditure by the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, of certain amounts received from services of conscientious objectors.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this bill would allow the families of conscientious objectors the same allotment substantially as that paid by the Government to families of soldiers and sailors in the Army of the United States. It allows payments in accordance with the Allotment Act and under many rules and regulations of the Allotment Act and amounting to the same sums as the compensation paid to families of our servicemen.

I have received a letter from Francis M. Sullivan, executive director, national legislative committee, as well as a resolution passed at the 1943 convention of the American Legion, held at Omaha, both of which go on record against the payment of public funds to the families of conscientious objectors as being against the best interest of the Nation.

Mr. COLE of New York. Will the gentleman yield?

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

Mr. COLE of New York. Of course, the gentleman realizes these funds are not public funds. They are the earnings of the individuals involved.

Mr. BROOKS. I disagree with the gentleman. They have been collected by the Government and are Government funds. It is proposed that they be paid out by the Army finance office as part of the Army set-up to these families of conscientious objectors.

Mr. COLE of New York. Not at the present time.

Mr. BROOKS. Under your bill they will be paid out by the Army finance officer as allotments to the families of conscientious objectors.

Mr. COLE of New York. That is true, but these funds are the earnings of the individual. The money is being kept in the Federal Treasury as a separate fund and some solution must be reached by the Congress at some time for the disposal of these funds. My own idea was first that the funds should be used for foreign relief, but the Committee on Military Affairs thought differently. They thought there was some obligation on the part of the Government to take care of the families of these men who are in the camps, and the money should be used for those purposes.

Mr. BROOKS. Some day the Government may have to work out some disposition of these public funds. These funds, however, do not represent clear earnings at all. It does not mean that the Government has not expended money in taking care of these camps and in taking care of these objectors in these camps which have been set up for them. I do not believe our people want to pay under a similar set-up to that under which we pay allowances to the families of soldiers and sailors, and for the same amount of allowance to these families of conscientious objectors; and that is what the bill does.

Mr. COLE of New York. The gentleman is making an unfair statement of the situation because the dependents of these people are not placed on the same basis as the dependents of the ordinary person in the service. To be entitled to these funds the family must show that it is in actual need, which is not true of the ordinary person in the service.

Mr. BROOKS. May I interrupt right there. If the gentleman will read the Allotment Act he will find that the same basis is used excepting for wives of servicemen. You must establish need in order to pay an allotment to the families of the soldiers and sailors. The same identical basis is used here.

Mr. COLE of New York. The gentleman realizes that if an individual in this category of conscientious objector has dependents, people who are completely dependent upon him, then they will not be taken into these camps; they will be allowed to remain in their civil life, and I am quite sure the gentleman does not want that to happen.

Mr. BROOKS. The situation has been handled very well under the present set-up by the agencies that are now handling them. These agencies are doing a fine job in handling the situation and I am willing to let them go along on that basis.

Mr. COLE of New York. I suggest that the gentleman use his talents toward finding some solution for the disposal of these funds.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the letter to which I referred and the resolution of the national convention of the American Legion be inserted at this point in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

The letter and resolution follow:

THE AMERICAN LEGION,
NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE,
Washington, D. C., June 12, 1944.
Hon. OVERTON BROOKS,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: Confirming our telephone conversation of this morning, I am taking the liberty of forwarding to you herewith copy of Resolution 425 adopted at the Omaha national convention held in September, 1943, concerning conscientious objectors.

You will note the last resolving clause of our resolution places the American Legion in opposition to payment of compensation to conscientious objectors or to members of their families.

Sincerely yours,

F. M. SULLIVAN,
Executive Director National
Legislative Committee.

RIGID DISCIPLINE DEMANDED IN CAMPS FOR
CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS

Resolution 425

Whereas the proper classification of conscientious objectors and persons pretending to be conscientious objectors constitutes one of the serious problems of the war; and

Whereas the American Legion believes that constitutional religious freedom was not designed nor intended to permit any citizen to shirk his obligation to his country in time of national peril: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Legion, in national convention assembled in Omaha, Nebr., this 22d day of September 1943, favors a public policy that will respect the religious principles of the sincere conscientious objector, but that will prevent the slacker from evading military service; and be it further

Resolved, That we commend those local selective service boards which have given strict and careful interpretation to the selective service laws, and have thereby prevented the misuse of the law by slackers and intended evaders of military service, and that we call upon all local boards in the Nation to examine carefully the religious background of the conscientious objections of all registrants so that no would-be slacker may be aided by them to evade military service; and be it further

Resolved, That the American Legion urge the adoption of rigidly enforced discipline and war requirements in all camps or elsewhere employed for conscientious objectors; and be it further

Resolved, That we oppose the payment of any public compensation to conscientious objectors or to members of their family.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, without giving any consideration whatever to the conscientious objectors themselves and without any regard for their comfort or care, how do we escape some responsibility for their wives and children when in distress and need if the Government is going to collect the funds for the work performed by these conscientious objectors? How are we going to escape some responsibility for seeing that at least a portion thereof may be returned to his dependents who are proven to be in need and who might be suffering? How are we going to escape that responsibility? I doubt if it is a good answer to say that charity will take care of them—after all, the little children could not choose their father.

Mr. BROOKS. I am not prepared to accept any responsibility. My conten-

tion is that this is a matter of charity, which should be handled as it is at the present time—on a charity basis. I fully agree with the resolution of the American Legion, which says, in effect, that setting up allotment payments to families is encouraging those who would not actually be conscientious objectors to try to take advantage of the law.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BROOKS, Mr. SIKES, and Mr. KEAN objected.

OPERATION OF NAVAL PLANTATIONS
OUTSIDE THE CONTINENTAL UNITED
STATES

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1634, to provide for the management and operation of naval plantations outside the continental United States.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Navy is authorized, under such regulations as he may prescribe, to manage, operate, maintain, and improve plantations and farms outside the continental limits of the United States, directly by the United States or under such lease, contract, or other arrangement as he may find suitable and in the interest of the United States, for the purpose of furnishing food and food products to the armed forces of the United States and the personnel thereof, and to civilians serving with the armed forces: *Provided*, That no land shall be acquired for the purpose: *Provided further*, That except for the plantation at the Naval Operating Base, Trinidad, British West Indies, no plantation or farming operations shall be undertaken by the Secretary of the Navy without the prior approval of the Naval Affairs Committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives, and thereafter similar approval for the continuance of any plantation and farming operation, including the operation of the plantation at Trinidad, shall be obtained annually on or before June 30 of each year: *Provided further*, That statements relating to each operation showing the receipt and expenditure of money, data on production, and recommendations for the continuance or abandonment of each project, shall be made by the Secretary of the Navy as of December 31 of each year: *And provided further*, That notwithstanding the foregoing provisions, commanding officers, pursuant to the authority contained in this act, may undertake local gardening projects for the purpose of furnishing fresh vegetables to messes, whenever the production of vegetables is considered practicable and fresh vegetables are not otherwise available and funds are administratively allocated to the costs of a garden project.

Sec. 2. Appropriations for the subsistence of naval personnel shall be available for any and all expenditures necessary in the management, operation, maintenance, and improvement of any such plantation or farm: *Provided*, That equipment, material, and supplies required therein may be purchased without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and other laws applicable to purchases by governmental agencies.

Sec. 3. Food and food products and other property incidental to the operation of any plantation or farm may be sold under such regulations as may be issued by the Secretary of the Navy without regard to the provi-

sions of other law relating to the sale of Government property, and all funds and moneys received or accruing from such sales shall be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of miscellaneous receipts: *Provided*, That surplus production over the amount furnished or sold to the armed forces of the United States and the personnel thereof, and to civilians serving with the armed forces, may only be sold outside the continental limits of the United States.

Sec. 4. All persons employed directly by the United States, and their heirs, shall be governed as to compensation for disability or death from personal injury sustained while in the performance of duty, by the act approved September 7, 1916 (39 Stat. 742, 5 U. S. C. 751 ff.), as amended: *Provided*, That only American citizens, employees of the United States, shall be entitled to benefits under the civil-service laws and other laws of the United States relating to the employment, work, compensation, rights, benefits, or obligations of civilian employees of the United States.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

"That hereafter the appropriations for the subsistence of naval personnel shall be available for any and all expenditures necessary in the management, operation, maintenance, and improvement of any plantation or farm, on land subject to naval jurisdiction outside of the continental United States, for the purpose of furnishing food and food products to the armed forces of the United States: *Provided*, That equipment, material, and supplies required therein may be purchased without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, and other laws applicable to purchases by governmental agencies: *Provided further*, That only American nationals, employees of the United States, shall be entitled to benefits under the civil-service laws and other laws of the United States relating to the employment, work, compensation, rights, benefits, or obligations of civilian employees of the United States: *Provided further*, That surplus production over the amount furnished or sold to the armed forces of the United States and to civilians serving with the armed forces may only be sold outside the continental limits of the United States: *And provided further*, That no land shall be acquired under this authorization.

"Sec. 2. This act shall remain in effect until the termination of the present war and for 6 months thereafter."

The amendment was agreed to.

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

AMENDING THE HATCH ACT CONCERNING
MUNICIPALITIES IN ALASKA

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 330, to amend section 16 of the act entitled "An act to prevent pernicious political activities," approved August 2, 1939, as amended.

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

Mr. KEAN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this bill is one of the many attempts to weaken the Hatch Act. It is true it only applies to railroad workers in Alaska. I note in the committee report it says "in harmony with the views of the Attorney General." I am a little suspicious of the views of the Attorney

General. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

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

There was no objection.

ALASKAN INTERNATIONAL HIGHWAY COMMISSION

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 4625, to extend the existence of the Alaskan International Highway Commission for an additional 4 years.

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

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, the purpose of this bill is to extend the life of the Alaskan International Highway Commission, but it does so by extending the terms of the members of the Commission from a term of 6 years to a term of 10 years. I feel that it is a mistake to extend the term of an incumbent after he has been appointed. I have submitted an amendment to the persons interested, and it has been accepted by them, the effect of which would be to extend the Commission, but not the term of office of the members of the Commission.

I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the terms of the members of the Alaskan International Highway Commission appointed pursuant to the provisions of the act entitled "An act to create a Commission to be known as the Alaskan International Highway Commission," approved May 31, 1938, shall be 10 years in lieu of 6 years as provided by such act, as amended and supplemented by the act entitled "An act to extend the existence of the Alaskan International Highway Commission for an additional 4 years, and for other purposes," approved June 11, 1940.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment—offered by Mr. COLE of New York:

On page 1, line 3, strike out the words "terms of the members" and insert "existence."

On page 1, line 4, strike out the word "appointed" and insert "created."

The amendment was agreed to.

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

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE ACT

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 4911, to amend the Federal Crop Insurance Act.

Mr. KEAN. Mr. Speaker, this bill is obviously too important for the consent calendar. Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that it be passed over without prejudice.

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

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF CIVILIAN PILOT TRAINING ACT OF 1939

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1432, to extend the Civilian Pilot Training Act of 1939.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, it is my understanding that the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BULWINKLE] will be recognized later to move to suspend the rules and pass this bill. Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

Mr. STEFAN. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, this bill extends the Civilian Pilot Training Act which expires on June 30, at the end of this fiscal year. It is a very important bill. I am very much disturbed because the committee has written an extension of only 1 year into the bill. I think it should have been 5 years. In order to give the Members of the House some information regarding the reasons why the act should be extended, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point and include therein a letter and a table bearing on the situation.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I think the Civilian Pilot Training Act of 1939 should be extended for these reasons:

First. To make our Nation secure.

In order to maintain our place in the air and to insure protection in any period of emergency, an opportunity to acquire a sound working knowledge of flying techniques should be made available each year to new groups of young people possessing aptitude for such training.

Second. To add protection to our young men of today.

In this air age, with civil aviation pressing vigorously forward, constant effort must be made to improve flight techniques and skills. A successful pilot is essentially self-confident and is at ease in the air. This sense of confidence and ease cannot be acquired over a brief period. The development of flight training and related special technical skills required to make safe flying possible should, therefore, begin at the high-school level.

It goes without saying that the lives of many of our able seamen in the Navy today have been saved due to their ability to take care of themselves in the water when their ships have been sunk. The same holds true for the Air Forces where, no doubt, lives have been saved because the pilot feels at home in the air. To become accustomed to water and to become an expert swimmer requires training over an extended period of time. The same holds true to become at home and at ease in the air.

Third. To control and guide the enthusiasm of our youth in the field of aviation by offering flight training through high schools and colleges.

It has been recognized that our young people are definitely aviation-minded, and we believe that their spontaneous and lively interest should be channeled into the classroom. Continued and

growing familiarity of our coming generations with aviation and its problems is of great importance to our national health and security. This would be encouraged and developed by the indoctrination of high school and college students for the air through controlled training in actual flight.

Fourth. The past record of civilian-pilot training justifies continuation of this worthy activity.

During the 5 years of its operation, about 400,000 trainees received approximately 11,250,000 hours of flight instruction. One hundred and eight thousand two hundred and ninety-nine of these trainees were given 3,897,085 hours of flight training as civilians during the first 3 years. This group of trainees comprised a large nucleus of the present combat pilots. The Army and Navy Air Forces also relied to a large extent on the men in this group to obtain the flight instructors necessary to expand their training.

During the past 2 years, approximately 290,000 trainees, on active duty or in the reserve, received about 7,350,000 hours of flight instruction. During the past year, each Army aviation cadet and each Naval aviation cadet received his first flight training from C. A. A. War Training Service.

Fifth. To enable civil aviation to be represented in post-war flight-training plans.

Sixth. To air-condition America—to keep it first on land, on sea, and in the air.

Now that young men are being called to active duty with the armed services on reaching their eighteenth birthday, it seems highly desirable that those showing aptitude for aviation should, in the period of their school training, be given an opportunity to obtain elementary flight instruction. It will reduce the attrition rate and give trainees more time to assimilate the vast amount of knowledge required to become proficient pilots. Since training under C. A. A. War Training Service will be decentralized, its effect in air-conditioning an already air-conscious Nation will be far reaching.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,
CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION,
C. A. A. WAR TRAINING SERVICE,
March 30, 1944.

To: Executive Director of Training.
From: Chief, Evaluation, Trainee, and Material Accounting Section.

Subject: Disposition of men enlisted in the Army Air Corps Enlisted Reserve for the purpose of receiving pilot training under the supervision of C. A. A.-War Training Service.

1. From August 1942 to February 1943, the number of names submitted to the Military Personnel Division of the Army Air Forces for further training as glider pilots was 5,444.

2. From September 1942 to June 1943, the number of names submitted to the Military Personnel Division of the Army Air Forces for further flight training as liaison pilots was 2,158.

3. During August and September 1942, the number of names of cross-country course graduates submitted to the Military Personnel Division of the Army Air Forces for assignment as pilots to the air lines was 1,017.

4. In February 1943 the number of names of Link instrument course graduates submitted to the Military Personnel Division of the Army Air Forces for assignment as pilots with the air lines was 111.

5. From September 1942 to September 1943 the number of names of flight officer course graduates submitted to the Military Personnel Division of the Army Air Forces for assignment as pilots with the air lines was 251.

6. From October 1942 to October 1943, the number of names of secondary instructor course graduates submitted to the Training Command of the Army Air Forces for further training as Army instructors was 2,932.

7. From August 1942 to September 1943, the number of names submitted to the Military Personnel Division who were eliminated from further flight training by C. A. A.-War Training Service was 2,809.

8. During June 1943 the number of names submitted to the Military Personnel Division of the Army Air Forces who had not received flight training was 1,981.

9. During June 1943, the number of names submitted to the Military Personnel Division of the Army Air Forces as men who elected a discharge from the Army Enlisted Reserve rather than activation. The offer of discharge was contained in letters dated May 29, 1943 and June 11, 1943, 1,682.

10. During June 1943, the number of names submitted to the Military Personnel Division of the Army Air Forces who elected call to active duty rather than activation. This offer was contained in letter dated May 29, 1943, 303.

11. From May 1943 to July 1943, the number of names submitted to the Military Personnel Division of the Army Air Forces who had qualified as aviation cadets prior to activation. This offer was contained in the letters of May 29, 1943, and June 11, 1943, 995.

12. From July 1943 to September 1943, the number of names submitted to the Military Personnel Division of the Army Air Forces for activation was 8,121.

a. The number who elected and qualified as aviation cadets was 1,294.

b. The number found qualified only for ground duty in the Army Air Forces was, 1,049.

c. The number discharged from the Army Air Forces was 227.

d. The number unreported at the basic training centers of the Army Air Forces or unclassified by the Army Air Forces was 327.

e. The number found qualified for further flight training under the supervision of C. A. A.-War Training Service was 5,224.

13. Total Army Enlisted Reservists enrolled for pilot training under the supervision of C. A. A.-War Training Service was 27,804.

A. Number found qualified for further pilot training on active duty under the supervision of C. A. A.-War Training Service, 5,224.

1. The number of men on active duty who completed secondary instructor course and reported to the Flying Training Command of the Army Air Forces at Brooks Field, Tex., was 723.

2. Number of men on active duty eliminated from further pilot training was 301.

3. The number of men who were in training as of January 15, 1944, when the Army Air Forces discontinued the instructor program was 4,200.

B. Number of former students, as of March 15, 1944, for whom assignments had been made by the Army Air Forces (all offered air crew, glider, gunnery, and technical training if qualified), 4,687.

1. Qualified for aviation cadet training, 974.

2. Qualified for glider pilot training, 651.
3. Qualified for technical training, 2,618.
4. Assigned as specialists, 310.
5. Discharged, 5.
6. Deceased, 1.

7. Disposition undetermined (due to hospitalization, emergency furlough, physical examination. Further information will be furnished), 128.

A. D. HARVEY.

Civil Aeronautics Administration pilot training service (civilian pilot training—war training service), general statistics, July 1, 1939 to Mar. 31, 1944

	Fiscal 1940	Fiscal 1941	Fiscal 1942	Fiscal 1943	Fiscal 1944	Fiscal 1940 to 1944 inclusive
Appropriations:						
Civilian pilot training.....	\$4,000,000	\$37,000,000	\$25,000,000	\$72,000,000	\$29,400,000	\$167,400,000
Special funds from Congress.....			2,000,000	3,715,000	1,805,782	7,520,782
Army working funds.....				6,486,605	24,535,080	31,021,685
Navy working funds.....				26,027,818	40,659,940	66,687,758
Inter-American working funds.....					725,000	725,000
Total.....	4,000,000	37,000,000	27,000,000	108,229,423	97,125,502	273,355,225
Hours flown.....	371,000	2,168,725	1,857,860	3,648,950	13,192,458	11,238,993
Number of trainees².....	10,231	57,972	40,096	111,140	178,323	1348,962
Enrollment by courses:						
Civilian pilot training:						
Elementary.....	10,197	47,276	26,845			84,318
Secondary.....	84	8,019	9,394			17,497
Cross country.....			7,288			7,288
Commercial.....		3,565				3,565
Instructor.....		7,131	5,963			13,094
Total.....	10,281	65,991	49,490			125,762
Army Air Corps enlisted Reservists:						
Elementary.....				12,166		12,166
Secondary.....				10,345	12,329	22,674
Elementary cross country.....				1,101		1,101
Cross country.....				5,065	13,046	18,051
Link instrument.....				2,321	13,074	15,395
Flight officer.....				422		422
Elementary instructor.....				1,890		1,890
Enrollment by courses:						
Secondary instructor.....				2,855	12,431	15,286
Preglider.....				5,219		5,219
Liaison.....				2,720		2,720
Elementary instructor standardization.....				158		158
Secondary instructor standardization.....				12		12
Commercial pilot qualifying.....				120		120
Total.....				44,334	10,880	155,214
Naval officers, aviation cadets, and enlisted men (on active duty after Dec. 15, 1942):						
Elementary.....				33,904	125,879	52,908
Elementary extracurricular.....				556		556
Intermediate.....				5,703	20,726	26,429
Secondary.....				5,350		5,350
Secondary extracurricular.....				70		70
Cross country.....				395		395
Link instrument.....				14		14
Secondary instructor.....				532		532
Special flight officer.....				1,393	176	1,569
Marines.....				451		451
Total.....				48,368	146,771	95,139
Army Air Corps aviation cadet candidates (flight indoctrination program for air crew; all on active duty)				49,491	140,107	189,598
Grand total.....	10,281	65,991	49,490	142,193	1197,758	465,713

¹ Fiscal year 1944 includes first 9 months only.

² Calendar year 1943, 207,233.

³ On active duty after Sept. 1, 1943.

THE SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee that the bill be passed over without prejudice?

There was no objection.

STUDY OF MULTIPLE TAXATION OF AIR COMMERCE

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 4935, to provide for a study of multiple taxation of air commerce, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Civil Aeronautics Board shall consult with the appropriate authorities of the several States, Territories, and possessions, and subdivisions thereof, with a view to the development of means for eliminating and avoiding, as far as practicable, multiple taxation of persons

engaged in air commerce and their employees, by States, Territories, and possessions, and subdivisions thereof, and other taxation by States, Territories, and possessions, and subdivisions thereof, which has the effect of unduly burdening or unduly impeding the development of air commerce. The Board shall report to Congress, within 180 days after the day on which this act is enacted, the results of its consultations with such authorities, together with such recommendations as it deems advisable, including recommendations for legislation by the Congress if such legislation appears necessary or appropriate.

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

Mr. BULWINKLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the Record.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BULWINKLE. Mr. Speaker, on account of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Northwest Airlines, Inc., against The State of Minnesota which was decided by the Supreme Court on the 15th day of May, 1944, I introduced in the House of Representatives the pending bill, H. R. 4985, which calls for a conference between the Civil Aeronautics Board and the appropriate authorities of the various States in regard to the subject of State and local taxation as affecting air commerce. This bill is identical with section 11 of H. R. 3420.

The bill H. R. 3420 was the result of almost 10 months' study by the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, and was reported by that committee late last October upon a vote of 17 to 9. The bill was then presented to the Rules Committee with a request for a rule which would permit full consideration by the House of the important issues involved in the legislation. Up to this time the Rules Committee has not granted a rule.

As time has passed since the request was first made of the Rules Committee, events have made the need for this legislation even more clear than it was when the bill was reported. The decision of the Supreme Court, handed down May 15, 1944, is the latest occurrence justifying the action of the majority of the committee in urging the passage of this important legislation. This decision, as stated, entitled "Northwest Airlines, Inc., against The State of Minnesota," involves the question as to whether the State of Minnesota has the constitutional power to levy a personal property tax upon all of the flying equipment owned by Northwest Airlines notwithstanding that the equipment is operated through seven other States. The Supreme Court held, speaking through Mr. Justice Frankfurter, that the State of Minnesota did have such power. Anyone who has studied our air transportation system and is thoroughly familiar with its operations will immediately recognize the tremendous significance of this decision. It points the way to the drastic impairment of the future air transportation in this country, by means of burdensome and multiple taxation by the States and other units of Government. In order that all Members of the House may see the significance of this opinion, I will explain it in full detail.

The litigation began in the year 1939. Northwest Airlines based its personal property tax return for 1939 on the number of its planes in Minnesota on tax day, May 1, 1939. As you know, Northwest Airlines' airplanes operate constantly through eight States, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon. The State taxing authorities of Minnesota disagreed with the tax return filed by Northwest and assessed a tax on the value of all the airplanes owned by the com-

pany. Northwest carried the matter to the Supreme Court of Minnesota, urging that any such attempt by Minnesota to tax all of its airplanes was a violation of the due process clause of the Federal Constitution, and constituted an unconstitutional burden upon interstate commerce.

In making this contention Northwest pointed out that it would be possible for every State into which Northwest operated to impose a personal-property tax upon its aircraft and argued that such burdensome, multiple taxation was clearly unconstitutional. The Minnesota Supreme Court disagreed and held that the tax levied was valid. The case was brought to the United States Supreme Court on certiorari, and the air line made the same contentions before that Court. On Monday, May 15, the decision of the United States Supreme Court was handed down. Four opinions were written by the Court. Mr. Justice Frankfurter wrote the majority opinion, Mr. Justice Black and Mr. Justice Jackson concurring in separate opinions. Chief Justice Stone filed a vigorous dissent and was joined by Justices Roberts, Reed, and Rutledge. Justice Frankfurter's decision held that all of Northwest's airplanes could be taxed in Minnesota but he did not hold that Minnesota had the exclusive power to tax Northwest's airplanes. Mr. Justice Jackson, who concurred in the majority decision, was fully cognizant of the effect upon interstate air transportation of this element in the Frankfurter opinion. In fact, Mr. Justice Jackson revealed in his opinion such a complete grasp of air transportation that I shall take the liberty of quoting to the House from his opinion. He pointed out:

We are at a stage in development of air commerce roughly comparable to that of steamship navigation in 1824 when *Gibbons v. Ogden* (9 Wheat. 1) came before this Court. Any authorization of local burdens on our national air commerce will lead to their multiplication in this country. Moreover, such an example is not likely to be neglected by other revenue-needy nations as international air transport expands.

Students of our legal evolution know how this Court interpreted the commerce clause of the Constitution to lift navigable waters of the United States out of local controls and into the domain of Federal control. *Gibbons v. Ogden* (9 Wheat. 1) to *United States v. Appalachian Electric Power Co.* (311 U. S. 377). Air as an element in which to navigate is even more inevitably federalized by the commerce clause than is navigable water. Local exactions and barriers to free transit in the air would neutralize its indifference to space and its conquest of time.

In seeking to determine a proper basis for State taxation of these instrumentalities of interstate commerce, Justice Jackson analyzed the relationship between air transportation and the States. He said:

Congress has recognized the national responsibility for regulating air commerce. Federal control is intensive and exclusive. Planes do not wander about in the sky like vagrant clouds. They move only by Federal permission, subject to Federal inspection, in the hands of federally certified personnel and under an intricate system of Federal com-

mands. The moment a ship taxis onto a runway it is caught up in an elaborate and detailed system of controls. It takes off only by instruction from the control tower, it travels on prescribed beams, it may be diverted from its intended landing, and it obeys signals and orders. Its privileges, rights, and protection, so far as transit is concerned, it owes to the Federal Government alone and not to any State government.

Congress has not extended its protection and control to the field of taxation, although I take it no one denies that constitutionally it may do so. It may exact a single uniform Federal tax on the property or the business to the exclusion of taxation by the States. It may subject the vehicles or other incidents to any type of State and local taxation, or it may declare them tax-free altogether. Our function is to determine what rule governs in the absence of such legislative enactment.

In reaching his final conclusion Justice Jackson reluctantly concurred with the majority but held that if Minnesota could tax all of Northwest's aircraft at their full value no other State could impose any property tax with respect to them.

Chief Justice Stone also pointed out that Justice Frankfurter's opinion would permit Minnesota to tax all of Northwest's aircraft and permit all of the other States through which Northwest operates to impose additional taxes with respect to the same aircraft. He took the position that any such taxation was clearly a burden upon interstate commerce and that the decision of the majority was not in any respect supported by previous decisions handed down by the Supreme Court.

As a result of this decision the situation of our air-transport system is critical. Chief Justice Stone has made it amply clear that under the majority decision Northwest's flying equipment can be taxed again and again by the States through which Northwest operates. Now let us consider what the application of that doctrine would do to the rest of our air-transportation system. As compared to others Northwest Airlines is a small air line. It operates through only 8 States. Thus its equipment may be taxed only 8 times. However, American Airlines operates through 23 States. Thus its equipment can be taxed 23 times. Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc., operates through 15 States and its equipment may be taxed 15 times. Eastern Airlines operates through 17 States and its equipment may be taxed 17 times. I am sure I do not have to elaborate on the effect of such destructive multiple taxation upon the financial integrity of our air lines.

Members of the House who are interested in the development of air transportation may inquire as to what steps the Federal Government can take to alleviate this situation. They may ask whether the Federal Government is powerless to protect the instrumentalities of interstate commerce from repeated State exactions. My answer is that the Congress does have power to protect interstate commerce. Moreover, if the Congress fails to take action in this

matter and see to it that no such multiple taxation takes place we will have shirked our responsibility under the commerce clause of the Constitution. We will be permitting interstate commerce to be subjected to enormous financial burdens without lifting a hand.

The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee has been fully aware of this problem for almost 2 years. I have personally been watching the progress of this litigation since it began. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee tried to make plans to deal with this critical situation when it arose. Up to the present time we have been prevented by the Rules Committee from even presenting the matter to Congress. H. R. 4985, introduced on June 2, as well as section 11 of the Lea aviation bill, H. R. 3420, contains a provision which would require the Civil Aeronautics Commission to consult with the authorities of the States, Territories, and possessions with a view to the development of means for eliminating and avoiding, so far as practicable, the multiple taxation of air commerce. The Commission is required to report to Congress as soon as possible the result of its consultations, with recommendations for legislation if such legislation appears necessary or appropriate. The committee contemplates that through cooperative action between the Federal and State governments methods could be developed, and implemented by both Federal and State legislation, to prevent the multiple taxation which this decision of the Supreme Court makes possible. If this bill had not been placed on cold storage by the Rules Committee a study by the Civil Aeronautics Commission would undoubtedly have been under way and Congress could have looked forward to action on the subject within a short time.

The theory upon which the Constitution is based is that each State may legislate independently and not only with respect to purely local matters but also in a large number of instances with respect to interstate activities. The draftsmen of the Constitution were wise in anticipating that this independent action on the part of the States in dealing with matters of national concern would many times bring about results adverse to the national interest. Consequently, Congress was given the power to protect interstate commerce from such burdens. The Congress, however, has failed in its responsibility for many years. The courts have sometimes undertaken this responsibility, but in the past few years the Supreme Court in a number of decisions has refused to hold invalid burdensome State legislation and has said specifically that it is the responsibility of Congress to protect interstate commerce, not that of the courts. The court has said that if Congress wishes to proscribe particular State legislation it should do so specifically. In the tax decision handed down in the Northwest Airlines case, Mr. Justice Black in effect stated in a concurring opinion that the responsibility of protecting Northwest Airlines and others similarly situated against multiple taxation rested with Congress. His views

on this subject should be quoted. He said:

The differing views of members of the Court in this and related cases illustrate the difficulties inherent in the judicial formulation of general rules to meet the national problems arising from State taxation which bears in incidence upon interstate commerce. These problems, it seems to me, call for congressional investigation, consideration, and action. The Constitution gives that branch of government the power to regulate commerce among the States, and until it acts I think we should enter the field with extreme caution.

Mr. Justice Frankfurter also mentioned this point in saying:

In response to arguments addressed also to us about the dangers of harassing State taxation affecting national transportation, the concurring judge below adverts to the power of Congress to incorporate air lines and to control their taxation. But insofar as these are matters that go beyond the constitutional issues which dispose of this case, they are not our concern.

Mr. Justice Jackson pointed to the difficulties of applying to this new form of transportation the old judicial theories applying to surface means and said:

It seems more than likely that no solution of the competition among States to tax this transportation agency can be devised by the judicial process without legislative help.

May I not say in closing that it is vitally necessary for the welfare of the Nation, both in national defense and in Congress, that commercial aviation and private flying be developed. This can only be done by legislation, and it is necessary, I say again, that both in the domestic as well as the international field that Congress consider aviation for the future.

ERADICATION OF THE MEDITERRANEAN FRUITFLY IN THE STATE OF FLORIDA

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 2542, for the relief of certain claimants who suffered losses and sustained damages as the result of the campaign carried out by the Federal Government for the eradication of the Mediterranean fruitfly in the State of Florida.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, this bill involves the expenditure of \$10,000,000, entirely too large a sum to be considered on the Consent Calendar. Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

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

There was no objection.

COMPENSATION FOR USEFUL SUGGESTIONS OR INVENTIONS

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1232, to provide equitable compensation for useful suggestions or inventions by personnel of the Department of the Interior.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to pay cash rewards, subject to such regulations as he shall prescribe, to officers and employees of the Department of the Interior, who, in the course of their employment, and subsequent to November 17, 1942, make suggestions or inventions which are of such a nature that their

adoption would result in improved technological or scientific processes or methods, or in improvements in the administration or operations of the Department of the Interior. The amount expended for the payment of such rewards during any 1 fiscal year shall not exceed \$20,000 in the aggregate and shall not exceed \$1,000 to any one person, unless a greater amount is specifically appropriated for a named person in an exceptionally meritorious case. For the purposes of this act, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to set up in the Department a Board of Awards, the proceedings of which shall be available to the public.

With the following committee amendment:

At the end of the bill insert the following: "Nothing in this act shall be taken or construed as amending or modifying the present patent and trade-mark laws as they now exist or may hereafter be amended."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

AMENDMENT OF SECOND WAR POWERS ACT, 1942

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 4949, to amend the Second War Powers Act, 1942.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, notwithstanding the provisions of section 1501 of title XV of the Second War Powers Act, 1942, approved March 27, 1942 (56 Stat. 176), the provisions of section 901 of title IX of that act granting free mailing privileges to members of the military and naval forces of the United States shall continue in effect until the first day of the first month which begins at least 6 months after the termination of hostilities in the present war. "Termination of hostilities in the present war" shall mean the date proclaimed by the President as the date of such termination, or the date specified in a concurrent resolution of the two Houses of Congress as the date of such termination, whichever is the earlier.

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

FIXING FEES FOR CERTAIN CLASSES OF MAIL

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 4780, to fix the fees for domestic insured and collect-on-delivery mail, special-delivery service, and for other purposes.

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

Mr. COLE of New York. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, this bill makes some rather substantial changes in the postal rate covering various types of mail matter. For the information of the House, I think the bill should be explained by some member of the committee so there will be no misapprehension or misunderstanding.

Mr. BURCH of Virginia. This bill does make changes in the postal fees on special postal services. I may say for the benefit of the gentleman that this entire bill is recommended by the Post Office Department, after the expert ac-

countants who were employed some months ago have given careful study to the matter. This bill has a unanimous report from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, it has the recommendation of the Post Office Department, and it is also recommended by the special accountants.

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

Mr. COLE of New York. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. STEFAN. How much will this bill increase the special-delivery rate, which is now 10 cents?

Mr. BURCH of Virginia. The present rate on special delivery on not to exceed 2 pounds is 10 cents. This bill increases it to 13 cents.

Mr. STEFAN. Thirteen cents will then be the normal rate on all special-delivery articles over how many ounces?

Mr. BURCH of Virginia. All up to 2 pounds.

Mr. STEFAN. How much money will that bring in additional revenue?

Mr. BURCH of Virginia. \$3,286,000. The special-delivery carriers are now paid more than 10 cents for each article. The rate of 10 cents does not meet that expense.

Mr. STEFAN. Will this \$3,000,000 go to the special-delivery carriers?

Mr. BURCH of Virginia. It is nothing more than trying to meet expenses.

Mr. STEFAN. Instead of collecting 10 cents, the special-delivery carrier will receive 13 cents for everything up to 2 pounds?

Mr. BURCH of Virginia. No. The special-delivery carrier now gets 10.35 cents, I believe. This bill is an effort to make the special-delivery service self-sustaining. As it is now, there is a deficit of \$3,286,000.

Mr. COLE of New York. One of the provisions of this bill is to increase the postage on special-delivery from 10 cents to 13 cents on articles under 2 pounds.

Mr. BURCH of Virginia. Up to 2 pounds.

Mr. COLE of New York. It also makes a readjustment of the rates on insured mail.

Mr. BURCH of Virginia. Yes. The rates on insured mail have been decreased. The investigators decided that where we now have a 5-cent charge up to \$5, to make that rate 3 cents would make it more attractive to the public and therefore considerably increase the business.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. COLE of New York. I yield.

Mr. STEFAN. How is that going to affect parcels received by farmers who do a lot of mail-order business?

Mr. BURCH of Virginia. It reduces the expense. If you want to send anything of value up to \$5, the rate will be 3 cents, whereas the regular fee now is 5 cents.

Mr. STEFAN. The gentleman's committee has gone into this matter very carefully. Will this be a burden on the farmer, who does a lot of mail-order business?

Mr. BURCH of Virginia. It will help him.

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

Mr. COLE of New York. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. As I understand, the Revenue Act of 1943 increased the fees for indemnity on insured mail by 100 percent. The result of that has been that the Post Office Department has been losing business right along to private industry. The purpose of this bill is to recapture that business to the Post Office Department.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw the reservation of objection.

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

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That paragraphs (a) and (b) of section 211 of title II of the Act entitled "An Act reclassifying the salaries of postmasters and employees of the Postal Service, readjusting their salaries and compensation on an equitable basis, increasing postal rates to provide for such readjustment, and for other purposes," approved February 28, 1925 (43 Stat. 1069), as amended, are further amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 211. (a) The fee for insurance shall be 3 cents for indemnification not to exceed \$5, 10 cents for indemnification not to exceed \$25, 15 cents for indemnification not to exceed \$50, and 25 cents for indemnification not to exceed \$200. Whenever the sender of an insured article of mail matter shall so request, and upon payment of a fee of 4 cents at the time of mailing, or of 7 cents subsequent to the time of mailing, a receipt shall be obtained for such insured mail matter, showing to whom and when the same was delivered, which receipt shall be returned to the sender and be received in the courts as prima facie evidence of such delivery: *Provided*, That upon payment of the additional sum of 27 cents at the time of mailing by the sender of an insured article of mail matter, a receipt shall be obtained for such insured mail matter, showing to whom, when, and the address where the same was delivered, which receipt shall be returned to the sender, and be received in the courts as prima facie evidence of such delivery: *Provided further*, That no refund shall be made of fees paid for return receipts for registered or insured mail where the failure to furnish the sender a return receipt or the equivalent is not due to the fault of the Postal Service.

"(b) The fee for collect-on-delivery service for domestic third- and fourth-class mail shall be 20 cents for collections and indemnity not to exceed \$5, 30 cents for collections and indemnity not to exceed \$25, 40 cents for collections and indemnity not to exceed \$50, and 60 cents for collections and indemnity not exceeding \$200. The fee for notifying the sender or his representative of inability to deliver a collect-on-delivery article shall be 5 cents."

SEC. 2. The fees for collect-on-delivery service for sealed domestic mail matter of any class bearing postage at the first-class rate shall be equal in each case to the fee charged for collect-on-delivery service for domestic third- and fourth-class mail.

SEC. 3. The fees for collect-on-delivery service for registered sealed domestic mail of any class bearing postage at the first-class rate and the limits of indemnity for the loss, rifling, or damage thereof in the mails, shall, in addition to postage and any other required additional fees, be as follows:

Amount collectible and limit of indemnity payable	Fee, including registration
From \$0.01 to \$10.....	40 cents
From \$10.01 to \$50.....	55 cents
From \$50.01 to \$100.....	75 cents
From \$100.01 to \$200.....	\$1.00

When indemnity in excess of \$200 is desired, the fees for domestic registered collect-on-delivery mail, shall, in addition to postage and any other required additional fees, be as follows:

Amount of indemnity	Fee, including registration
From \$200.01 to \$300.....	\$1.05
From \$300.01 to \$400.....	1.10
From \$400.01 to \$500.....	1.15
From \$500.01 to \$600.....	1.20
From \$600.01 to \$700.....	1.25
From \$700.01 to \$800.....	1.30
From \$800.01 to \$1,000.....	1.40

SEC. 4. Section 2 of the act entitled "An act to provide for the special delivery and the special handling of mail matter" approved March 2, 1931, ch. 372 (46 Stat. 1469), is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. To procure the most expeditious handling and transportation practicable and the immediate delivery of mail matter at the office of address, special-delivery stamps shall be affixed thereto, in addition to the regular postage, in accordance with the following schedule: Matter weighing not more than 2 pounds, if of the first class, 14 cents; if of any other class, 17 cents; matter weighing more than 2 but not more than 10 pounds, if of the first class, 20 cents, if of any other class, 25 cents; matter weighing more than 10 pounds, if of the first class, 25 cents, if of any other class, 35 cents; *Provided*, That under such regulations as the Postmaster General may prescribe, ordinary postage stamps of equivalent value may be accepted in lieu of the special-delivery stamps herein specified."

SEC. 5. Sections 404, 406, and 408 of the Revenue Act of 1943 are hereby repealed and section 407 of said act is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 407. Receipts on registered mail. "The fees for obtaining receipts for registered mail shall be increased by 33 1/3 percent, computed, if the amount of such increase is not a multiple of 1 cent, to a multiple of 1 cent next above such amount."

With the following committee amendments:

Page 2, beginning in line 22, strike out the rest of the page and the first two lines on page 3 ending with "\$200", and insert the following: "The fee for collect-on-delivery service for domestic third- and fourth-class mail shall be 15 cents for collections and indemnity not to exceed \$2.50; 20 cents for collections and indemnity not to exceed \$5; 30 cents for collections and indemnity not to exceed \$25; 40 cents for collections and indemnity not to exceed \$50; 50 cents for collections and indemnity not to exceed \$100; 55 cents for collections and indemnity not to exceed \$150; and 60 cents for collections and indemnity not exceeding \$200."

Page 4, line 14, strike out "14" and insert "13."

At the end of the bill insert the following: "SEC. 6. This act shall take effect on the 1st day of the second month following the month of its enactment."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

EMERGENCY OFFICERS' RETIREMENT BENEFITS

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 1948, to amend the act of July 15, 1940, pertaining to emergency officers' retirement benefits.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, this bill has an adverse report from both the War Department and the Bureau of the Budget. Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that it be passed over without prejudice.

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

There was no objection.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 4615, to establish for the investigation and control of tuberculosis a division in the Public Health Service, and for other purposes.

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

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, it is my understanding the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BULWINKLE] will ask to be recognized and move to suspend the rules and consider this bill later. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

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

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to ask the gentleman from Tennessee whether the motion will be to move to suspend the rules and pass the bill as is, or with an amendment.

Mr. PRIEST. I am not sure. If the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BULWINKLE] makes the motion, I cannot speak for him as to what his motion will be. But I am certain it will be to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, this bill is very loosely drawn. It is wide open. It provides \$10,000,000 for the first year and any amount deemed necessary thereafter.

Mr. PRIEST. Of course, that would be a subject, may I say to the gentleman, for the Appropriations Committee. We cannot decide exactly here how much might be necessary, but it will have to come before the Committee on Appropriations of the House and of the Senate.

Mr. COCHRAN. I agree with the gentleman as to the purpose. It is an excellent objective. But you are making a mistake in not limiting the amount after the first year.

Mr. PRIEST. I might say to the gentleman, in answer to that question, that the formula proposed in this bill for grants to States is identically the same as that in the present venereal-disease-control program and exactly the same formula as that in section 6 of the Social Security Act, and that it has the approval of the State Association of Public Health Officers.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, as stated by

the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN] this bill carries an initial \$10,000,000 of appropriations and provides for additional appropriations each year. This is a very far-reaching and important measure, and I do not believe that it should be considered in the short time that is contemplated here. Therefore I will have to object to its present consideration.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

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

There was no objection.

HOMESTEAD RIGHTS FOR VETERANS OF WORLD WAR NO. 2

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 5025, to allow credit in connection with certain homestead entries for military or naval service rendered during World War No. 2.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That any person who has served or may serve in the military or naval forces of the United States for a period of at least 90 days during World War No. 2, and is honorably discharged, and who makes homestead entry subsequent to such discharge, shall have the period of his military or naval service, not exceeding 2 years, construed to be equivalent to residence and cultivation upon the land for the same length of time. Credit shall be allowed for 2 years' military or naval service (1) if such person is discharged on account of wounds received or disability incurred in the line of duty, or (2) if such person is regularly discharged and subsequently is furnished hospitalization or is awarded compensation by the Government on account of such wounds or disability. No patent shall issue to any such person who has not resided upon his homestead and otherwise complied with the provisions of the homestead laws for a period of at least 1 year.

Sec. 2. In the case of any person who would be entitled to a homestead under the provisions of this act, his widow, if unmarried, or, in the case of her death or marriage, then his minor orphan children by a guardian duly appointed and officially accredited at the Department of the Interior, shall be entitled to all the benefits enumerated in section 1 of this act. An entry made by such widow or guardian shall be subject to the provisions contained in said section 1, respecting compliance with the provisions of the homestead laws for a period of at least 1 year.

Sec. 3. Where a person entitled to the benefits of section 1 or 2 of this act makes homestead entry and dies before completing title, leaving a minor orphan child, or minor orphan children, patent shall issue to such minor or minors upon proof showing such facts, without any proof as to compliance with the law in the matter of residence, cultivation, or improvements.

Sec. 4. For the period of 10 years following the date of the enactment of this act, on the revocation of any order of withdrawal, the order of revocation shall provide for a period of not less than 90 days before the date on which it otherwise becomes effective, in which persons of the classes entitled to credit for military or naval service, under the provisions of this act, shall have a preferred right of application under the homestead or desert-land laws, or the act of June 1, 1938 (52 Stat. 609; 43 U. S. C., sec. 682a), subject to the requirements of applicable law, except as against the prior existing valid settlement rights and preference rights conferred by ex-

isting laws, or equitable claims subject to allowance and confirmation.

Sec. 5. The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry the provisions of this act into full force and effect.

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

CLERKS OF UNITED STATES COURTS AND UNITED STATES MARSHALS

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 2969, to establish official checking accounts with the Treasurer of the United States for clerks of United States courts and United States marshals.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 23 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934 (48 Stat. 1236; U. S. C., title 31, sec. 725v), approved June 26, 1934, be, and the same is, hereby amended to read as follows:

"(a) Moneys in, or payable into, the registry of any United States court, in the discretion of the court, may be deposited in official checking accounts with the Treasurer of the United States, subject to disbursement on order approved by the court.

"(b) All fees and other moneys other than moneys referred to in subsection (a) hereof, received by clerks of the United States courts and United States marshals shall be deposited in official checking accounts with the Treasurer of the United States, subject to disbursement by such clerks and marshals. At the close of each accounting period the earned portions of such fees and collections accruing to the United States shall be deposited into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the appropriate receipt accounts. The provisions of this subsection shall not apply in the Territory of Alaska, or in the Virgin Islands, or to the United States Court for China."

Sec. 2. Section 19 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934 (48 Stat. 1232; U. S. C., title 31, sec. 725r), approved June 26, 1934, is hereby amended by striking therefrom the parenthetical clause reading as follows: "(including clerks and marshals of the United States district courts)."

With the following committee amendments:

On page 2, line 3, strike out the word "moneys" and substitute in lieu "collections." On page 2, line 13 and line 14, after the word "Islands", strike out the comma, insert a period, and strike out "or to the United States Court for China." On page 2, line 18, strike out the words "striking therefrom" and insert in lieu the word "changing"; and after the word "clause" insert "in the proviso therein to" and strike out the word "reading" and insert the word "read." On page 2, line 19, strike out the word "including" and substitute in lieu the word "excluding."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, that concludes the call of all bills eligible for consideration at this time.

DIEMER ADISON COULTER

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. Speaker, at the last call of the Private Calendar, H. R. 2150, a bill for the relief of Diemer Adison Coulter and Frances Andrews Coulter, was recommitted to the Committee on

Claims at the request of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. SPRINGER].

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill H. R. 2150 be restored to the Private Calendar.

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

There was no objection.

NATIONAL DEFENSE ACT

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Military Affairs and the majority and minority leaders I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk, S. 1157, a bill to amend section 61 of the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, as amended, for the purpose of providing such training of State and Territorial military forces as is deemed necessary to enable them to execute their internal security responsibilities within their respective States and Territories, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to ask the gentleman from New York to explain what the bill purports to do.

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. Mr. Speaker, this bill simply authorizes the Secretary of War to extend to State Guard units and similar units in some Territories certain instructions having to do with the protection of vital installations.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. ANDREWS]?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 61 of the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, as amended, be further amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 61. (a) No State or Territory Puerto Rico or the Canal Zone shall maintain troops in time of peace other than as authorized in accordance with the organization prescribed under this act: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this act shall be construed as limiting the rights of the States and Territories and Puerto Rico and the Canal Zone in the use of the National Guard within their respective borders in time of peace: *Provided further*, That nothing contained in this act shall prevent the organization and maintenance of State or Territorial police or constabulary.

"(b) Under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe for the organization, standards of training, instruction, and discipline, the organization by and maintenance within any State or Territory or Puerto Rico or the Canal Zone of such military forces other than a National Guard as may be provided by the laws of such State or Territory is hereby authorized while any part of the National Guard of the State or Territory or Puerto Rico or the Canal Zone concerned is in active Federal service: *Provided*, That under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe for the organization, standards of training, instruction, and discipline, the organization by and maintenance within the Virgin Islands of the United States of such

military forces as may be provided by the laws of the Legislative Assembly of the Virgin Islands is hereby authorized: *Provided further*, That such forces shall not be called, ordered, or in any manner drafted, as such, into the military services of the United States; however, no person shall, by reason of his membership in any such unit, be exempted from military service under any Federal law: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of War is authorized in his discretion and under such regulations as he may prescribe to use appropriations for the Military Establishment for any expenses of the United States incident to the training of the military forces authorized by this subsection except for pay, subsistence, medical care and treatment, and transportation of members of such military forces between their homes and the places of performance of such training: *And provided further*, That the Secretary of War, in his discretion and under regulations determined by him, is authorized to issue, from time to time, for the use of such military units, to any State or Territory or Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands or the Canal Zone, upon requisition of the Governor thereof, such arms, ammunition, clothing, and equipment as he deems necessary. The provisions of this subsection shall terminate upon the expiration of 6 months after the termination of the present war, or at such earlier time as the Congress by concurrent resolution, or the President by proclamation, may designate."

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

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SAUTHOFF. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and to include therein a resolution passed by the city of Manitowoc.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. SAUTHOFF. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and to include an analysis and tables of votes prepared by W. L. Forrest.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, on the roll call on the passage of the war contracts bill I was in the building, but did not hear the bells. Consequently, I am not recorded on that bill. If I had voted, I would have voted in the affirmative.

INCREASING PENSIONS FOR CERTAIN REGULAR ESTABLISHMENT VETERANS AND VETERANS OF WARS PRIOR TO WORLD WAR NO. 1

Mr. LESINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 4999) to increase the service-connected disability rates of pension for certain Regular Establishment veterans and veterans of wars prior to World War No. 1, and I ask that the same may be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may we have an explanation of what this bill does?

Mr. LESINSKI. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this legislation is to grant the same 15 percent increase of pension for service-connected disability to peacetime veterans and veterans of wars prior to World War No. 1 not included in Public Law No. 312, approved May 27, 1944, as was granted by that act to the service-connected disabled veterans of World War No. 1, World War No. 2, and veterans entitled to wartime rates under Public Law No. 359, Seventy-seventh Congress, approved December 19, 1941, for service on or after September 16, 1940.

The enactment of H. R. 4999 will maintain the former relationship between the wartime and peacetime service-connected disability rates, materially affected by the enactment of Public Law No. 312, and will establish uniformity between those entitled to wartime service-connected disability rates. All service-connected disabled veterans are uniformly in need of the increase, and denial to the groups included in this bill works an injustice.

HISTORY OF THE LEGISLATION

For the past two Congresses there have been several bills referred to your committee which have for their purposes the increasing of the rates of pensions of peacetime veterans to 90 percent and 100 percent of the rates of pensions received by wartime veterans for similar service-connected disabilities.

Your committee held hearings on June 8 and 14 on H. R. 919, H. R. 1005, H. R. 1014, and H. R. 4999. The bill, H. R. 4999, was introduced at the request of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and when General Hines appeared before the committee on June 14 he reported favorably on H. R. 4999, as it will grant to peacetime service-connected disabled veterans and service-connected disabled veterans of wars prior to the World War the same increase of 15 percent granted to other service-connected disabled veterans as provided by Public Law No. 312, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved May 27, 1944.

COST OF THE BILL

The Veterans' Administration, in its report to your committee which is included in House Report No. 1677, states that it is estimated approximately 40,100 veterans of the Regular Establishment and 1,100 veterans of the Spanish-American War, including the Boxer Rebellion and Philippine Insurrection, or a total of 41,200 veterans, would be entitled to the increased rates provided by the bill at a cost of approximately \$2,424,000 for the first year.

EXPLANATION OF THE AMENDMENTS

Both amendments were placed in the bill at the suggestion of the Veterans' Administration.

The first amendment was deemed advisable because identical language was used in section 1 of the act of May 27, 1944, Public Law 312, Seventy-eighth Congress, which increased by 15 percent the rates of compensation or pension payable for service-incurred disabilities to veterans of the World War and the Global War and certain veterans entitled to wartime rates under Public Law No. 359, Seventy-seventh Congress, approved

December 19, 1941, for service on or after September 16, 1940. This particular amendment will insure interpretation of the particular restriction uniformly with the identical restriction in Public Law No. 312.

The second amendment has for its purpose the avoiding of injustices. Section 3 of Public Law No. 312 made the increases provided by that act effective the first day of the first month following the passage of the act. Public Law No. 312 was approved May 27, 1944, and the increases were effective June 1, 1944. The increases for the remaining service-connected disability group not covered by Public Law 312 and for whom this bill affords relief should be effective the same date and that is the purpose of this amendment.

Mr. FISH. Where did this bill come from?

Mr. LESINSKI. The bill comes from the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Mr. FISH. It is now being considered direct on the floor of the House?

Mr. LESINSKI. No. I asked unanimous consent to take it from the Speaker's desk.

Mr. FISH. Did not a similar bill come from the other House committee?

Mr. LESINSKI. No. The other committee considered only World War No. 1 and World War No. 2. This is all prior to World War No. 1. It takes in 40,111 veterans of regular organizations, which means the Army and the Navy, and 1,100 veterans of the Spanish-American War, including the Boxer Rebellion and the Philippine Insurrection, or a total of 41,200 men who were not under that 15-percent increase. All we are asking is to unify the pensions of all veterans prior to World War No. 1, and give them the same type of increase.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LESINSKI. I yield.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. The gentleman says it covers 40,000 or more veterans, granting them a 15-percent increase? Is that what the bill provides?

Mr. LESINSKI. A 15-percent increase; the same as World War veterans got, during this time of high cost of living.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Is this approved?

Mr. LESINSKI. It has the green light from General Hines.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Is it approved by the veterans' organizations of the Regular Establishments?

Mr. LESINSKI. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. And of the Boxer Rebellion?

Mr. LESINSKI. Yes, sir.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the monthly rates of pension for service-connected disability, exclusive of special awards and allowances, payable under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration to veterans not included in section 1 of Public Law No. 312, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved May 27, 1944, are hereby increased by 15 percent effective as of the 1st day of the month following the passage of this act.

With the following committee amendments:

On page 1, line 4, after the word "allowances" insert "fixed by law."

On page 2, line 2, after the word "of", strike out "the month following the passage of this act" and insert "June 1944."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Pensions of the House held hearings and investigated H. R. 4999 now before us for consideration, and which was unanimously reported favorably by the Pension Committee. This bill provides for an increase of 15 percent of the compensations or pensions now payable for service-incurred disabilities to soldiers and sailors of the Regular Establishment, and to soldiers and sailors of the Spanish-American War, Philippine Insurrection, and Boxer Rebellion. In fact, it includes veterans of the Regular Establishment and veterans of wars prior to World War No. 1, and applies solely and only to veterans who are drawing pensions or compensations by reason of service-connected disabilities received in line of duty.

The Veterans' Administration report to the committee states that it is estimated that approximately 40,100 veterans of the Regular Establishment and 1,100 of the Spanish-American War, including the Boxer Rebellion and the Philippine Insurrection, or a total of 41,200 veterans, would be entitled to the increases provided in this bill and at a cost of approximately \$2,424,000 for the first year. This bill has been approved by the Veterans' Administration, by the organization of the veterans of the Regular Establishment, and by the United Spanish War Veterans. This increase is based upon the increased cost of living and the very great need of the veterans for this increase.

A motion has been made to suspend the rules and to pass this bill. This motion should be adopted by the unanimous vote of the House.

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

AMENDING CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT ACT

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 1475) to amend further the Civil Service Retirement Act, approved May 29, 1930, as amended, with Senate amendment, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment as follows:

After line 11 insert:

"Sec. —. Nothing contained in the second paragraph of section 2 of the act entitled "An

act to extend the benefits of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to certain employees in the legislative and judicial branches of the Government", approved July 13, 1937, as amended, shall be construed to prevent the deduction and withholding from the basic salary, pay, or compensation of any employee with less than 7 years of service, whose salary or any part thereof is paid by the disbursing officer of the Senate, of sums required to be deducted and withheld by section 10 of the Civil Service Retirement Act, approved May 29, 1930, as amended, if such employee shall have given notice in accordance with section 3 of the Civil Service Retirement Act, approved May 29, 1930, as amended, of his desire to come within the purview of such act. This section shall take effect as of January 24, 1942."

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

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman make a brief explanation of the Senate amendment?

Mr. RAMSPECK. Yes; the amendment deals only with employees of the United States Senate. It removes the provision now in the Retirement Act, which requires Senate employees to wait 7 years before they can participate in the Retirement Act.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. The only change is relative to Senate employees?

Mr. RAMSPECK. That is correct. It has been passed on by the committee unanimously.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

NIGHT DIFFERENTIAL FOR CERTAIN EMPLOYEES

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 3891) to provide night differential for certain employees, with a Senate amendment, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Line 6, after "paid", insert "in respect of their regular workweek of 40 hours and except when in leave status."

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

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman explain this amendment?

Mr. RAMSPECK. The effect of this amendment is to make certain that the night differential applies only to the basic pay for 40 hours, and does not apply to the overtime which is now being paid under the War Overtime Act.

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

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was agreed to. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PREFERENCE EMPLOYMENT FOR
VETERANS

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 4115) to give honorably discharged veterans, their widows, and the wives of disabled veterans, who themselves are not qualified, preference in employment where Federal funds are disbursed, with Senate amendments, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 2, line 7, strike out "honorably" and insert "on active duty."

Page 2, line 8, after "States", insert "and have been separated therefrom under honorable conditions and."

Page 2, lines 13 and 14, strike out "and the husbands of such service-connected disabled ex-servicewomen."

Page 2, line 17, strike out "honorably" and insert "on active duty."

Page 2, line 20, strike out all after "authorized)", down to and including "ex-servicewomen" in line 25 and insert "and who were separated therefrom under honorable condition."

Page 2, line 25, and page 3, line 1, strike out "honorably discharged."

Page 3, line 1, after "served", insert "on active duty."

Page 3, line 4, after "authorized)", insert "and have been separated therefrom under honorable conditions."

Page 4, lines 14 and 15, strike out "in the service of the United States."

Page 5, line 5, after "of", insert "a."

Page 8, line 15, strike out "rating" and insert "ratings."

Page 11, line 11, after "eligibles", insert "except of 10-point preference eligibles."

Page 12, line 19, after "apply", insert "to any position in or under the legislative or judicial branch of the Government or."

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

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this seems like rather extended Senate amendments. Will the gentleman please explain the effect of those amendments?

Mr. RAMSPECK. This is the veterans' preference bill, which was passed in the House and in the Senate without a dissenting vote, as far as I recall, except one vote in the House.

The only substantive amendment made by the Senate was to eliminate the provision of the bill which would have given preference to widowers of women who served in the armed services. The other amendments are technical amendments. Where the House bill read "honorably discharged" the Senate substitutes "served under honorable conditions."

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. The Senate amendment eliminates the preference for widowers of women in the armed services?

Mr. RAMSPECK. Yes. These amendments were considered by the Civil Service Committee.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Is that a proper amendment to consider the day after Father's Day?

Mr. RAMSPECK. There was some difference of opinion about that in the committee. The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LaFOLLETTE] made very vigorous de-

fense of his amendment. The majority of the committee thought we should get through with this bill and accept the Senate amendments.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, is this an amendment to the bill that is supposed to give preference to returning veterans?

Mr. RAMSPECK. That is correct.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I notice the returning veterans have to get cards under these security-of-membership contracts in order to hold a job. They may have to pay the C. I. O. Political Action Committee that dollar for political purposes unless we take proper action. Is there anything in there that will exempt the boys from that?

Mr. RAMSPECK. This bill relates to Government service only. No Government employee is ever required to join a union or pay any dues to a union.

Mr. HOFFMAN. But where they have Government money on these war contracts they have to come across. Does not this apply to that at all?

Mr. RAMSPECK. This does not apply to that at all.

Mr. HOFFMAN. You mean you just give the veterans preference in Government jobs?

Mr. RAMSPECK. That is all this bill does.

Mr. HOFFMAN. How do you distinguish between Government jobs and jobs which have Government money?

Mr. RAMSPECK. The Civil Service Committee has no jurisdiction over the question the gentleman has raised.

Mr. HOFFMAN. The President has this railroad out there in Illinois. He has had it for a couple of years. Do the veterans have preference for jobs on that? They should have.

Mr. RAMSPECK. No; they are not civil-service employees.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I would like to know, if we can, who is contributing to that political fund.

The SPEAKER. Now, if these matters are going to take time they will simply have to go over.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Then I think we ought to take some time and consider them.

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

Mr. HOFFMAN. I think I will object for the present. The veterans should be taken care of, not required to pay for jobs.

The SPEAKER. Objection is heard.

AMENDING SECTION 12 (b) OF THE ACT
OF MAY 29, 1930

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 4292), an act to amend section 12 (b) of the act of May 29, 1930, as amended, and consider the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments as follows:

Line 4, after "following" insert "the word 'employees' where it appears at the end of."

Line 5, strike out "except that" and insert "": Provided further, That."

Mr. RAMSPECK. I also offer an amendment.

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

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman explain the bill?

Mr. RAMSPECK. This is only a technical amendment. The Senate put in the word "employees", instead of "employee"; and I am offering the amendment to change that.

The other Senate amendment makes no change in the substance of the act at all; it is just language.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Line 4, after "following", insert "the word 'employees' where it appears at the end of."

Line 5, strike out "except that" and insert "": Provided further, That."

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RAMSPECK: Amend the amendment of the Senate No. 1 by striking out the word "employees" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "employee."

The amendment was agreed to.

The Senate amendments were agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMPUTATION OF INTEREST ON CONTRIBUTIONS TO CIVIL-SERVICE RETIREMENT FUND RETURNED TO EMPLOYEES UPON THEIR SEPARATION FROM THE SERVICE

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 4320) relating to the computation of interest on contributions to the civil-service retirement fund returned to employees upon their separation from the service, with Senate amendments, and agree to the Senate amendments.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may we have an explanation?

Mr. RAMSPECK. These amendments do not change the effect of the bill at all.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. They make no change in the text?

Mr. RAMSPECK. No.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Line 7, after "month", insert "in the total service of an officer or employee."

Line 7, strike out all after "disregarded" down to and including "month" in line 9.

The Senate amendments were agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDMENT OF MISSING PERSONS ACT
OF MARCH 7, 1942

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 4405) to amend the act approved March

7, 1942 (Public Law 490, 77th Cong.), as amended, so as to more specifically provide for pay, allotments, and administration pertaining to war casualties, and for other purposes.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, do I understand this is the bill that provides that the pay of persons missing in action shall be continued until their fate is determined?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, this is an administrative amendment clarifying the Missing Persons Act.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. How does it clarify it?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. It clarifies it in a great many respects; for instance, in reference to civil employees of a department, it defines what constitutes a civil employee of the department instead of a temporary employee or an hourly employee. It also permits a department to determine that the death of an employee occurred on the day it happened instead of the date on which they get the report of the death.

The bill is unanimously recommended by the Navy Department, the War Department, and is reported by the Naval Affairs Committee with a very magnificent report prepared by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BATES].

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Was the action of the committee unanimous?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. It was reported unanimously. If there are any questions, I ask that the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BATES] explain them.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Massachusetts yield that I may ask a question?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I yield.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. I have a number of people from my district who have been carried as missing in action for more than 2 years in this war. They get the same report all the time, with nothing done about it. Their parents are carrying insurance, and so on, and supporting the dependents. Is there anything in this bill that would bring about a quicker determination so that persons, such as I refer to, who are lost in battles at sea in the Pacific will not be just carried as "missing in action"?

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, the very purpose of the bill, of course, is more specifically to provide for pay, allotments, and administration pertaining to war casualties. It has no direct relation to the question raised by the gentleman from Kentucky except to provide that where a man is missing for more than a year the Department, unless they have some evidence that the man may be alive, determines that he is dead. If, however, there is some doubt in the mind of the Department that the man be dead—and that may be the case to which the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. ROBSION] refers—they continue him on the pay roll until such time as they reasonably feel that the man is dead. A finding of presumptive death is then entered.

The War Department and the Navy Department have received reports of men who have been prisoners in Japan for a period as long as 24 months.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. But in these cases where the men were killed in actual battle, at Guadalcanal and other places in the Pacific—

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. I can speak with some knowledge of that situation because I had a member of my own family killed at Guadalcanal. It was several months after he and some of his comrades were killed before actual notice of his death came to the Navy Department.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. The men I have in mind were killed in 1942, and no action has been taken yet.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Where the determination can be made by the Department it is being made as rapidly as possible. Where there is doubt about a man's death they continue him in a missing status.

The purpose of this bill is to amend Public Law 490 of the Seventy-seventh Congress so as to more specifically provide for pay allotments and administration pertaining to war casualties.

The object of these amendments is to clearly define and prescribe more equitable periods of entitlement to pay and allowances of persons within the purview of the act; adjustment of accounts of such persons in connection with their pay and allowances and allotments; to eliminate questions of inequitable recoveries; and to confer and clarify departmental authority to make conclusive determinations required for effective and equitable administration.

More than 2 years have now passed since the basic act was passed by Congress, and during this period of 2 years there have been unusual developments in the extent and character of land, sea, and air operations. There have been unanticipated situations and circumstances surrounding the absences of personnel and pertaining to the fiscal entitlements of absent and deceased personnel and their dependents.

To meet the present anticipated conditions during the war and post-war period, there is a need of a more definite fixing of responsibility upon the War and Navy Departments, along with authority to meet these responsibilities by prompt and conclusive determinations. There is also a need for clear and equitable provisions for the guidance of the Departments and of the accounting officers in such matters as entitlement to pay and allowances, payment of allotments, collection of overpayments, preparation and settlement of accounts.

This bill is designed to meet such needs as have arisen and as are anticipated in such manner as to insure the considerate and equitable treatment by their Government of those citizens who, as either members of the armed forces or as dependents of such members, suffer the hazards of war conveyed by now familiar terms, such as missing in action, prisoner of war, killed in action.

The basic act has been very effective in wartime casualty administration. It was to a large extent based upon more or less normal war experiences, and upon the expectation that our enemies would observe international agreements and conditions. It was enacted in the early days

of the war; the Battle of the Java Sea had just been fought; Bataan and Corregidor were still holding.

With more than 2 years of experience in the administration of the basic act the departments have had ample opportunity to consider desirable and necessary changes based upon unusual developments in the extent and character of the present war. The departments are now fully cognizant of the changing problems involved in casualty administration. Long delays must be expected in receiving reports of prisoners of war. Belated reports of casualties will arise in many cases.

H. R. 4405, if enacted, would do away with certain inequities which have arisen; would enable the departments effectively and equitably to meet the conditions of the war which have developed. In general, this bill amends the Missing Persons Act by making certain necessary clarifications; by more definitely prescribing entitlements in regard to pay and allowances, allotments of pay, and the accounts of missing or deceased persons. It confers the necessary authority for the administrative and conclusive departmental determinations which are required for effective and equitable administration.

Section 1 of the bill amends section 1 of the act by redefining the term "civilian employee" of a department for the purposes of the act, by adding to the present definition the clause "exclusive of part-time or intermittent employees, or native labor casually hired on an hourly or per diem basis."

Section 1 of the bill also restates the meaning of the term "dependent" as used in the basic act. The amended definition of dependent is clarifying without changing the substance of the present law which has proved satisfactory. The present law refers to a section of the United States Code which has now been repealed. This is remedied in the amendment by a direct enumeration of the individuals embraced in the term "dependent."

Section 2 of the bill amends section 2 of the act. This section contains the basic provision of H. R. 4405. It removes the doubt which has risen in regard to entitlement to pay and allowances in the case of the death of a person missing, missing in action, interned in a neutral country, or captured by the enemy. This section provides entitlement to pay and allowances from the date of death up to the date of receipt of evidence of death in the department concerned.

This provision would abolish certain discriminations existent under the present law which are detrimental to morale. Under the present law it has been held that when evidence of death is received, no pay and allowances can be credited for any period subsequent to the actual date of death. A and B are reported as missing in action April 1, 1943. On January 1, 1944, the department concerned receives word that A in fact died on April 1, 1943. In the case of B, no report of death is received, with the result that he is found presumptively to have died as of April 2, 1944. In regard to A's widow, a holding that there can be no

credit of pay and allowance subsequent to April 1, 1943, and that allotments for her support paid between April 1, 1943, and January 1, 1944, will be charged against any balance in A's account as of April 1, 1943, may well encumber her with serious financial problems. But B's widow has been vested by action under section 5 with the right to accrued pay and allowances up to April 2, 1944, because under the present law in findings of presumptive death made under section 5, determination of pay credits and of allotments is as of the day following the expiration of an absence of 12 months. This is without reference to any date on which the death may have occurred. This discrimination must not continue.

Section 3 of the bill amends section 3 of the act. Under the present law only voluntary allotments for the support of dependents and for the payment of insurance premiums are continued when word is received that a person is missing. Furthermore, it is only for these purposes that increases in allotments or new allotments can be registered in the case of a missing person. Experience has proved that allotments for War bonds and for savings should in many cases be continued. Section 3 provides for the increased authority to continue worthwhile allotments and for the registration of new allotments.

Section 4 of the bill amends section 4 of the act and provides the needed flexibility by adding the necessary authority to initiate, discontinue, increase, or decrease allotment payments in the case of persons in an absent status.

Section 5 of the bill amends section 9 of the act. This section adds a number of provisions which are designed to permit a more efficient, equitable, and expeditious administration. The experience to date has demonstrated the need for many determinations of administrative and fiscal matters arising in the broad field of casualty administration. In order to facilitate good administration these determinations must be prompt, equitable, and conclusive. Section 5, if enacted, would permit such an administration.

The second provision of this section is of considerable importance. The first part of this provision deals with allotments paid for periods between death and the receipt of a report thereof in those cases in which section 2 extends entitlement to pay and allowances to such interim, that is, in regard to persons in an absent status. Inasmuch as pay is credited for the interim, it might reasonably be concluded that allotments from such pay would not be collectible as overpayments. It is highly desirable that this be so, and the proposed amendment would insure it. Under such circumstances it is equitable and proper that allotment payments be charged against the pay between death and receipt of report thereof. Hence, the provision contains no provision against such a charge.

The second part of this provision deals with all other death cases in which allotment payments are made for any period subsequent to the termination of pay credit, the payments being due to de-

lays in receipt of evidence of death. It will generally apply to cases of some delay in getting a report of death with no prior missing status. Section 2 of the bill does extend credit of pay and allowances to such interim. It is believed more practicable and equitable to make the allotment payments for such an interim noncollectible and to insure against their being charged to the account of the deceased person, thereby depriving the heirs of the amounts so paid. The provision has been drawn to accomplish this.

Section 6 of the bill amends section 10 of the basic act. It makes no change other than to give the authority to the department concerned to determine the fact of dependency in all 6 months' death gratuity cases. Under the existing law authority exists for conclusive determinations for dependents not designated by the serviceman, but does not do so for those designated by him. Uniformity is highly desirable.

Section 7 of the bill adds a new section 16 to the basic act and provides a short title, "The Missing Persons Act."

Section 8 of the bill fixes the effective date of the amendments which is the same as the effective date of the basic act, September 8, 1939. Such retroactive effectiveness is deemed necessary.

THE SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act entitled "An act to provide for continuing payment of pay and allowances of personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, including the retired and reserve components thereof; the Coast and Geodetic Survey and the Public Health Service, and civilian employees of the executive departments, independent establishments, and agencies, during periods of absence from post of duty, and for other purposes," approved March 7, 1942 (56 Stat. 143; 50 U. S. C., Supp. 1001), as amended Dec. 24, 1942 (56 Stat. 1092; 50 U. S. C., Supp. 1001), is amended by striking out section 1 (c) thereof and substituting the following:

"(c) the term 'dependent' as used in this act includes a lawful wife, unmarried child under 21 years of age. It includes also a dependent mother, father, stepchild, adopted child, or such dependent as has been designated in official records, or an individual determined to be dependent by the head of the department concerned, or subordinate designated by him."

SEC. 2. That section 2 of such act is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. Any person who is in active service and who is officially determined to be absent in a status of missing, missing in action, interned in a neutral country, captured by any enemy, beleaguered or besieged shall, for the period he is officially carried or determined to be in any such status, be entitled to receive or to have credit to his account the same pay and allowances to which he was entitled at the beginning of such period of absence or may become entitled thereafter, and the entitlement to pay and allowances shall terminate upon the date of receipt by the department concerned of evidence that the person is dead or upon the date of death prescribed or determined under provisions of section 5 of this act: *Provided,* That such entitlement to pay and allowances shall not terminate upon expiration of term of service during absence and

in case of death during absence shall not terminate earlier than the dates herein prescribed: *Provided further,* That there shall be no entitlement to pay and allowances for any period during which such person may be officially determined absent from his post of duty without authority and he shall be indebted to the Government for any payments from amounts credited to his account for such period."

SEC. 3. That section 4 of such act is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 4. When circumstances are deemed to justify such action in the interests of a person entitled to receive or be credited with pay and allowances under section 2 of this act, in the interests of the dependents of such person, or in the interests of the Government, the head of the department concerned, or such subordinates as he may designate, may direct the initiation, continuance, discontinuance, increase, decrease, suspension, or resumption of payments of allotments from the pay and allowances of such person, subject to the provisions of section 6 of this act."

SEC. 4. That section 9 of such act is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 9. The head of the department concerned, or such subordinate as he may designate, shall have authority to make all determinations necessary in the administration of this act, and determinations so made shall be conclusive as to death or finding of death, as to any other status dealt with by this act, and as to any essential date including that upon which evidence or information is received in such department or by the head thereof. The determination of the head of the department concerned, or of such subordinate as he may designate, shall be conclusive as to whether information received concerning any person is to be construed and acted upon as an official report of death. When any information deemed to establish conclusively the death of any person is received in the department concerned, action shall be taken thereon as an official report of death, notwithstanding any prior action relating to death or other status of such person. If the 12 months' absence prescribed in section 5 of this act has expired a finding of death shall be made whenever information received, or a lapse of time without information, shall be deemed to establish a reasonable presumption that any person in a missing or other status is no longer alive. Payment or settlement of an account made pursuant to a report, determination, or finding of death shall not be recovered or reopened by reason of a subsequent report or determination which fixes a date of death except that an account shall be reopened and settled upon the basis of any date of death so fixed which is later than that used as a basis for prior settlement. Determinations are authorized to be made by the head of the department concerned, or by such subordinates as he may designate, of entitlement of any person, under provisions of this act, to pay and allowances, including credits and charges in his account, and all such determinations shall be conclusive: *Provided,* That such accounts shall not be charged or debited with any amount that any person in the hands of an enemy may receive or be entitled to receive from, or have placed to his credit by, such enemy as pay, wages, allowances, or other compensation. When circumstances warrant reconsideration of any determination authorized to be made by this act the head of department concerned, or such subordinate as he may designate, may change or modify a previous determination. The period of entitlement of a payee to allotments paid from pay and allowances of any person shall be the period of the person's entitlement under the provisions of section 2 of this act to receive

or have credited such pay and allowances except to allotments for unearned insurance premiums. The head of the department concerned, or such subordinate as he may designate, may waive the recovery of erroneous payments or overpayments of allotments to dependents when recovery is deemed to be against equity and good conscience. In the settlement of the accounts of any disbursing officer credit shall be allowed for any erroneous payment or overpayment made by him in carrying out the provisions of this act, except sections 13, 16, 17, and 18, in the absence of fraud or criminality on the part of the disbursing officer involved, and no recovery shall be made from any officer or employee authorizing any payment under such provisions in the absence of fraud or criminality on his part."

Sec. 5. That section 10 of such act is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 10. The determination of the fact of dependency under the provisions of this act, the determination of the fact of dependency for the purpose of payment of all death gratuities as authorized by law, and the determination of the fact of dependency under the provisions of any and all other laws providing for the payment of pay, allowances, or other emoluments to enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard of the United States where such payments are contingent upon dependency, shall be made by the head of the department concerned, or by such subordinate as he may designate, and such determination so made shall be final and conclusive: *Provided*, That the act of June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 824), as amended (U. S. C., title 34, sec. 943), is hereby amended by deleting the word 'actually' in the first proviso."

Sec. 6. This act shall be effective in all respects as provided in section 15 of the act of March 7, 1942 (Public Law 490, Seventy-seventh Congress).

With the following committee amendment:

The Clerk read as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

"That the act entitled 'An act to provide for continuing payment of pay and allowances of personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, including the retired and Reserve components thereof; the Coast and Geodetic Survey and the Public Health Service, and civilian employees of the executive departments, independent establishments, and agencies, during periods of absence from post of duty, and for other purposes,' approved March 7, 1942 (56 Stat. 143), as amended December 24, 1942 (56 Stat. 1092; 50 App. U. S. C., Supp. III, 1001-1017, inclusive), is amended by changing subsection (a) (3) of section 1 thereof to read as follows: '(3) civilian officers and employees of departments during such time as they may be assigned for duty or serving outside the continental limits of the United States or in Alaska, exclusive of part-time or intermittent employees or native labor casually hired on an hourly or per diem basis; and by changing subsection (c) of section 1 thereof to read as follows:

"(c) the term 'dependent' as used in this act includes a lawful wife, unmarried child under 21 years of age. It includes also a dependent mother, father, stepchild, adopted child, or such dependent as has been designated in official records, or an individual determined to be dependent by the head of the department concerned, or subordinate designated by him."

"Sec. 2. That section 2 of such act is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 2. Any person who is in active service and who is officially determined to be absent in a status of missing, missing in action, interned in a neutral country, captured by an enemy, beleaguered or besieged shall,

for the period he is officially carried or determined to be in any such status, be entitled to receive or to have credited to his account the same pay and allowances to which he was entitled at the beginning of such period of absence or may become entitled thereafter, and entitlement to pay and allowances shall terminate upon the date of receipt by the department concerned of evidence that the person is dead or upon the date of death prescribed or determined under provisions of section 5 of this act: *Provided*, That such entitlement to pay and allowances shall not terminate upon expiration of term of service during absence and in case of death during absence shall not terminate earlier than the dates herein prescribed: *Provided further*, That there shall be no entitlement to pay and allowances for any period during which such person may be officially determined absent from his post of duty without authority and he shall be indebted to the Government for any payments from amounts credited to his account for such period."

"Sec. 3. That section 3 of such act is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 3. For the period that any person is entitled under section 2 of this act to receive or be credited with pay and allowances, such allotments as may have been executed prior to the beginning of his absence, including allotments for the purchase of United States savings bonds, may be continued, except as otherwise herein provided, and notwithstanding any expiration of a period for which an allotment had been executed. In the absence of an allotment or when an allotment is insufficient for any purpose authorized by the head of the department concerned, such new allotments or increases as circumstances are deemed to warrant may be authorized by the head of the department concerned, or such subordinate as he may designate, payable during any period of the absent person's entitlement to pay and allowances under section 2 of this act: *Provided*, That the aggregate of all allotments in effect, from pay and allowances of an absent person, does not exceed the amount of pay and allowances such absent person would be permitted to allot under regulations of the department concerned: *Provided further*, That any premium paid by the Government on insurance issued on the life of a person, which is unearned by reason of being for a period subsequent to the date of death of such person, shall revert to the appropriation of the department concerned."

"Sec. 4. That section 4 of such act is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 4. When circumstances are deemed to justify such action in the interests of a person entitled to receive or be credited with pay and allowances under section 2 of this act, in the interests of the dependents of such person, or in the interests of the Government, the head of the department concerned, or such subordinates as he may designate, may direct the initiation, continuance, discontinuance, increase, decrease, suspension, or resumption of payments of allotments from the pay and allowances of such person, subject to the provisions of section 6 of this act."

"Sec. 5. Section 9 of such act is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 9. The head of the department concerned, or such subordinate as he may designate, shall have authority to make all determinations necessary in the administration of this act, and for the purposes of this act determinations so made shall be conclusive as to death or finding of death, as to any other status dealt with by this act, and as to any essential date including that upon which evidence or information is received in such department or by the head thereof. The determination of the head of the department concerned, or of such subordinate as he may designate, shall be conclusive as to whether information received concerning any person

is to be construed and acted upon as an official report of death. When any information deemed to establish conclusively the death of any person is received in the department concerned, action shall be taken thereon as an official report of death, notwithstanding any prior action relating to death or other status of such person. If the 12 months' absence prescribed in section 5 of this act has expired, a finding of death shall be made whenever information received, or a lapse of time without information, shall be deemed to establish a reasonable presumption that any person in a missing or other status is no longer alive. Payment or settlement of an account made pursuant to a report, determination, or finding of death shall not be recovered or reopened by reason of a subsequent report or determination which fixes a date of death except that an account shall be reopened and settled upon the basis of any date of death so fixed which is later than that used as a basis for prior settlement. Determinations are authorized to be made by the head of the department concerned, or by such subordinate as he may designate, of entitlement of any person, under provisions of this act, to pay and allowances, including credits and charges in his account, and all such determinations shall be conclusive: *Provided*, That no such account shall be charged or debited with any amount that any person in the lands of an enemy may receive or be entitled to receive from, or have placed to his credit by, such enemy as pay, wages, allowances, or other compensation: *Provided further*, That where the account of any person has been charged or debited with allotments paid pursuant to this act any amount so charged or debited shall be recredited to such person's account in any case in which it is determined by the head of the department concerned, or such subordinate as he may designate, that payment of such amount was induced by fraud or misrepresentation to which such person was not a party. When circumstances warrant reconsideration of any determination authorized to be made by this act the head of the department concerned, or such subordinate as he may designate, may change or modify a previous determination. Excepting allotments for unearned insurance premiums, any allotments paid from pay and allowances of any person for the period of the person's entitlement under the provisions of section 2 of this act to receive or have credited such pay and allowances shall not be subject to collection from the allottee as overpayments when payment thereof has been occasioned by delay in receipt of evidence of death, and any allotment overpayments subsequent to such period, the payment of which has been occasioned by delay in receipt of evidence of death, shall not be subject to collection from the allottee or charged against the pay of the deceased person. The head of the department concerned, or such subordinate as he may designate, may waive the recovery of erroneous payments or overpayments of allotments to dependents when recovery is deemed to be against equity and good conscience. In the settlement of the accounts of any disbursing officer credit shall be allowed for any erroneous payment or overpayment made by him in carrying out the provisions of this act, except sections 13, 16, 17, and 18, in the absence of fraud or criminality on the part of the disbursing officer involved, and no recovery shall be made from any officer or employee authorizing any payment under such provisions in the absence of fraud or criminality on his part."

"Sec. 6. That section 10 of such act is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 10. The determination of the fact of dependency under the provisions of this act, the determination of the fact of dependency for the purpose of payment of all 6 months' death gratuities as authorized by law, and the determination of the fact of

dependency under the provisions of any and all other laws providing for the payment of pay, allowances, or other emoluments to enlisted personnel in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard of the United States where such payments are contingent upon dependency, shall be made by the head of the department concerned, or by such subordinate as he may designate, and any such determination so made shall be final and conclusive."

"Sec. 7. That such act is amended by adding at the end thereof a new section to read as follows:

"Sec. 19. This act may be cited as the 'Missing Persons Act'."

"Sec. 8. The foregoing amendments to such act shall be effective in all respects as provided in section 15 of the act of March 7, 1942 (56 Stat. 147), as amended (56 Stat. 1093; 50 App., U. S. C., Supp. III, 1015), and payments under the retroactive provisions of such amendments are authorized to be paid from appropriations currently available."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill to amend the act approved March 7, 1942 (56 Stat. 143), as amended (56 Stat. 1092; 50 App., U. S. C., Supp. III, 1001-1017 inclusive), so as to more specifically provide for pay, allotments, and administration pertaining to war casualties, and for other purposes."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

REMOVING RESTRICTIONS ON TRANSFERS OF SMALL CRAFT TO OTHER AMERICAN REPUBLICS IN FURTHERANCE OF THE WAR EFFORT

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 4991) to remove restrictions on transfers of small craft to other American republics in furtherance of the war effort.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman explain what the bill does?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, this bill provides for the transfer to South American republics of ships of a thousand tons and under as compensation.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. As a sale or gift?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. For compensation.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Massachusetts yield?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I yield.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. But only after such time as our own people have had the right and opportunity to purchase the vessels by auction or sale.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. If any ship has been turned back by our own Government provision is made that the original owners or American citizens may have the right to repurchase before they are transferred.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Is the bill unanimously reported?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Yes.

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

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That every act heretofore enacted providing for lease of vessels in accordance with the act of March 11, 1941 (55 Stat. 31), as amended, notwithstanding any provision thereof which would permit disposal in accordance with the act of March 11, 1941, only by temporary lease or would require title to remain in the United States, shall be construed as if also specifically authorizing the sale, transfer of title to, exchange, lease, or loan of small vessels within its purview to other American republics for the purpose of aiding the war effort and the defense of the Americas.

SEC. 2. As used in this act, the term "small vessel" means a vessel of not more than 1,000 gross tons (determined in accordance with the provisions of sec. 77, title 46, of the United States Code) and includes, among other small vessels, patrol craft, mine craft, and other vessels and boats of the Navy, but shall not include any vessel whose use or conversion for use as a commercial vessel for the transportation of passengers or freight for hire is, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Navy, feasible in view of customary commercial practices in the United States.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 2, line 5, insert the following proviso: "Provided, That no vessel within the purview of such act of April 29, 1943, as amended, formerly used in the commercial fisheries or industries related thereto, shall be disposed of under this act until offered first to the owner from whom acquired and then at public bid, for use in the fisheries or in industries related thereto, as provided in such act."

Page 2, add a new section 3 as follows:

"Sec. 3. No sale or transfer of title to any vessel under this act shall be made by the Secretary of the Navy without prior consultation in regard thereto with the Naval Affairs Committees of the Congress."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BELL].

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of House Joint Resolution 93 declaring the policy of the Congress with respect to the independence of the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes, and I send to the desk a suggested amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the suggested amendment for information.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 4, line 7, after the word "authorized", insert "after proclaiming that constitutional processes and normal functions of government had been restored in the Philippine Islands and."

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman from Missouri explain just what this legislation does?

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker, this bill was passed by the Senate some time ago. As

is sometimes done, the resolution carries several whereas clauses setting forth reasons supporting the action.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. The gentleman will strike out the "whereases"?

Mr. BELL. It provides further that the President of the United States may have authority to advance the day of independence to an earlier date than July 4, 1946, as provided in a previous act.

It also provides that the President shall have the right to retain and acquire such bases in the Philippines as are necessary for the mutual defense of the Philippines and the United States.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Is there any outline as to how those bases will be established?

Mr. BELL. The Tydings-McDuffie Act provided that military and naval bases might be acquired. At that time air power had not developed in the way it has now and it was felt that the language of the original act was not quite broad enough to meet this need of modern warfare. It was for the purpose of broadening the law to meet that need that this bill was drawn.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Are you going to make these agreements before we let the Philippines go or afterward?

Mr. BELL. The act provides that, after consultation with the President of the Philippines, the President of the United States may select these bases, acquire them, and retain them.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. What I am trying to get at is this. It is probably a good idea to get them before you let the Philippines go rather than try to get the bases afterward.

Mr. BELL. That is what the act provides.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I understand one reason for this legislation is that it might combat the Japanese propaganda that they are giving liberty to the Philippine people at this time?

Mr. BELL. Already the Japanese Government has set up a puppet government over there and has proclaimed the independence of the Philippines. Of course, we all know that is not genuine and that it is not for the benefit of the Philippines but is merely war propaganda on the part of Japan. This bill will let the Filipino people know that just as soon as we are able to drive the Japs out they will have their complete independence.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may I ask the gentleman if there is anything in this bill that will help the American prisoners in the Philippines who have been suffering barbarous treatment at the hands of the Japanese in the deplorable prison camps there?

Mr. BELL. I think it will be beneficial in that respect, for it will clarify in the minds of the whole Philippine people that our purpose is to give them complete independence just as soon as possible. It will mean that when our troops invade any part of the Philippine Islands we will have the united support, we hope, of all the Filipinos instead of having possibly

some of the puppet government's people fight us.

Mr. FISH. All of the American people are united in hoping for a day of retribution of justice against the inhumane treatment of American prisoners in the Philippines. It might help if we can put the fear of God into Japanese officials and let them know we are on our way to the Philippines and intend to punish those who are guilty of murdering American soldiers.

Mr. BELL. I think the bill will shorten the war. It should save thousands of American lives, and it will give us bases that will be needed for the mutual protection of the United States and the Philippine Islands.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Will the gentleman yield?

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

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. How does the Delegate from the Philippine Islands feel about this?

Mr. BELL. He is in favor of it. Vice President Osmeña, of the Philippines, called me on the telephone stating he, too, is satisfied with this bill.

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

There being no objection, the Clerk read the Senate joint resolution, as follows:

Whereas, on December 7, 1941, while the people of the Philippine Islands were peacefully engaged in achieving for themselves their complete political independence in the manner mutually agreed upon by the Government of the United States and the people of the Philippine Islands, which independence was to become fully effective July 4, 1946, the Japanese in a wholly unprovoked, wantonly treacherous, and surprise attack on the people of the Philippines and of the United States, did by military invasion interrupt these orderly and mutually agreeable processes for complete independence of the Philippines; and

Whereas the American and Filipino troops made a valiant and courageous defense to the aggression of the Japanese invader and were overwhelmed only by the surprise and superior numbers and equipment of the enemy; and

Whereas the Japanese are now in possession and control of the land, peoples, business, communication, and institutions of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, and because of these circumstances the Filipino people are denied the free use and employment of the processes and political institutions jointly established by the Government of the United States and the Commonwealth of the Philippines for the transaction of private and public business and for the maintenance of liberty, law and order, and justice in the Philippine Islands; and

Whereas by this possession and invasion the Japanese have attempted to frustrate the free processes to independence in the Philippines by substituting therefor their own puppet government which was conceived in intrigue, born in coercion, and reared primarily for the purpose of Japanese selfishness and aggrandizement and not to achieve the independence and freedom of the Filipino people; and

Whereas the Government of the United States has solemnly guaranteed to the people of the Philippine Islands the right to be completely free and independent and to select by a free ballot, without any kind of inducement or coercion whatsoever, those who shall

hold the elective offices in such government and exercise the power and authority thereof, which solemn guaranties have been temporarily made impossible of fulfillment due to the wantonly treacherous and surprise attack on the free people of the Philippine Islands; and

Whereas, because of the valiant resistance by the Philippine people, which is even now continuing while the invader occupies parts of the Philippines, and because of the long and unbroken record of loyalty of the Filipino people, both to the cause of complete independence for themselves and to the sovereignty of the United States while they have been under our flag, and because they have abundantly demonstrated their will to independence through the processes mutually agreed upon by the people of the Philippines and the Government of the United States, and their will to resist all outside invasion and encroachment, which seek to destroy or set aside their march to independence, and because they have abundantly proved their capacity to govern themselves in an enlightened, progressive, and democratic manner: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, etc., That it is hereby declared to be the policy of the Congress that the United States shall drive the treacherous, invading Japanese from the Philippine Islands, restore as quickly as possible the orderly and free democratic processes of government to the Filipino people, and thereupon establish the complete independence of the Philippine Islands as a separate and self-governing nation.

SEC. 2. After negotiation with the President of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, or the President of the Filipino Republic, the President of the United States is hereby authorized by such means as he finds appropriate to withhold or to acquire and to retain such bases, necessary appurtenances to such bases, and the rights incident thereto, in addition to any provided for by the act of March 24, 1934, as he may deem necessary for the full and mutual protection of the Philippine Islands and of the United States.

SEC. 3. In order speedily to effectuate the policy declared in section 1, the President of the United States is hereby authorized, after consultation with the President of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, to advance the date of the independence of the Philippine Islands by proclaiming their independence as a separate and self-governing nation prior to July 4, 1946.

SEC. 4. Meanwhile the resources of the United States, both of men and materials, are pledged for continued use to redeem the Philippines from the invader and to speed the day of ultimate and complete independence for the people of the Philippine Islands.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 4, line 3, strike out the words "full and."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BELL: After the word "authorized", page 4, line 3, insert the following: "after proclaiming that constitutional processes and normal functions of government have been restored in the Philippine Islands and."

The amendment was agreed to.

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

House Resolution 590 was laid on the table.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FILIPINO REHABILITATION COMMISSION

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of Senate Joint Resolution 94, establishing the Filipino Rehabilitation Commission, defining its powers and duties, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution:

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

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman explain this resolution?

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of Senate Joint Resolution 94 is to amend the Tydings-McDuffie Act of 1934 in order to broaden the powers of the Filipino Rehabilitation Commission which was created at that time.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. The Commission mentioned is now in existence?

Mr. BELL. The members of the Commission have not yet been appointed. They must be appointed under the terms of that act between now and July 4 of this year. The purpose of this act is to broaden the powers of that Commission, which is to consist on the American side of three Members of the House, three Members of the Senate, and three to be appointed by the President. Then nine members are to be appointed by the President of the Philippine Islands, which will make it an 18-man Commission.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Just how are these powers broadened?

Mr. BELL. At the time the Tydings-McDuffie Act was passed in 1934 we did not at that time expect the present war. During the war there will be much damage done in the Philippine Islands and there many changes will take place. The purpose for broadening the powers of the Commission is so that it may consider all phases of the problems in returning the Philippines to normalcy and recommend to the Congress legislation to work out those questions arising out of the war. In other words, the act provides that the Commission may investigate matters affecting post-war economy, trade, finance, economic stability, and rehabilitation of the Philippine Islands, including matters regarding damage to private property and to persons caused by the enemy's attack and occupation.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. It is just simply to take care of extra war problems and to study the whole situation?

Mr. BELL. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I may say that the Vice President of the Philippines, Mr. Sergio Osmeña, has spoken to me on two occasions and he has conveyed to me very strongly the necessity for passage of the resolution which was agreed to a few minutes ago and this one.

I have a press release of Mr. Osmeña which reads as follows:

There are pending before this committee two Senate Joint Resolutions—Nos. 93 and 94. While this committee is actually considering Senate Joint Resolution No. 93, I will, in the course of my statement, also make references to Senate Joint Resolution No. 94, because these two resolutions are closely related and constitute a single program.

These two resolutions amend the Philippine independence law of March 24, 1934, in order to achieve the following objectives: (a) Permit the advancement of the date of independence prior to July 4, 1946, and provide for the security of the Philippines and the mutual protection of the United States and the Philippines; and (b) enlarge the scope of the Philippine-America Commission provided for in section 13 of the Independence Act, so as to include relief, rehabilitation, and other post-war problems. These amendments are necessary, timely, just, and beneficent.

Forty-five years of association with the United States made it possible for the Filipino people, thanks to America's liberal Philippine policy, to develop and prove their capacity for self-government. Not only did America foster self-government in the Islands, but, in 1934, in accordance with her commitments, she granted them independence, to be effective on July 4, 1946. The 10-year transition period was provided for to enable the Filipino people to orderly prepare themselves for the responsibilities of complete independence. It was while we were peacefully engaged in these preparations that Japan struck suddenly and without warning.

Japan attacked the Philippines because the American flag was there, and the Filipino people resisted the invasion in defense of that flag and of their country. They knew that the legal responsibility for defending the islands was America's alone as the sovereign power. Nevertheless, they willingly bore the brunt of the bloody defense, discharging their obligations to America, to themselves, and to the entire freedom-loving world. They were aware of the overwhelming power of the enemy, yet they fought side by side with their American comrades in arms to the bitter end, because they knew that a nation that aspires to freedom, however weak, must show its readiness and fitness to fight, suffer, and die for it.

It is in recognition of this heroism and gallantry, of the sacrifices which the Filipino people have made and until now are making for the cause of freedom and out of loyalty to America that Senate Joint Resolution 93 has been presented to the Congress. In substance it authorizes the advancement of independence prior to July 4, 1946, and provides for the security of that independence and the mutual protection of the United States and the Philippines. If it is passed, as I hope it will be passed, there will be no need for the Filipino people to wait for 1946. The President of the United States, under the provisions of this resolution, may proclaim and recognize Philippine independence as soon as the enemy is expelled from Philippine soil.

Senate Joint Resolution 94, on the other hand, is a sister resolution which must be passed in order to help a war-ravaged Philippines regain strength and establish an economic foundation that will contribute to the stability of the independence that is being advanced by Senate Joint Resolution 93. The manifold problems caused by this war were not in existence when the Philippine independence law of 1934 was passed. Necessarily, the scope of activity of the Philippine-American Commission has to be enlarged, and so enlarged as to include matters "affecting post-war economy, trade, finance, economic stabilization, and rehabilitation of the Philippines." In the solution

of these post-war problems vitally affecting the welfare both of the United States and of the Philippines, it is only fitting that Filipino representatives should sit in conference with representatives not only from the executive branch of the United States Government but also from Congress.

As to how this proposed legislation will affect the conduct of the war may be determined by appraising its effect on the mind of the Filipino people. To ascertain this, we have to trace not only the history of this legislation but also the background of Philippine-American relationship.

It is interesting to note that in the development of American policies in the Philippines, whether under a Republican or a Democratic administration, the usual procedure has been for the Executive to first make the pronouncements and then for Congress to approve them.

While America, in declaring war against Spain in 1898, went to Cuba with a definite purpose, as announced in the Teller resolution, she went to the Philippines, however, only as an incident to the Cuban War with no definite objective except to destroy the power of the enemy in the Far East. Only when the question arose as to what to do with the Philippines did President McKinley decide to send the Schurman Commission to investigate conditions in the Philippines and to submit recommendations.

With the Filipinos in arms against the United States, the initial government in the occupied area necessarily had to be a military one. This did not continue for long, however. Upon the return of the Schurman Commission to the United States and the submission of its report, the President appointed a second commission, presided over by Judge Taft, for the purpose of substituting civil government for military administration as soon as conditions in the islands permitted. Thus, even while military operations were still going on throughout the Philippines, the legislative power of the government was already in civilian hands—the commission—although the Executive power continued to be exercised by the military Governor until July 4, 1901, when a civil regime was inaugurated.

For almost 3 years (1898-1901) the American regime was essentially of a military character, not only because the head was for some time a military officer but also because the powers of government, even after the installation of Mr. Taft as the first civil governor, were drawn from the President of the United States as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy.

Congress did not pass the first organic act for the Philippines, the Cooper law, until July 1, 1902. But when Congress acted, not only did it incorporate in the law the recommendations of the Executive based on the reports of the first and second Philippine Commissions but it also specifically confirmed and ratified the actions and policies of the Executive.

The promise contained in the Cooper law—that an elective assembly as the lower house of the legislature was to be established upon the completion of the first census and the restoration of public order—was fulfilled in 1907, and McKinley's pronouncements that America had come to the Philippines as a trustee, not for the purpose of self-aggrandizement but for the benefit and freedom of the Philippines, was faithfully kept by the succeeding Presidents—Theodore Roosevelt and William H. Taft.

When Woodrow Wilson became President in 1913, he not only followed the course laid down by his predecessors but, considering the time opportune, went further in the policy of Filipinization of the government and came out openly for Philippine independence. He then went to Congress for authorization and confirmation of his policies.

Here again the Executive pronouncements were confirmed by Congress with the passage of our second organic law, the Jones law, which promised independence to the Philippines, and provided for the abolition of the American Commission and the establishment in its place of an elective senate.

Having promised self-government and freedom to the Philippines, America permitted the Filipinos, step by step, to assume the responsibilities of government until, in the language of Secretary Baker, "only the tenuous connection of the Governor General" as "the connecting link between the American people and the Filipino people" remained. Congress, after being satisfied that the Filipino people had developed through practice and experience in self-government not only national unity but also political capacity and responsibility, passed in 1934 the Independence Act granting the promised independence to the Philippines, effective July 4, 1946.

When on December 8, 1941, Japan attacked the Philippines, the Filipino people, who were already in control of their government under the Commonwealth regime, spontaneously rising as one man, fought by the side of the United States to ward off and resist the invasion. It was in the midst of our valiant struggle on Bataan and Corregidor when the President, as the head of the American Government and as the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, publicly acknowledged the bravery and loyalty of the Filipino people and made this solemn promise: "I give to the people of the Philippines my solemn pledge that their freedom will be redeemed and their independence established and protected." The President of the Philippines, who led our people so resolutely throughout the whole struggle, upon receiving this proclamation and accepting it for the Filipino people, caused its distribution throughout the islands.

The American people know how the Filipino soldiers and the Filipino people in general responded to this appeal of the Commander in Chief; how bravely, heroically, and loyally they fought under the Stars and Stripes in spite of overwhelming odds. Even now, almost 2 years after the fall of Bataan and Corregidor the Filipinos are still resisting the enemy in the mountains of Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao.

Keenly aware of this continuing loyal stand of the Filipino people, the President of the United States, on the forty-fifth anniversary of the first landing of the American forces in the Philippines, reiterated to them the pledge he made on December 28, 1941, when the Commonwealth Government was still in Corregidor. Significantly he added: "We shall keep this promise just as we have kept every promise which America has made to the Filipino people—I give to the Filipino people my word that the Republic of the Philippines will be established the moment the power of the Japanese enemy is destroyed. You will soon be redeemed from the Japanese yoke and you will be assisted in the full repair of the ravages caused by the war." And he ended his address with this appeal: "I call upon you, the heroic people of the Philippines, to stand firm in your effort—to stand firm against the false promises of the Japanese just as your fighting men and our fighting men stood firm against their barbaric attacks."

These addresses of the President to the Filipino people were reported by him in a message to Congress, dated October 6, 1943, wherein he recommended the enactment of such legislation as, in the judgment of Congress, may fulfill the pledges made to the Filipino people.

With this unbroken chain of well-established precedents, the Filipino people expect with reason that the measures recommended by the President will be approved by Congress. The difference, if any between the

situation now and that prevailing when the Cooper bill and the Jones bill were under consideration is that in the latter the policies initiated by the Executive were new. Nevertheless, the Congress gave to those policies legislative sanction. In this case, nothing entirely new is proposed. The basic policy of freedom and collaboration established by Congress in the Independence Act and accepted by the Filipino people is maintained intact in the pending legislation, and the changes suggested to meet the present situation will have only the effect of supplementing what Congress, in its wisdom and in the exercise of its constitutional authority, has already decided upon.

There is still another point which will lead the Filipinos to believe that Congress will not withhold its approval to the pending measures. These measure amend the independence law which was originally recommended to Congress by the President himself. There were some misgivings in the minds of the Filipino people when the law was passed, but they accepted it because of the promise made by the President that if there were any inequalities in the law they would be duly corrected later. Some economic provisions to which those inequalities refer have already been adjusted by Congress. It was my privilege to be here at that time as the head of a mission that presented to Congress the views of the Philippine Commonwealth. It is now my hope and the hope of the Filipino people that these amendments to the independence law which have a direct bearing on the effective prosecution of the war will be approved by Congress. When this legislation is approved by Congress, the Executive pronouncements will acquire added strength and the policies embodied therein will achieve legal efficacy and permanence.

What effect will the approval of this legislation have on the Filipino people? Without hesitation, I say that it will have a most salutary effect. It will give the Filipino people added reason for renewed faith in America. It will reassure them that America's purpose in this war is not only to free the Philippines of the enemy, and advance the date of independence as soon as possible, but also to provide for the permanence of their independence. Such a policy cannot be taken as a departure from the policy to which Congress has already been committed under the provisions of the Philippine Independence Act of 1934. The proposed legislation is simply a reaffirmation of the grant of Philippine independence and a just reward to the Filipinos for their bravery and loyalty and a public recognition of their fitness and readiness for independent nationhood. It is not a backstep; it is a forward step toward the goal already agreed upon between the American and the Filipino peoples.

The Filipino people are informed of the pronouncements made by the President of the United States, including his message to Congress recommending the advancement of the date of independence, and of the addresses by the President of the Philippines. They are also informed of the passage by the Senate of the resolutions now pending in the House. There is in the preamble of the Senate Joint Resolution 93 a very significant statement which reads: "Whereas because of the valiant resistance by the Philippine people, which is even now continuing while the invader occupies parts of the Philippines, and because of the long and unbroken record of loyalty of the Filipino people, both to the cause of complete independence for themselves and to the sovereignty of the United States while they have been under our flag, and because they have abundantly demonstrated their will to independence through the processes mutually agreed upon by the people of the Philippines and the Government of the United States, and their will to resist all outside invasion and encroachment, which seek to destroy or set aside their march to

independence, and because they have abundantly proved their capacity to govern themselves in an enlightened, progressive, and democratic manner." The concurrence of the House to this statement already made by the Senate will place Congress on record, for the first time in this war, as giving recognition to the bravery and loyalty of the Filipino people and "to their capacity to govern themselves in an enlightened, progressive, and democratic manner."

But this is not all. Throughout the world, especially in Asia and in Central and South America, this legislation will likewise have a far-reaching effect. At a time when conflicting ideologies are fighting for survival it is essential that the United States, as one of the leading nations in the United Nations group, come out now with something unequivocal and definite in the direction of freedom. The peoples of Asia, who have been searching for justice and freedom, will find consolation, hope, and encouragement in this noble action of the American people. To the 21 Central and South American republics, who have once and again expressed deep sympathy and affection for their sister nation in the Far East, the advancement of Philippine independence and the assurance that its blessings will be lasting will prove to them once again America's sincerity and good faith and the workability of the principles of the Atlantic Charter and of the good-neighbor policy.

As a war measure, the pending legislation is of transcendental importance. It will not only bring hope and encouragement to the 18,000,000 Filipinos who are now under the heel of the invaders, but also strengthen the foundation of American solidarity and of international peace and good will.

In closing, I would like to express my sincere thanks to the chairman and members of this committee for the opportunity afforded me to express my view on Senate Joint Resolutions 93 and 94. I touched upon Senate Joint Resolution 94 only slightly and I did not discuss the administrative and other phases of Senate Joint Resolution 93 because other witnesses here present will discuss those subjects. I consider the passage of these two resolutions of vital importance to the welfare of our two peoples, and I respectfully urge the committee to report them favorably.

THE SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BELL]?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the Senate joint resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the first paragraph of section 13 of the act of March 24, 1934, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 13. There shall promptly be held a conference of representatives of the Government of the United States and the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, such representatives on the part of the Government of the United States to consist of three United States Senators appointed by the President of the Senate, three Members of the House of Representatives appointed by the Speaker of the House, and three persons appointed by the President of the United States, and on the part of the Philippines to consist of nine representatives to be appointed by the President of the Commonwealth of the Philippines; the said Commission to be known as the Filipino Rehabilitation Commission, subject to the following conditions and with the following powers and duties:

(a) The members of the Commission shall be appointed not later than 15 days after the passage of this act. Within 10 days thereafter the ranking member of the Senate appointees and the ranking member of the Filipino appointees shall jointly call a meeting of the Commission to be held in the

Capitol of the United States for the purpose of organization. In case of death or resignation of a member, such vacancy shall be filled by the original appointing power.

(b) The Commission shall investigate all matters affecting post-war economy, trade, finance, economic stability, and rehabilitation of the Philippine Islands, including the matter of damages to public and private property and to persons occasioned by enemy attack and occupation.

(c) To formulate recommendations based upon such investigations and for future trade relations between the United States and the independent Philippine Republic when established and to consider the extension of the present trade relations or otherwise for a period of years to replace the period of occupancy by the Japanese of heretofore agreed on trade relations, and to consider if in addition thereto other time for trade adjustments is required for the reestablishment of trade relations as provided for in the original Independence Act.

(d) The Commission is authorized to employ expert legal and clerical assistance, to establish offices in the Philippine Islands and in the United States, and to make rules and regulations for the transaction of its business pertinent to the provisions of this act.

(e) The Commission shall make annual reports to the President of the United States and to the Congress, and to the President and the Congress of the Philippines, and more frequently if so desired, and make such recommendations from time to time as it deems necessary to carry out the purposes and intents of this act.

(f) The Commission is authorized to fix the salary of all necessary expert and clerical assistance, to provide for travel and other expenses incident to its labor, and to do all other things pertinent to this act. The annual compensation of the United States members of this Commission, other than those holding official positions under the United States Government, shall be \$10,000 per annum. The compensation of the Philippine members of the Commission shall be determined by the Government of the Philippine Commonwealth. The United States, as herein provided, shall compensate the members of the Commission who represent it, and the Commonwealth of the Philippines, or the Filipino Republic, as the case may be, shall compensate the members of the Commission appointed by it or them. Otherwise, the expenses of the Commission shall be equally borne by the United States and the Commonwealth of the Philippines, or the Filipino Republic, as the case may be.

Sec. 2. For the purpose of carrying on its duties, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, strike out lines 3 and 4 and insert in lieu thereof the following: "That section 13 of the act of March 24, 1934, as amended, is hereby further amended by striking out the proviso and inserting in lieu thereof the following."

Page 1, line 8, strike out "Sec. 13."

Page 2, line 7, after the word "Philippines," insert the following: "Each appointee shall serve at the pleasure of his appropriate appointing authority."

Page 3, line 4, after the word "present," insert "or hereafter agreed upon."

Page 3, line 6, strike out "replace" and insert "make adjustments for."

Page 3, line 7, after the word "Japanese," strike out the balance of line 7 and all of lines 8 and 9 and insert "in order to establish."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. COLE of New York: Page 4, line 4, after the words "shall be", insert the words "on a per diem basis at the rate of."

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, the effect of my amendment is this: The three civilian members of the commission instead of being paid an annual salary of \$10,000 a year will be paid at the per diem rate of \$10,000 a year.

Mr. WELCH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLE of New York. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. WELCH. The Committee on Insular Affairs has carefully considered the amendment just offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. COLE] and it was approved by the committee.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. COLE].

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "Joint resolution to amend section 13 of Philippine Independence Act, as amended, establishing the Philippine Rehabilitation Commission, defining its powers and duties, and for other purposes."

House Joint Resolution 591 was laid on the table.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I just made and to include therein a statement given by the Honorable Sergio Osmeña, Vice President of the Philippines, before the House Committee on Insular Affairs on March 22, 1944.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks at this point in the RECORD with reference to the two resolutions just passed.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Speaker, these resolutions were reported unanimously by the Senate Committee on Insular Affairs and Territories, and they were also passed unanimously by the Senate. They have also been approved by the two departments of government involved—the War Department and the Navy Department.

We should approve legislation of this nature which has been recommended by these departments, which are no doubt in close collaboration with General MacArthur, Admiral Nimitz, and other Pacific commanders on such matters.

The Filipinos themselves, as a whole, are good people, but they are highly emotional and are therefore more subject to propaganda influences. This is their history over a long period of time.

When Admiral Dewey destroyed the Spanish Fleet in Manila Bay, before departing for Cuba to complete the job, he left arms and ammunition with the Filipinos with which to protect themselves against the Spaniards. Through Aguinaldo's influence they were brought to believe that the American people intended to subjugate and enslave them. This brought about the uprising when the very guns left by Dewey were used against American soldiers. Many lives were lost, and some of those men suffer to this day from tropical diseases incurred in that campaign. Many more would have been lost were it not for the daring feat of General Funston which brought about the capture of Aguinaldo.

I refer to the fact that the Japanese are a cunning and resourceful people. It will be recalled that it was only a short time after they overran the Philippine Islands that they were successful in setting up a puppet government which is, no doubt, spreading the same type of propaganda Aguinaldo and his followers fostered 46 years ago. Undoubtedly these facts played an important part in the basis for the departments' recommendations. General MacArthur and Admiral Nimitz do not want to be placed in the position of having to struggle through the same conditions again and put down another insurrection.

If legislation as set forth in these resolutions will minimize that possibility, we should speedily enact them and give the responsibility to the State, War, and Navy Departments, which have all the facts.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein a newspaper article.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made today.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. KUNKEL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD in two instances, in one to include a radio speech delivered by me on Sunday, and in the other an article on the subject of maternity aid in the State of Pennsylvania.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD in two instances, in one to include an article from the New York Times, and in the other a letter from the Governor of the State of California as well as a resolution of the State legislature.

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

There was no objection.

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD in two instances, in one to include an address by Judge Marvin Jones, recently made in Boston, Mass., and in the other a letter recently received from Chester Bowles.

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

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that tomorrow, after the conclusion of the legislative program of the day and following any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 15 minutes.

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

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF CIVILIAN PILOT TRAINING ACT OF 1939

Mr. BULWINKLE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 1432) to extend the Civilian Pilot Training Act of 1939, as amended.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 7 of the Civilian Pilot Training Act of 1939, as amended, is amended by striking out the date "July 1, 1944" in the second sentence of such section and inserting in lieu thereof the date "July 1, 1945."

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. WOLVERTON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

Mr. BULWINKLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that a second be considered as ordered.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BULWINKLE. Mr. Speaker, this bill extends the Civilian Pilot Training Act for 1 year. The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce received the bill from the Senate and struck out all after the enacting clause which extended the period for 5 years and also provided for a \$30,000,000 appropriation. We felt since this was a civilian pilot training program we should have at least 1 more year to consider what should be done as to the continuation of this very worthy program.

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

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

Mr. TABER. This is the picture, as I understand. The civilian pilot training program was merged with the military training a year or two ago, and it has been going along on that basis. The Civil Aeronautics Administration came before

the Deficiency Appropriation Subcommittee on the 6th of June and asked for an appropriation of \$560,000 to liquidate that activity. No funds were carried in the regular State, Justice, and Commerce bill for any activity beyond July 1.

In the bill that was passed on Saturday we provided \$560,000 for the liquidation of that activity, nothing being said in any way about anything being contingent. I understand they came before the gentleman's committee a day or two afterward and asked for this extension without going into the other situation. I understand also that no money is asked for next year.

I just do not understand that way of doing business. I do not understand why there would be any point in extending it as long as there is to be no money. It looks to me like an awfully funny performance. I wonder if the gentleman could explain it.

Mr. BULWINKLE. I may say to the gentleman, after reading the hearings, which I knew nothing about, and I do not think any member of our committee knew about, they asked for \$560,000 or \$570,000, whatever it was, for liquidation of the War Training Service program.

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

Mr. BULWINKLE. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. STEFAN. In explanation to the gentleman from New York, the \$560,000 the C. A. A. asked for in the deficiency committee was for the purpose of liquidating the W. T. S. program, which terminates at the end of this fiscal year. That does not affect the C. P. T. Act. It is true that everything in C. A. A. went to war when we entered war. On June 30 of this year all the civilian training program, in the Army, so far as the C. P. T. is concerned, is liquidated except some advisory program with schools. That liquidation work will perhaps run over the fiscal year. While the program ends June 30, it will take perhaps 2 or 3 months to liquidate the program.

Before Pearl Harbor, the Army and the Navy did not have sufficient pilots. The C. P. T. had ready then a large reservoir of pilots from which the Army and Navy drew. That program was justified as proven in the time of our need. Let us continue the act under which this proved program operated.

It would be a mistake to wipe out the C. P. T. Act right now. It will be necessary in the post-war period when aviation will become so important. Civilian aviation is being fought, I know, in certain circles for the purpose of destroying civilian aviation in our country. We cannot afford to allow this to happen. I believe this House will make a mistake if it will not continue the C. P. T. Act. In this act we provide no money, but we keep the framework of the civilian pilot training program. I would like to see it extended 5 years instead of 1 year.

Mr. BULWINKLE. I, for one, Mr. Speaker, would not be willing to cut this program out entirely until further study is made. The civilian pilot training program was one of the greatest that we passed, as far as aviation is concerned,

in this House. As the gentleman has just now stated, if it had not been done, I do not see how our civilian air force could have succeeded as it did in this war. I sincerely hope that the House will not be willing to cut it off entirely.

Mr. WOLVERTON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, this situation presents a rather peculiar picture. This civilian pilot training program was merged entirely with the war picture. They came before us and asked for \$560,000 to liquidate it, just a couple of weeks ago, and only Saturday that money was provided.

We are told that we ought to extend that proposition but that it will not cost any money. That is what they come and tell me. If we do not provide any money, there will be no set-up for it. If we do provide money, it is going to be a different proposition, perhaps.

On the other hand, there are going to be hundreds of thousands of pilots coming back from the war, and a great many of them are going to want to go to work flying airplanes. A great many of them have been flying transport planes, and they are fully qualified to go right ahead with civilian aviation, wherever it is.

Just how an extension of this proposition is going to work any good without any money being provided to carry it along is beyond me. It looks to me just like an extension of life without any life. I do not like that way of approaching the problem, nor do I like that way of handling the Government's business. I want to see aviation in its proper place in days to come, but I want to remind the House that that kind of a front extension does not amount to anything and does not get anywhere. It is just window dressing, and I do not believe in window dressing in Government.

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

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

Mr. LEA. Is it not true that without this legislation there will be no authority for an appropriation for this purpose?

Mr. TABER. That is true; but if it is not going to cost anything, why should we extend this and authorize an appropriation, if there is not going to be one asked?

Mr. LEA. Because we have a post-war program that the Nation will probably want to take care of. We have institutions in the country prepared to give these courses. It seems to me it would be very unfortunate to cut off the authorization before we determine our post-war program.

Mr. TABER. We could not go ahead with such a program until after the war is over.

Mr. LEA. Congress might see fit, of course, to resume it earlier.

Mr. TABER. What would the gentleman have us do? The Army and the Navy are doing all of the pilot training that is being done right now. The schedule of this organization calls for liquidation of the Army operation the 1st day of July and the Navy operation the middle of August.

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

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. STEFAN. I am afraid the gentleman does not know the full details regarding the civilian aviation program.

Mr. TABER. I am afraid the gentleman is not telling it exactly right, because I do know about it. The gentleman told me today that this would not cost anything. How is there going to be anything if it does not?

Mr. STEFAN. In the first place, the approximately \$500,000 is for the liquidation of the W. T. S. program and has nothing to do with the C. P. T. Act as such.

Mr. TABER. The gentleman knows that the war activity is all the civilian pilot training that is going on presently.

Mr. STEFAN. No. The House has already passed a bill providing C. A. A. with funds to advise colleges and schools in civilian aviation. That appropriation was passed here only a short time ago. It was in the regular supply bill for the Department of Commerce.

Mr. TABER. That is all merged with the military and naval operations.

Mr. STEFAN. No; it absolutely is not. It is for advisory aviation work in our schools and colleges.

Mr. TABER. That is going on under these people at this time.

Mr. STEFAN. The gentleman knows of this appropriation because he keeps well posted on all appropriation bills.

Mr. TABER. That is all they have.

Mr. STEFAN. In the bill making appropriations for the State, Justice, and Commerce Departments, passed by this House, is money for advisory service to the C. A. A. to be used to help schools and colleges in civilian aviation.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. WOLVERTON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 additional minutes to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. How much money is there for that? I could not find it in the report.

Mr. STEFAN. I do not have the bill before me.

Mr. TABER. I have the report here. I could not find anything.

Mr. STEFAN. Has the gentleman the report for the appropriations for the State, Justice, and Commerce Departments?

Mr. TABER. I have that right in front of me, and there is nothing there for that particular purpose.

Mr. STEFAN. The gentleman will find in there money for the development of landing areas, also money for the C. A. A., which is to be used for advisory work with schools in civilian-aviation studies in the schools of the country.

Mr. TABER. That operation is all covered without this bill.

Mr. STEFAN. It is not in the deficiency bill.

Mr. TABER. It is not in the deficiency bill.

Mr. STEFAN. It is in a bill which was reported by a Subcommittee on Appropriations which has been working on

Department of Commerce appropriations.

Mr. TABER. The gentleman is getting the thing mixed a little bit.

Mr. STEFAN. I do not feel that is the case. I am referring to two separate appropriations.

Mr. TABER. All there is to it is that this civilian pilot training program goes out the 1st of July. On the other hand, there seems to have been \$60,000 appropriated for advisory service to schools and colleges. That is all right. But none of us knows what is going to be desirable for a program after the war is over. We do not know how we are going to approach it. We do not have the slightest idea. If we extend this act on that basis, we are making a false motion, that is all.

Mr. WOLVERTON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. HINSHAW].

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I think if there is one thing of high importance that this Congress and any committee can take credit for in connection with preparation for war, long in advance of the Pearl Harbor disaster, it is the institution of the civilian pilot training courses in the schools and colleges of the United States. Way back in 1939 we originated and passed the Civilian Pilot Training Act, and in 1940 we were training these young men to become pilots, giving them preliminary training which enabled the Civil Aeronautics Administration to have available, already selected, those who were able to fly when war came.

We are told that the wash-outs in the C. P. T. courses averaged between 10 and 15 percent, perhaps 13 percent. Then when war was declared and as war came on many, many, many of these young men, tens of thousands of them, went on into the Army and the Naval Air Forces of the United States. The wash-out of those who came into the Army and Naval Air Forces from the C. P. T. courses averaged about 10 percent. In contrast to that, those whom the Army took in directly from civil life and gave training to from the very beginning washed out as high as 40 percent. Hence, the C. P. T. program proved to be a great saving of both manpower and money.

All of this indicates two items of significance. First, that perhaps greater care and more patience was taken with these young men when they were in the C. P. T. course, and, second, that they were not pushed quite so hard in primary training. Hence, through C. P. T. many young men were saved from being washed out, and many of those saved became some of our very best flyers.

As time has gone on the War Department and the Navy Department have built up training facilities and have at the same time decreased the numbers of those training. Consequently, they feel that they now have enough space available to carry on the program without utilizing further the C. P. T. facilities.

We believe this C. P. T. program should be continued for 1 year in order that we may find out where we are to go from here. Post-war we may need to train young men who are able to become pilots on short order, and train many of them.

We do not know about that today. We hope that will not be necessary. On the other hand, everyone knows that the Army Air Forces will not take on pilots for combat purposes who are over 26 years of age, and consequently we may need to maintain a continuing pool of partly trained young flyers. We think it will be necessary, perhaps, to carry this C. P. T. program on into the future. To throw it over now, until we know something of what the future will bring, would be unwise. The majority of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and I believe a very large majority, feel that this undertaking should be carried on.

WAR DEPARTMENT CIVIL FUNCTIONS APPROPRIATIONS—1945

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the conferees on the bill (H. R. 4183) making appropriations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1945, for civil functions administered by the War Department, and for other purposes, may have until midnight to file a conference report.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, is there a minority report to be filed?

Mr. SNYDER. No; there is not.

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

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF CIVILIAN PILOT TRAINING ACT OF 1939

Mr. WOLVERTON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. O'HARA].

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Speaker, I think it would be a serious mistake not to extend the life of the civilian pilot training program for at least the time which has been recommended by the committee. It happens that I was a member of the subcommittee which considered the matter of the extension and I believe I can say it is the unanimous feeling of the subcommittee that this program should be extended at least 1 year. There were some who felt it should be extended for 2 years, and some who felt it should be extended for even a longer period of time. But the importance of the situation is that the civilian pilot training program has done a tremendous amount of good in its lifetime. The good that it has done cannot be measured, particularly in this war situation. We would not be properly considering the needs for the future if we were to cut it off now simply because the Army and Navy say they have their own program. It would be giving very little thought and very poor consideration to matters of future national defense. We would be giving very poor consideration to the matter of future needs of civilian aviation if we were to cut it off now.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'HARA. I yield.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Is it not true that the United States had the finest commercial civilian pilots and commercial aviation of any country in the world before the war?

Mr. O'HARA. I have always understood they were so considered.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I think they were the finest. Also it was very important to develop these airports all over the country.

Mr. O'HARA. That is true.

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

Mr. O'HARA. I yield.

Mr. BREHM. I know it was also true that the percentage of boys who had received this training and then washed out was almost nil.

Mr. O'HARA. I thank the gentleman for his contribution.

I would like to say in connection with the statement of the gentleman from Ohio that if many of these boys who have been washed out in such large numbers, particularly by the Army Air Corps, had had some of the civilian pilot training before they went in, they would have unquestionably qualified for pilot training. But under the policy of the Army of washing them out when they were very new in their training or very new in certain phases of the training, it resulted in many of them being rather recklessly eliminated.

Mr. BREHM. That is very definitely true.

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

Mr. O'HARA. I yield, gladly.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding to me for an observation. I have put in the RECORD another table and some additional information regarding the present status of the civilian pilot training program and also the record of what civilian pilot trainees have done. Previously I put in the RECORD nearly 1,000 names of graduates of these schools who have been decorated from one to six times in the present war. I believe that the membership of the House should know and should be on notice that the money being appropriated in the deficiency appropriation bill for the liquidation of one particular service, in my opinion, has nothing to do with the civilian pilot training because it liquidates a program of the Army and the Navy, which is absolutely foreign to the civilian pilot training program.

Mr. O'HARA. I want to say to the gentleman I agree with him entirely in his statement that the eliminated program he speaks of has nothing to do with this program. Neither does the extension of this bill mean an appropriation. That is up to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. STEFAN. That is correct. Mr. Speaker, I want to qualify another statement I have made in connection with another appropriation bill which came from a subcommittee of which I happen to be a member. That appropriation bill makes appropriation for the State, Justice, and Commerce Departments and contains an appropriation for the C. A. A. In that appropriation was a certain amount of money some of which was to be and is to be used for civilian pilot training in an advisory capacity to advise schools and colleges that are now

setting up programs for civilian pilot training for the post-war period.

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

Mr. O'HARA. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. HARNESSE of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman from Nebraska if it is not a fact that this civilian pilot training that was originally set up was the basis for the W. P. C. program which now is being liquidated?

Mr. STEFAN. Partially.

Mr. HARNESSE of Indiana. Thousands of the pilots now in combat service were trained by the instructors who were working under this program in the W. P. C.

Mr. STEFAN. There is no question about that.

Mr. O'HARA. I think over 100,000 pilots were trained by this training instructor nucleus that we had.

Mr. HARNESSE of Indiana. Yes, and this is the same organization which the War Department and the Navy Department now is abolishing and there are some 5,000 or 6,000 instructors and trainees that are being let out.

Mr. STEFAN. They will be taken care of then in another bill that is coming up later on?

Mr. HARNESSE of Indiana. I hope so, when the WASP bill comes up.

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

Mr. O'HARA. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Speaker, for what purpose would the civilian pilot training program be continued? What does the committee contemplate in recommending its continuance?

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Speaker, we do not know what may be the needs in the future, may I say to the gentleman from Mississippi. I certainly do not want to be in a position where we are shutting the door on our civilian pilot training program and just saying that we have no need for it. I do not know whether we will need it. But we felt there had not been sufficient information before the committee to justify us in taking the position of saying that we do not need it. In the interest of safety we do not think that would be wise.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Then it is the sentiment of the committee to leave it to the Committee on Appropriations?

Mr. O'HARA. That is right.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has again expired.

Mr. WOLVERTON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield to myself such time as may remain.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New Jersey is recognized for 1 minute.

Mr. WOLVERTON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this bill is to extend for 1 year the Civilian Pilot Training Act of 1939. Without the passage of this bill the activities under the existing act must cease on June 30, 1944.

In my opinion the results that have been attained during the years that this program has been in existence are too important to be suddenly cut off. No one will deny that the pilot training, given

under the civil pilot training program, was of tremendous help to the Army and Navy upon the outbreak of this war. Deserved commendations have been extended to those in charge of the program, by both Army and Navy officials.

Now, that these service branches have taken over the training of pilots, and, on account of the great number of pilots that will be available when the war is over, it may be that there will be no real need to justify a civilian pilot training program.

At the present time conditions are not normal. What may, or may not, be necessary will be more clearly developed within the next year. The extension of the act for that length of time can do no harm and it may be helpful in providing for a sensible liquidation of the activity or to enable it to be taken over entirely by the military services or to otherwise continue. However, the service that has been rendered in the past has been so important that I am not willing by my vote to entirely eliminate it at this time.

The Appropriations Committee can, by its study of the subject, ascertain whether there is need for its operation this coming year and can act accordingly. This bill merely permits the program to continue if the Appropriations Committee finds it is advisable to appropriate funds. I urge support of the bill.

Mr. BULWINKLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH].

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, one of the most constructive measures which Congress passed for preparing ourselves for the actual prosecution of this terrible air war was the enactment in 1939 of the Civilian Pilot Training Act.

Personally I believe the act, beyond its expiration date of June 30, should be continued for 5 years. This committee, having heard the witnesses who came before it, recommends an extension of 1 year. The measure will, of course, go to conference with the Senate, which has made it 5 years. An equitable measure of 2 or 3 years is hoped for by those who sincerely believe in this vital C. P. T. work.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend at this point in the RECORD my statement, or parts of it, made before the Subcommittee on Aviation of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, June 6, 1944.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee, you are properly hearing this morning the reasons to be advanced why it is believed advisable to continue the Civilian Pilot Training Act of 1939 beyond the expiration date of that measure, which closes its legislative authority on July 1.

There are several bills pending before your committee which attempt in one way or another to bring about a continuation of that program. H. R. 4181 is a measure which I have sponsored which would continue the act, but would in addition use the language you will find on line 5 of the first paragraph, which sets forth the fact, as I see it, that it be necessary to select at least 25 percent of

those to be trained who come from the age bracket of 16 and 17.

I believe that feature is highly important, and for that reason the bill which I would present is different in that respect from these others which are pending before your committee.

I believe that it would be unwise to allow the Civilian Pilot Training Act to lapse without the Congress of the United States giving most careful attention to what has been done under civilian pilot training and what can be done in the future under this program.

You gentlemen are well aware that the Senate has already passed a 5-year extension of the act, and I believe that even now to stop this program might injure the war effort.

Some one might say, "We have enough pilots," and our Army forces have indicated that there is no reservoir needed from civil training, but I do not believe that during this period of war that proper pilot training should be discontinued. I believe that even during this time of war it might be harmful, in fact, I believe it would be tragic to scuttle the act, the authority by Congress, at least, to carry on the program. It would have a bad effect on peacetime aviation development, around which I think the future growth of America will revolve to a great extent.

I have no desire to continue a lengthy statement, Mr. Chairman, before your committee, but I will ask the privilege of revising and extending my remarks. I know the limitations under which you are working. I express only my personal appreciation for the courtesy which you have given me this morning.

Mr. BULWINKLE. Are there any questions?

Mr. WOLVERTON. Mr. RANDOLPH, when you extend your remarks, I think it would be very helpful if you would amplify on the statement that you have made that to stop this program might injure the war effort, or, as you otherwise stated it, that it would be harmful to stop the program. This committee certainly would not want to do anything that would be harmful to the war effort. On the other hand, I would be very much interested in knowing in what particular you think the stopping of this particular program would be harmful to the war effort.

Mr. RANDOLPH. I will be glad, Mr. WOLVERTON, to do that. I think your observation is a good one, and I will extend my remarks on that particular point.

Mr. LEA. Why do you suggest that 25 percent should be within the age limit 16 and 17 in your bill?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I believe, Mr. Chairman, that this age bracket, 16 and 17, is not being called into service in the Army or the Navy, or any of the armed branches of the United States. Enlistments, of course, by 17-year-olds are going forward, but under our selective-service system we do not dip lower than 18 years. I do feel that the age bracket of 16 and 17 is a very important reservoir for pilots, and I believe that this period of 16½ years of age, with proper ground-school instruction, can make it possible at the age of 17 or slightly under to give training to a segment of our youth certainly forming a backlog of pilots for the actual war which is going now into its more crucial stages. Certainly, as I said, these lads will be important to the aviation development and the future of the United States.

I believe that group, sir, contains this reservoir of pilots, and I think we ought to state within the bill itself, in extending the life of the C. P. T., that at least 25 percent of those trained should come from this age group.

Mr. LEA. Looking at it from the long-time peace viewpoint, what would you say was the importance, if any, of this age limitation?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I would apply what I have said for the war period to the peacetime era. I believe that we have a responsibility in the air age, if you desire to call it that, in

which we are to live, that certainly the instruction, if it is to be carried on by the Government of the United States, should give special attention to this age bracket of which I have just spoken. We can train much more easily the youth of our land in the theory and actual practice of flight than we can train older men and women. That has been proven over and over again—that this group, 16, 17, 18, and 19, took to this subject of aviation; they embraced it, it becomes a part of them, and I think we ought to give at least partial emphasis by law to the training of this group.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, it would give the advantage of a longer period of usefulness?

Mr. RANDOLPH. Yes, sir; that is correct. It would prepare him earlier, and I believe he is the type of person who, doing it at that age, will stay with it. In other words, the investment which the Federal Government might make in his training, will be returned as a dividend in the years ahead, possibly from the standpoint of being useful in time of conflict.

Mr. HINSHAW. May I ask, Mr. Randolph, whether you agree with the idea that the civilian pilot-training program has been a screen through which has passed thousands of those who have thereby proved themselves eligible for further training in the military effort?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I am glad you make that observation, because I certainly agree with you very, very much. We know that in 1938 when General Arnold assumed command of our armed Air Forces, there were only about 1,300 officers in that entire organization. We do know it has grown repeatedly, and we certainly know where the C. P. T. got those thousands and thousands of pilots who have certainly proven their worth in the bombing of Tokyo itself, and in all the engagements and missions which have taken place before and since that time.

Mr. HINSHAW. Thousands of them had been screened through before the war effort began in earnest and were available?

Mr. RANDOLPH. Yes, sir. I think in the over-all history of this war, when it is written, and when people look at it objectively, that we shall pay a great tribute to those who administered and carried forward the C. P. T. program, and I think this Congress, and especially this committee, which originated and brought to passage the act of 1939, will have on the credit side of the sheet something for which it can well be proud.

Mr. HINSHAW. I take it you also agree with the idea that for the defense of our country in the future it may be necessary to have a reserve of young pilots ready to be trained in the military, if not already trained?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I do, and I believe the C. P. T. has done a magnificent, a safe and efficient job of training, and I do not believe now, in a war that is spearheaded by air attack, we should discontinue this program. I believe it would be harmful to the war effort and would certainly not be in keeping with the planning of America for peace and for possible fighting in the future.

Mr. HINSHAW. You agree that the C. P. T. has been in the past one of the greatest contributions to the war effort we have had?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I do; and when you have the training of pilots only in a concentration of large Army Air Force schools or contract schools aviation knowledge is restricted. But on the other hand, when we had the C. P. T. we were using hundreds of smaller fields and communities all over America. We diffused aviation and brought it close home to the people of all this country. That is something of value which we cannot adequately evaluate today. We spread this training, this development of pilot instruction, and I think the people of America are for a continuing program. They like to see their

dollars spent fairly close to home, and I think they have a right to expect it to be used where they can see it actually at work. I think that is one of the greatest contributions of the C. P. T.—the diffusion of the program.

Mr. HARLESS. It stimulated aviation and made our youth anxious to go into it before the war and during the war, because they had received this instruction?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I think your observation is correct. I think that has been a noteworthy contribution of C. P. T.

Mr. BULWINKLE. We thank you, Mr. RANDOLPH.

Mr. BULWINKLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD by inserting a memorandum from the Assistant Secretary of Commerce, together with my other remarks.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The matter referred to is as follows:

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT,

June 19, 1944.

To: Hon. ALFRED L. BULWINKLE.

From: William A. M. Burden.

Subject: Appropriation for liquidation of present C. P. T. organization and extension of C. P. T. Act.

The \$562,000 item, approved by Budget and presented to the Appropriations Committee, is designed to liquidate the present training program being conducted by C. P. T. for the military and is a distinct and separate matter from the extension of the C. P. T. Act.

The extension of the C. P. T. Act is purely an enabling measure so that congressional approval of civilian training as a policy may be on the statute books. The authorization of a new civilian-pilot-training program when conditions permit would, of course, have to receive congressional approval through the Appropriations Committees. There is, therefore, nothing inconsistent in providing for using a small portion of the unexpended balance of the 1944 C. P. T. appropriation for the liquidation of the present program being carried out for the military and at the same time extending the enabling act permitting civilian training in principle.

W. A. M. B.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill as amended.

The question was taken; and two-thirds having voted in favor thereof, the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Mr. BULWINKLE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H. R. 4615) to establish, for the investigation and control of tuberculosis, a division in the Public Health Service, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That there is hereby established in the Public Health Service a Division of Tuberculosis Control, to be under the charge of a commissioned officer of the Public Health Service to be detailed for such purpose by the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service. The powers and functions granted by this Act shall be exercised through the Division of Tuberculosis Control.

Sec. 2. To enable the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service (1) to make studies, investigations, and demonstrations with

respect to developing more effective measures of prevention, treatment, and control of tuberculosis; (2) to assist, through State health authorities, by grants and as otherwise provided in this act, States, counties, health districts, and other political subdivisions of States in establishing and maintaining adequate measures for the prevention, treatment, and control of tuberculosis, including construction, maintenance, and operation, and the training of personnel for State and local health work; (3) to control the spread of tuberculosis in interstate traffic; and (4) to meet the cost of pay, allowances, and traveling expenses of commissioned officers and other personnel of the Public Health Service detailed to assist in carrying out the purposes of this act, and for the administration of this act, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, the sum of \$10,000,000 and for each fiscal year thereafter a sum sufficient to carry out the purposes of this act.

Sec. 3. (a) For each fiscal year, the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, with the approval of the Federal Security Administrator, shall determine the total sum from the appropriations made pursuant to section 2 which shall be available for allotment among the several States. He shall, in accordance with regulations, from time to time make allotments from such sums to the several States on the basis of (1) the population, (2) the size of the tuberculosis problem, and (3) the financial need of the respective States. Upon making such allotments the Surgeon General shall notify the Secretary of the Treasury of the amounts thereof.

(b) The Surgeon General, with the approval of the Federal Security Administrator, shall from time to time determine the amounts to be paid to each State from the allotments to such State, and shall certify to the Secretary of the Treasury the amounts so determined, reduced, or increased, as the case may be, by the amounts by which he finds that estimates of required expenditures with respect to any prior period were greater or less than the actual expenditures for such period. Upon receipt of such certification, the Secretary of the Treasury shall, through the Division of Disbursement of the Treasury Department and prior to audit or settlement by the General Accounting Office, make payment in accordance with such certification.

(c) The moneys so paid to any State shall be expended solely in carrying out the purposes specified in section 2, as the case may be, and in accordance with plans presented by the health authority of such State and approved by the Surgeon General.

(d) Money so paid shall be paid upon the condition that there shall be spent in such State for the same general purpose, from funds of such State and its political subdivisions, an amount determined in accordance with regulations.

(e) Whenever the Surgeon General, after reasonable notice and opportunity for hearing to the health authority of the State, finds that, with respect to money paid to the State out of any appropriation under section 2, there is a failure to comply substantially with either (1) the provisions of this Act, (2) the plan submitted under subsection (c), or (3) applicable regulations, the Surgeon General shall notify such State health authority either that further payments will not be made to the State from appropriations under such section or, in his discretion, that further payments will not be made to the State from such appropriations for activities in which there is such failure, until he is satisfied that there will no longer be any such failure. Until he is so satisfied the Surgeon General shall make no further certification for payment to such

State (or limit payment to activities in which there is no such failure) from appropriations under such section.

(f) All regulations and amendments thereto with respect to grants to States under this Act shall be made after consultation with a conference of the State health authorities.

(g) Funds appropriated under section 2, in addition to being available for payments to States, shall also be available for expenditure by the Surgeon General in otherwise carrying out this Act, including expenditures for printing and binding of the findings of investigations.

Sec. 4. As used in this Act, the term "State" means a State or the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Alaska, Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands; and the term "regulations" means regulations prescribed by the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service with the approval of the Federal Security Administrator.

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. WOLVERTON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

Mr. BULWINKLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that a second be considered as ordered.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. BULWINKLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. PRIEST].

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, before going into a brief presentation of this bill I would like to express my very deep personal appreciation, an appreciation which I believe is shared by the full membership of this House, for the very fine work done by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BULWINKLE] in the field of public health. He has been very diligent in looking into legislation of that sort and I am sure we all appreciate it.

Mr. Speaker, the bill now before us provides that the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service be enabled to make certain studies, investigations, and demonstrations with respect to developing some more effective measures of preventing and of treating tuberculosis. Fifty years ago tuberculosis was the leading cause of death in the United States. Fifty years ago 200 people per each 100,000 of our population died annually as a result of this disease. Today that figure has been reduced to 42 persons per 100,000 annually. That has been brought about, as we know, as a result of continued studies in methods of controlling the spread of this disease, and in treating the disease itself. There is still much room for improvement. We look at the situation today with some little alarm because recent statistics indicate that since we went to war there has been a gradual increase in some sections in the death rate, and certainly the declining death rate has come to a stop or has leveled off. It is not declining any further.

We learned also in subcommittee hearings on this bill that the Army is now discharging 500 soldiers per month with tuberculosis in one stage or another. We learned that 57,000 people died last year in this country as a result of this disease.

Briefly, the bill before us would authorize the office of Public Health, with the approval of the Federal Security Administrator, to conduct surveys, to conduct experiments, to gather information through those experiments that would be of great assistance not only to the Public Health Service but which, in turn, might be passed on to State, county, and city health services throughout the Nation.

The Public Health Service is authorized to do that service for the States. It is authorized further to make certain grants-in-aid to the States under the same formula that now exists with reference to the venereal-disease program, and under the same formula that has prevailed largely with reference to funds under title VI of the Social Security Act. This bill carries an appropriation of \$10,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30 next year, and it provides for authorization of appropriation thereafter as may be needed.

Mr. JENSEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRIEST. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. Is it proposed by this bill that the Federal agencies who handled this program will cooperate with the American Medical Association and its members in carrying on these experiments?

Mr. PRIEST. It is not written into the bill that they shall cooperate, but the American Medical Association, through its house of delegates, approved this bill in subcommittee hearing. They are strongly for it. The entire record of their association in tuberculosis work over the years, with the Public Health Service, has been one of very fine cooperation.

Mr. JENSEN. According to that, then, there must not be any danger that there is any socialization of medicine mixed up in this legislation?

Mr. PRIEST. I can assure the gentleman from Iowa that there is no semblance of socialized medicine mixed up in this legislation. It has the approval, as I previously stated, of the American Medical Association. It has been approved by the State Association of Public Health Officers, whose witness appeared before the committee and approved it without any reservation or any suggestion of amendment. It was approved by the National Tuberculosis Association and various other State and local associations, medical associations, and antituberculosis associations. I am sure there is nothing in it that tends in any degree toward socialized medicine.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. COOPER). The time of the gentleman from Tennessee has expired.

Mr. WOLVERTON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN].

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, this bill has been given unanimous support by the various public health agencies and interests of the country, all of whom have been helpful in preparing this legislation. Perhaps this measure has the most universal approval of any bill that has come before this session of Congress.

As was so ably stated by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. PRIEST] this bill has the endorsement of the Public Health Service. It has the endorsement of the various State and local health authorities, such as the State health boards and municipal health officials. It has the endorsement of the American Medical Association. It provides for the type of service the great central government in Washington should render for the people, because it will furnish to the great masses of our citizenship, and also to the medical practitioners of the country, information and assistance that will mean much in the fight to stamp out tuberculosis in America.

This measure calls for a primary appropriation of \$10,000,000 for the first year. Thereafter the annual expenditure will be fixed by the Appropriations Committee of this House in the first instance, later, of course, subject to the approval of the House. The appropriation has been set at \$10,000,000 for the first year for the reason that during that time it will be necessary to set up the system and the machinery, as it were, for the operation of this new service. It will be necessary to purchase certain equipment. For instance, today, as a result of recent inventions and scientific developments, a portable machine can now be taken from place to place and as many as a hundred different individuals X-rayed for tuberculosis each hour. Just think of it. A hundred an hour. The machine is almost automatic in the way it operates. It is not necessary to have highly skilled technicians to adjust it for each individual, but almost automatically a perfect photograph of each patient's chest is taken so that it can easily be ascertained whether or not any incipient tuberculosis is present.

Each of these machines for this service costs about \$6,000. Already some industries are using this machine to a great extent. Every individual called for induction into our armed forces is X-rayed by one of these machines. Once this work is carried out so every school child in America is properly X-rayed and diagnosed, it will be possible to catch tuberculosis in the incipient stage, cure it, and practically stamp it out. This, in my opinion, will be one of the best investments ever made by the Congress of the United States. Certainly such an investment in public health and in disease prevention will pay returns of a hundred, yes, a thousand fold. I am strong in my support of this measure. I am hoping it will be endorsed and passed by this House by a unanimous vote.

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

Mr. BULWINKLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN].

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, just a few weeks ago we passed about two dozen authorization bills for the eradication of all kinds of pests and to cure diseases of cattle and hogs. Certainly if we can pass legislation of that sort we can pass this bill. I asked a few questions when this bill was considered on the

Consent Calendar. I have always objected to legislation drawn as this bill is drawn. I do not believe the House should pass this bill without putting a limitation upon the amount of appropriations. The first year's limitation is \$10,000,000 in this bill but thereafter there is no limitation whatsoever. The committee should have limited the appropriation in future years; that is the proper way to legislate. This thing of saying it is up to the Appropriations Committee does not take care of a matter of this character at all. That is the way I view it. In reading over the report it is very evident we are going to be required to stimulate the States to activity. At least 26 States in this Union according to this report have practically no tuberculosis-control organization. Just think of that. Twenty-six States of the Union according to the report.

The State of California according to this report, a State that I believe has made more money out of this war than any other State in the Union and I have said so before—just think of the great State of California having 600 persons waiting for sanitarium care and yet they have 350 vacant beds but are not going to use those vacant beds to take care of these people until this legislation passes. Have not the States any responsibility any more? I have heard from my State in reference to this bill. Whenever we have any kind of Federal-aid bill I will hear from my State, I will hear from the State organization that is going to get some part of the money.

I am going to vote for the bill but I hope in the future when bills of this character come in a limitation will be placed on the money that can be appropriated and not make the sky the limit as is done in this bill.

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

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

Mr. COCHRAN. I will yield if the gentleman will get me time.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I have no time.

Mr. BULWINKLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 additional minute to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. COCHRAN. I yield.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Is it not true that the Congress could change the limit at any time?

Mr. COCHRAN. Yes; it is very true, but let me tell you that in my nearly 20 years of service here I have never seen a limit changed except to be changed upward.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. If the gentleman has been here for the last 20 years, he has seen many strange things happen.

Mr. COCHRAN. I certainly have. I have heard many people here on the floor preach about States' rights and "let me alone." I have heard the gentleman from Ohio do so, too, but in this instance the gentleman says, "Give me, give me, give me."

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. We are still chanting States' rights and expect to take care of the gentleman's State of Missouri if this legislation is passed.

Mr. COCHRAN. And if the Bureau does not administer this law to the satisfaction of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN], he will be the first one to yell "Bureaucrats."

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

Mr. WOLVERTON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California [Mr. HINSHAW].

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I should like to say to the gentleman from Missouri that the 350 vacant beds, of course, must be filled by charity patients. We have a number of sanatoria in California, and I am sure that many people from Missouri are occupying beds in California sanatoria because California is one of the best places in the world for one to be cured of this dread disease, tuberculosis. I am sure that the gentleman himself, were he ever to acquire this dread disease, would want to come to California immediately, as so many from his State have already done.

Mr. Speaker, at this moment, a trio of distinguished gentlemen, Mr. Lloyd W. Brooke, Capt. E. Crawford May, and Dr. Carl R. Howson, trustees of the Hastings Foundation, are preparing a scientific research project to be instituted in my own congressional district, for the purpose of studying tuberculosis control. Two lines along which increased research appears needed are:

- (a) Nutrition in relation to resistance.
- (b) Improved drug and similar methods of treatment.

One of the experiments which the Hastings Foundation intends to make is in the nature of studying two groups of patients—one receiving a standard, well-balanced sanatorium diet, and the other the same diet, supplemented with vitamins and other accessory food substances in accordance with careful study of the nutritional status of the patient.

It is expected that this research project will yield valuable results. It will be under the watchful eye of the scientific research staffs of the California Institute of Technology and the physicians of the Huntington Memorial Hospital, while no doubt the Veterans' Administration, the Public Health Service, and military establishments will be keenly interested.

Mr. Speaker, the problem of tuberculosis control throughout the world has increased greatly in importance, due to the terrible ravages of the war upon the populations of the world, particularly in Europe and Asia. Tuberculosis is so easily transmitted to children, and awareness of that transmission may not come for many years afterward. I trust that the projects which will be conducted under the bill presently before us will assist in finding tuberculosis cases early, and in the prevention of the transmission of this disease to children. May God speed the day when tuberculosis is eradicated completely.

Mr. WOLVERTON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. MILLER].

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, there are many States in the Union that spend more money for the eradica-

tion of tuberculosis in animals than they do for the eradication of the same disease in human beings. In most of the States if they find a dairy cow with tuberculosis they kill the cow, but you cannot very well do that with a human being. I think this legislation is a step in the right direction. Some 57,000 die each year in the United States from tuberculosis. We know the cause of the disease, we know the treatment for it, we know how to prevent it. It is a wonder to me that the communities have not recognized long before this the importance of preventing tuberculosis. I have the feeling that no one with an active open case of tuberculosis has a right to broadcast infection to others, yet that is being done all over the United States.

In the earlier days the Army in inducting men into military service took miniature X-ray film of their chests. I do not know whether they still continue to do it or not, but a continuation of this work will uncover many cases of tuberculosis that can be isolated and the disease cured.

Tuberculosis is more than a health problem, it is an economic problem. After every war tuberculosis has increased and great numbers of new cases show up. It is a great burden to the States. Many States now have their sanatoria filled with tuberculosis cases and it is a great economic burden upon them. I am also convinced that tuberculosis can be eliminated in the next 50 years if it is properly handled under the United States Public Health Service, the people who fill these sanatoria cured, and the sanatoria no longer needed for this purpose.

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

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I yield.

Mr. MASON. The gentleman says it has been a great burden on the States to take care of tubercular patients. I ask the gentleman whether or not when Uncle Sam takes care of them he does not reach right back into the States to get the taxes to take care of it, and if the burden does not rest on the States in its ultimate aspect in any event.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I think that is correct; on the other hand we must realize that we are still a long way from having effective control of tuberculosis with 26 States not having organizations for that purpose. Operations under this bill will uncover thousands of cases of tuberculosis that we do not know exist. It is going to fill these 350 vacant beds in California, and fill her sanatoria also, and they may need many more beds; but even so the bill will be well worth the cost if we finally eradicate this dread disease for today it is claiming 57,000 lives a year in this country, causing an untold amount of misery and suffering and expense.

Mr. HINSHAW. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HINSHAW. The gentleman is a very distinguished physician. I am sure he will tell the House that persons who contract tuberculosis generally contract it before becoming 14 years of age, but

it may not show up until years afterwards.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. That is correct. Most of the disease of tuberculosis comes in the younger life and the problems of tuberculosis and its cure must be completely understood. When you start out to eradicate disease it may take years to accomplish. You do not do it overnight.

Mr. DONDERO. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DONDERO. How many States in the Union have a program to take care of their people who become afflicted with tuberculosis?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I do not know.

Mr. DONDERO. The State of Michigan does take care of its tubercular patients.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. There is one thing in the bill that may happen. I notice an amendment whereby the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico are taken in, as well as some other Territories. I do not know whether the House realizes or not, but the tuberculosis rate in those Territories is very high.

Mr. BULWINKLE. That was in the House bill.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. The incidence of tuberculosis in those areas is very high. The money involved in this bill is going to be appropriated to certain Territories on the basis of the number of tuberculosis cases and the incidence of the disease in those Territories. Some of the Territories are going to get more money than some of the States which might need help.

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

Mr. WOLVERTON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE].

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker I want to record myself as vigorously in favor of the adoption of the pending legislation. The program submitted in H. R. 4615 is similar in all of its aspects to the present program carried on by the Public Health Service in its venereal disease control program. Anyone who is familiar with the work of the Public Health Service and that program I am sure will realize that with the same force applied to the eradication of tuberculosis in the United States of America we will soon have that dread disease under control.

Mr. Speaker, this is a Federal-State program, administered entirely by the State health service. It is not a Federal program, and it is not a socialization of medicine. It is the splendid outline of a program by which if the States themselves meet a fair share of the burden the Federal Government steps into the picture in cooperation with them to carry on a coordinated program to fight tuberculosis. Tuberculosis cannot be isolated in the States of Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota, or North Dakota. These germs and the carriers of those germs go from State to State and from place to place. It is a Federal program and it is a thing which all of us are concerned with.

I am glad that the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce has seen fit to bring to the Congress of the United States this authorization legislation which when the appropriation is provided by the Appropriations Committee will make it possible to intensify and carry on the work which is now being done under a little appropriation of \$250,000.

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

Mr. BULWINKLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ANGELL].

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Speaker, I desire to be recorded in favor of the pending bill. It is a move in the right direction and, as the gentleman who just preceded me stated, it is a Nation-wide matter, one that cannot be handled individually by the various States.

While I was a member of the State Legislature of Oregon I sponsored a program of this sort in my own State. From the study I made at that time and from the study I have made since I know it is a Nation-wide problem, one which the Federal Government certainly can enter into with propriety, one that can be endorsed even by those of us who are insistent on cutting down Federal activities where the States are in position to handle them. The white plague which this bill seeks to stamp out is no respecter of State lines. When the men and women in our armed forces return there will be need for renewed efforts in saving them from the inroads of this dread disease from contacts in the tropics.

Mr. BULWINKLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN].

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, whenever I go into the small clinic in my home town of Tyler, Minn., I see there a small plaque which calls attention to the fact that Lincoln County, Minn., was the first tuberculosis free county out of the 3,072 counties in the United States. I am deeply interested in seeing that this worth-while work continues and feel that this bill is one of the most humane suggestions brought forward by this session of the Congress. I have urged in the Subcommittee on Labor and Federal Security of the Committee on Appropriations that sufficient money be provided to eradicate tuberculosis once and for all time. Tens of thousands of people will be alive 20 years from now because of the eradication of tuberculosis and we cannot measure that in terms of dollars. I hope that this bill will pass unanimously.

Mr. BULWINKLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce [Mr. LEA].

Mr. LEA. Mr. Speaker, I am very much in favor of this bill. All over the span of the younger portion of life in this country tuberculosis is the greatest hazard even at the present time. It is a curable disease now in most cases, yet there are several hundred thousand people in the United States who die annually from tuberculosis and whose lives could be saved by proper administrations.

Mr. WOLVERTON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS].

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I am heartily in favor of this bill because I realize that proper attention and care means the saving of a life in many cases involving tuberculosis.

Mr. Speaker, I hope the House will pass more legislation also having to do with the attempted control of cancer. The death rate from cancer is second only to that of heart disease in this country. Federal legislation becomes a necessity. Because I realized this necessity I introduced a bill to provide for grants to States in connection with the eradication of cancer.

The gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BULWINKLE] and the members of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee have done a very marvelous work in connection with cancer and they realize that in many instances cancer can be cured. It is a matter of education, early diagnosis, and treatment. I hope there will be early consideration and passage of my bill, H. R. 661. The death rate of heart disease cases is 324 per 100,000 persons, the death rate of cancer cases is 125 per 100,000 persons, and the death rate of tuberculosis cases is 41 per 100,000 persons. The yearly average of persons dying of cancer is 150,000. Many of these cases could be saved with prompt and adequate care.

Mr. BULWINKLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York [Mr. MARCANTONIO].

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, not only do I heartily favor this bill but I am particularly gratified that the benefits of the bill are extended to Puerto Rico.

Mr. WOLVERTON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BATES].

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, while I am in favor of this bill, I note under section 2 some of this money may be used for construction purposes. Having been interested in the subject of tuberculosis for over a quarter of a century and realizing the very splendid hospital and sanitarium facilities we have in Massachusetts, I hope that not too much of this money will be spent for construction but will be used to educate the authorities of the various States in their responsibility to construct these sanitariums, then let the Federal Government assist in the maintenance of those sanitariums.

Mr. WOLVERTON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. MURRAY].

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, this disease must be attacked on a broad base, and every effort made to eradicate the disease from our country. Local and State support of eradication measures have shown results, but this is a national problem and must be so considered. I wish to be recorded in support of this legislation and look forward to the day when this plague is abolished from the face of the earth.

Mr. WOLVERTON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may

desire to the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. ROBSION].

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, a motion has been made to suspend the rules and pass H. R. 4615, providing a division in the Public Health Services for the investigation and control of tuberculosis, and for the Federal Government to cooperate with the States in the prevention, treatment, and control of TB. I rise in support of the motion. This is one activity in which the Federal Government can and should take a leading part in cooperation with the States. This disease has been called the great white plague. While we have in the years reduced the number afflicted with this disease, we have not yet controlled it. Many thousands of our soldiers and sailors of the present war have been discharged on account of TB, and many more thousands have been rejected for service in our armed forces because of the presence of TB. TB is not a disease of local concern or even State-wide concern. The Nation, as a whole, is interested in the control of the spread of this disease. The TB germ and the spread of these germs cannot be controlled by local prevention alone. Our people are on the move and those with TB are thrown in contact daily in places far removed from their own localities and their own States. In order to eradicate this disease, we must pool the knowledge, experience, and the funds of the Federal Government, the State, county, and city governments.

The children and the youth of the land are the main targets for this dread disease. Our Government, in cooperation with the States, expends millions in an effort to control and eradicate TB in our livestock. What excuse can we find for the Federal Government failing to give like help to the babies, the youth, and the men and women of our country. This proposal meets the hearty approval of the American Medical Association, the medical associations of the States, and the public-health officers of the Nation, the States, counties, and cities. I doubt if we could expend Federal funds for any purpose that would meet more general popular approval than the expenditure of these funds in an organized effort to control, and, in the course of years, eradicate tuberculosis. It has been made perfectly clear that this action has no relation whatsoever to the so-called movement for socialized medicine. While the Federal Government will aid in this great movement, these activities will be under the direction and control of the respective States. Feeling that this is a step that will greatly benefit the American people generally, I am happy to give it my support.

Mr. WOLVERTON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SCOTT].

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, every community in this country is very much concerned over the number of traffic deaths that are occurring. Tuberculosis annually kills a great many more of our people than occurs in traffic accidents. Fifty years ago tuberculosis was the greatest cause of death in this country, the rate

being 200 per 100,000. The rate of death today is 42 per 100,000 people living in the country who die as the result of an attack of tuberculosis.

It is now the second highest cause of death. We are advised that if this program is enacted into law and followed through, in the opinion of the Surgeon General, it will be possible not merely to diminish and to continue to diminish the effects of tuberculosis but to eradicate entirely, within the course of one generation, the ravages of the white plague.

I hope that the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, with whom I have the honor to serve, the gentleman from North Carolina, in cooperation with the Surgeon General, for whom we all have so high regard, will carry out the proposal which I know has been under discussion, and that is that an opportunity will be given to all Members of Congress to have an X-ray taken with this marvelous machine so as to publicize throughout the country that the way to end tuberculosis is to catch it early and to have everybody examined. We believe, and the Surgeon General believes, that if the people of this country can be educated to have a prompt and early examination, the fight to end tuberculosis will be very much expedited.

Mr. WOLVERTON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Illinois [Miss SUMNER].

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I have not had time to read the hearings. I suppose all of us realize the necessity for eradicating tuberculosis or we would not be giving money every Christmas toward that cause. However, I do not believe it has been explained in this debate why we need all this expenditure. We all give money at Christmas time. Has that program fallen down?

Mr. BULWINKLE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentlewoman yield?

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. BULWINKLE. May I say to the gentlewoman from Illinois that the money which is given at Christmas does not nearly begin to take care of this situation. With over a million cases of tuberculosis in the United States and with over 57,000 deaths every year, they do not receive enough money and they do not get down to the roots of it. They do not have sufficient funds to go down into the counties and photograph people's lungs to see whether they have tuberculosis or not.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentlewoman yield?

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. MASON. They do go down into the counties. They do take these X-rays in the schools of our county, and they have been doing it for 10 years.

Mr. WOLVERTON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. GILLIE].

Mr. GILLIE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to hear the prediction made here on the floor that tuberculosis will be completely conquered within the next 50 years. In view of the great progress

made during recent years against this and other diseases and plagues which formerly cut into our livestock production, I find this statement easy to believe. This prediction will not come true, however, unless we meet our responsibilities in the fight against animal diseases. Today we have an opportunity to meet one of these responsibilities by providing an appropriation for the reclassification of employees in the Bureau of Animal Industry. Such provision will go a long way toward ensuring the continued efficient functioning of our Bureau of Animal Industry which has contributed in such large measure to the record against animal diseases which has been made. Not many years ago it was hazardous for any country to accumulate livestock enough to serve as a dependable balance wheel for the total food supply. Animal plagues almost invariably appeared to destroy the surplus. Discoveries of cures and preventive measures against diseases, coupled with international quarantines, however, have resulted in our ability to raise even the vast quantities of livestock necessary to meet the needs of our country at war.

Our research scientists and veterinarians in the Bureau of Animal Industry have worked ceaselessly and under difficult conditions to bring this country up to its present level of disease-free livestock production. Their efforts have prevented the importation of diseased animals and have made it possible for us to gain control over such dread diseases as contagious pleuropneumonia, the tick disease, paraplasmiasis, foot-and-mouth disease, and many others. When the war is over, it will be possible for us to provide the rest of the world with the best bloodlines for the reestablishment of disease-free herds and flocks in other countries.

No small part of the credit for our progress against these diseases and in building up our tremendous livestock production goes to those veterinarians and lay inspectors in the Bureau of Animal Industry, for whose reclassification we are today seeking the necessary appropriation. As I have said before, if we are to keep up our record in the fight against disease, it is essential that we see to it that the Bureau of Animal Industry is able to retain the highly trained and skilled personnel necessary to the efficient functioning of the Bureau. Only by such means can we successfully accomplish the goal of complete eradication of tuberculosis from our country.

Mr. BULWINKLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. JUDD].

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, I think it is important that this legislation be passed at this time, because we face an emergency. Tuberculosis is one of the diseases that always runs rampant in time of war. We will have five to eight million war veterans returning from countries where tuberculosis is raging. There will be a high incidence among them. They will be scattered all over the United States, members of their families will become infected. During and

after a war there is extensive moving about of populations with increased opportunity for spreading the disease. At the present time we have no way in most States of quarantining tuberculosis patients and bringing them under strict control, whether they be ex-soldiers or civilians. This is an economic measure as well as a humanitarian and public health measure. Now is the time to deal with it when an ounce of prevention can save the expenditure later of pounds for cure. In the long run we will save the Nation money by authorizing this appropriation today.

Mr. WOLVERTON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of the bill is to enable the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, first, to make studies, investigations, and demonstrations with respect to developing more effective measures of prevention, treatment, and control of tuberculosis; second, to assist States, counties, health districts, and other political subdivisions of States through State health authorities, in establishing and maintaining adequate measures for the prevention, treatment, and control of tuberculosis; third, to control the spread of tuberculosis in interstate traffic.

The bill would establish a Division of Tuberculosis Control in the Public Health Service. It would authorize an annual appropriation of \$10,000,000 for studies in tuberculosis control, grants to States, control of tuberculosis in interstate traffic, and administrative expenses of the division.

Payment to the States would be made on the basis of population, the size of the tuberculosis problem and financial need. State contributions would be required in accordance with the regulations of the Surgeon General. Approval of State plans would be required.

The problem of tuberculosis control is acute. Sixty thousand tuberculosis deaths occur each year in this country, one-half of which are among persons between 20 and 45 years of age. In the age group 15 to 35, tuberculosis is the principal cause of death. In the age group 20 to 34, 1 in every 6 deaths among white persons and 1 in every 3 deaths among Negroes is due to tuberculosis.

The facilities and personnel of local tuberculosis clinics are overtaxed. The armed forces' induction and examining stations have refused and reported back to local health departments over 100,000 young men and women between 21 and 35 years of age. Over half of the States are unable to provide the necessary expert medical care and supervision for the treatment of these cases. Unless something is done to protect these persons against this insidious disease, young mothers and fathers and industrial workers will continue to contribute the major share of the deaths from tuberculosis each year.

If this bill were enacted, a real attack could be made on tuberculosis by, first, expanding small-film X-ray case finding on a Nation-wide scale to the entire adult population; second, by providing facilities and professional personnel throughout the country which are accessible to

the major part of our population for supervision and treatment of ambulatory patients with early tuberculosis; and, third, by studies and investigations into newer methods of control of the disease. There is in particular an urgent need to study the effect on tuberculosis of some of the new chemotherapeutic agents, such as the sulphone derivatives. It will also be possible to make special studies of the application of electronics to the newly developed small-film equipment in order to still further simplify the method and increase its efficiency and decrease its already low cost.

Funds would be granted to State health authorities to assist them in establishing and improving local tuberculosis control offices. At the present time 26 of the 48 States have no full-time tuberculosis control officer and scarcely any professional personnel, clinic facilities, or field nursing services. Other States need to have their case-finding and follow-up programs greatly augmented in order to meet their local problems. Professional personnel will have to be trained for State and local work. Whenever possible, attempts would be made to use qualified persons who have recovered from tuberculosis and are ready to be rehabilitated. Graduates from the Cadet Nurse Corps will be a valuable source of new workers in the nursing aspects of the program.

The major share of the appropriation requested would be used to control the spread of tuberculosis among war workers and their families who have migrated from one community to another, and are not eligible, because of State residence requirements, for clinic and sanatorium care. The States have requested Federal assistance for the care and hospital treatment of these tuberculous workers and their family members who have broken down on the job. It is estimated that from six to seven millions dollars will be needed during the coming year to meet this special problem.

Tuberculosis is one of those diseases which are important not only from a public-health standpoint, but also from an economic view. Once the disease has become actively advanced, the patient is disabled either continuously for a long period of time, or death intervenes. Early diagnosis and treatment is an economy to the family in which the disease occurs and to the community which must bear the burden of support if the family is broken up for long periods by disability, or permanently by death.

Tuberculosis is a preventable cause of death. Recent developments now make it possible within a few years' time to locate at a moderate cost practically every case of tuberculosis in the population. The importance of widespread use of mass radiography everywhere in the country cannot be overemphasized. Having found the cases, careful clinical study, medical supervision, and treatment must be provided for those needing such care. By these means we can stop the human and economic waste of chronic disability and premature and unnecessary deaths from tuberculosis in the United States.

I strongly recommend the enactment of the proposed legislation.

I would like to bring to the attention of the House at this time what I consider a very worth while, as well as strong, endorsement of this legislation. I consider it important enough to bring to the attention of the House because of the experience and ability of the person who expresses the views. It is in the form of a letter addressed to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, which has jurisdiction of the subject matter, by J. Lynn Mahaffey, M. D., director of health of the State of New Jersey. In endorsing the pending legislation, he said:

I write to seek your vigorous and whole-hearted support of H. R. 4915, to establish, for the investigation and control of tuberculosis, a division in the Public Health Service, and for other purposes.

Since the discovery of the tubercle bacillus as the causative agent of tuberculosis, much has been accomplished to eradicate this disease, which, since the beginning of time, has probably been the greatest killer of mankind. When it is considered that today our tuberculosis death rate approximates 44 per 100,000 population, as compared with 200 per 100,000 at the beginning of the century, and that for the past 15 or 16 years this disease has lost first place as a destroyer of human life and now takes seventh place, we realize how much has been accomplished. However, much still remains to be done.

There are over 50,000 tuberculosis deaths in these United States every year and for every death it is estimated that there are about 10 active cases of the disease, or approximately 500,000 cases. When we consider that at least 50 percent of these cases are to be found between the ages of 15 and 49—probably the most productive years of the average individual's life—some small idea is obtained of the magnitude of the problem that remains. Today it must also be realized that in wartime we are faced with all of the unfavorable circumstances, such as overcrowding, overwork, and concentration of workers, which tend to increase the spread of infection, and that the last world conflict sent tuberculosis rates soaring in the nations of Europe and brought about a slight rise even in this country. Alarming increases are again noted throughout Europe and no one can predict how extensive the damage will be.

Another problem will be the return of our troops from abroad. We are hearing a great deal about the danger from tropical diseases. Actually, the most common disease in most tropical regions is tuberculosis, because of the lack of elementary hygiene, poor housing, inadequate diet, contaminated food, and swarming flies. Our fighting men will return and will bring back tuberculosis. The problem of the tuberculous veteran is also concerned in this legislation for which I seek your support.

With the rapid advances in X-ray technique for discovering the unknown cases, with our modern methods of diagnosis and treatment, and our most complete knowledge of this disease, we hopefully look to the future as an era in which we can forecast its eventual eradication. For some time those who are engaged in the field of public health have realized that in order to broaden the attack to bring about that happy day of eradication, we have been sorely in need of more funds and a central bureau to coordinate and direct our efforts on a national level.

The bill for which favorable action is sought proposes just that, and, in my opin-

ion, if enacted, would have an inestimable and lasting benefit to the citizens of this country.

In conclusion, permit me to say that endorsements of similar character have come from numerous medical associations, medical practitioners, welfare groups, and public authorities, both State and local.

As a member of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, which conducted hearings on the bill and unanimously recommended its passage, I urge the membership of the House to likewise approve it.

Mr. BULWINKLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who so desire may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks in the RECORD on this bill.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the suspension of the rules and the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and two-thirds having voted in favor thereof, the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

EXTENSION OF CIVILIAN PILOT TRAINING ACT OF 1939

Mr. BULWINKLE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist on its amendment to the bill (S. 1432) to extend the Civilian Pilot Training Act of 1939, ask for a conference with the Senate and appoint conferees.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER appointed the following conferees: MESSRS. BULWINKLE, LEA, BECKWORTH, WOLVERTON of New Jersey, and HOLMES of Massachusetts.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1945

The SPEAKER. The unfinished business is the conference report on the Department of Agriculture appropriation bill, 1945. The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER] asked and received unanimous consent that amendments 9 to 14, inclusive, be considered en bloc, and moved that the House insist on its disagreement to those amendments. The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. GILLIE] has a motion pending that the House recede and concur.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON].

Mr. CARLSON of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I sincerely hope that I may have the attention of the House for just 2 minutes. The House has just passed, practically unanimously, a bill authorizing \$10,000,000 for the study and, I might add, the beginning of a federally supported program for the elimination of tuberculosis in this Nation. Let us remember that the first and basic step in this elimination is the stamping out of bovine tuberculosis. During the past few years we have made great progress in arresting this disease. Much credit is due the veterinarians in our animal-husbandry departments, both State and National.

We have now before us a motion offered by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. GILLIE] which, if approved, will increase the salary of a few veterinarians and inspectors in the Bureau of Animal Industry and the Meat Inspection Service. This increase has been approved by the Bureau of the Budget. The classification has been approved by the Civil Service Commission. It will benefit a group of individuals—3,349, to be exact—that did not have the benefits of increase in pay when other classified employees received higher classifications.

I sincerely hope this committee will vote for this increase. It is only fair, and if it were not for the fact that it has the approval of these groups, I would not be here pleading for it today. We should vote this additional money to a group of individuals who protect the health of our citizens through animal and meat inspection. It is a fair amendment and should be adopted.

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

Mr. CARLSON of Kansas. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. LANHAM. In view of the great importance of the health of the people in peacetimes and the peculiar qualifications of these men who tentatively have been promised this classification, and in view of the necessity of keeping them in the service, is it not simply a matter of economy to recede and concur and grant these classifications as proposed in the Senate amendment?

Mr. CARLSON of Kansas. I share the views just expressed by the gentleman from Texas. It is a matter of economy. The present average pay of these 3,449 officials is \$2,573. If we adopt the Senate amendment, and I sincerely believe it should be approved, their average pay will be \$2,862, the average increase being \$289. The persons affected have been underpaid for many years. They are the lowest paid large professional group in the Department of Agriculture. In the interest of the health and well-being of this Nation I urge you to support the motion offered by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. GILLIE].

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, here we are not passing upon just this question as to whether or not these people should be given a raise in pay, we are passing upon the question of whether or not the Classification Act should be amended. If these people are to have an increase in pay, they should be allowed to appeal to the Civil Service Commission from the classification they are in and ask for a change in grade, have it allowed by the Civil Service Commission, as provided in the Classification Act, and then they would be entitled to the money.

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

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. RAMSPECK. I understood that that is what had happened. Am I wrong in that?

Mr. TABER. I did not understand that they had done anything like that. The gentleman from Georgia can tell us about that.

Mr. CARLSON of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. CARLSON of Kansas. As I understand, the Civil Service Commission has approved this classification. I sincerely hope it will be adopted.

Mr. DIRKSEN. If the gentleman will yield, may I answer the gentleman from Georgia by saying that the gentleman is right. We have not made provision by way of funds to carry out this classification.

Mr. RAMSPECK. But the Classification Division, acting under the Classification Act, has approved it.

Mr. MASON. Yes; but we have not furnished the funds to do it.

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

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. TARVER. The Civil Service Commission has no jurisdiction over the salaries of these field employees. It has submitted some recommendation with reference to the reclassification of such employees, and has done that recently. The statement which has been circulated among the Members of the House by some of the Members with reference to that reclassification having been in effect for years and the Congress having failed to appropriate the money is incorrect.

Mr. TABER. Then there has not been a reclassification of these people?

Mr. TARVER. The Civil Service Commission has no authority by reclassifying field employees to bring about an increase in their salaries.

Mr. TABER. It is a straight operation of a raise on the part of the Congress.

Mr. TARVER. That is right.

Mr. TABER. If we do that, we have to go down the line and give a raise to everybody else that comes along.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. RAMSPECK. I think we ought to get this straight.

Mr. TABER. I think so.

Mr. RAMSPECK. The gentleman from Georgia is correct in that the Classification Act does not apply to field employees. Although the Congress has passed an act authorizing the President to extend it to the field service, he has not yet acted under that authority. But I do not think it is fair to say that this is just a raise of salaries, because it is an effort to apply the Classification Act to these employees.

Mr. TABER. This is a case of Congress taking it upon itself to go ahead and grant a raise. If we grant a raise there, we have to grant one all the way down the line, and we cannot stop with any of them. All of them are just as much entitled to a raise as this group. If we are going to do that, there will not be any end to raises as far as the field

employees are concerned. I do not think that ought to be done in any such way. I think we ought not to have a mass raise of salary, and that is what this will result in because these people are not in any different position than the rest of the field employees of the Government. So I hope the motion will not be agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, there was some discussion of this proposal a few days ago. It is not my purpose to undertake to repeat the arguments which I undertook to advance on behalf of the conferees at that time. There are, however, many Members of the House now present who were not on the floor at that time.

This is a proposal to increase the salaries of 2,472 employees of the Bureau of Animal Industry beyond the level which was fixed by the Overtime Pay Act of 1943. Under that act these employees received salary increases amounting on the average to \$452 per annum per employee.

There is no substantial difference between this proposal and several other salary raise proposals which have been recently rejected. The House on last Friday rejected a proposal for increases in the salaries of the law clerks of the district and circuit Federal judges. The Deficiency Committee in a bill that was brought in and passed by the House on Saturday refused to approve the applications for increases in salary of some two or three other organizations of Government employees.

So far the House has held the line. The House has not embarked upon the policy of raising the salaries of any particular group or groups of Federal employees beyond the levels provided by the Overtime Pay Act of 1943. But if you should adopt the motion offered by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. GILLIE) and approve this increase of practically a million dollars, \$996,000, for the purpose of affording increases which will average about \$400 each to all of these field employees of the Bureau of Animal Industry, according to simple calculation you will have established a precedent which, in my judgment, will rise to plague you in the not very distant future. I do not see how you can do that and refuse the applications of these various other groups of employees for similar treatment.

Remember that not all of these employees by any means are the professional veterinarian class in whose behalf the appeals have been made strongly to each of the Members of the House through propaganda from throughout the United States and through petitions of lobbyists who have been buttonholing you and me around the Capitol. Only about 800 of these 2,472 employees are veterinarians. The remainder of the employees are unskilled employees. They have had no professional training. Their requirements for qualification from the standpoint of ability are not higher than those of many scores of thousands of other employees in the Fed-

eral service. Yet it is proposed here to grant all these employees this very substantial increase, as well as the veterinarians.

The appeal has been very largely based on the idea that these men are going to leave the Government service and desert the important work of meat inspection for our armed forces unless their salaries are raised. It seems to me inconceivable that men who are being paid from \$2,000 to \$4,800 a year, which is true in the cases of these veterinarians, and who are carrying on very vital and essential work in the war program, and who have had a raise of \$452 each on the average during the last year or so, should say, "We are not going to carry on this essential work unless we are given a still further salary increase beyond the increases which have been granted to all types of Federal employees."

As I sought to point out the other day, the men who are in the armed services, who are fighting in France today at \$50 a month, cannot quit their work in an effort to secure further compensation from the Federal Government. They are not threatening or desiring to do it. Why should not these men have the same rule applied to them that is sought to be applied by the War Manpower Commission to all other types of labor in the United States? They are trying to keep that labor in occupations where it is most essential, where it is most greatly needed. When men seek to leave an occupation which is regarded as essential in order to transfer to another where they can secure greater compensation they are not permitted to do it unless they get a certificate of availability from the United States Employment Service. But here it is said that these men are going to retire from the work in which they are engaged, willy-nilly, without anybody's consent, and go to other jobs which will pay them more, unless the Congress raises their salaries.

I do not believe they will do it. So far as leaving the Federal service is concerned, I pointed out the other day that in the Social Security Board, out of 10,000 employees, they have lost 6,600 employees. You will find these facts set out in the hearings on the Labor-Federal Security Agency appropriation bill. Two thousand five hundred of them were lost to the armed services. They did not secure any salary raise. Four thousand one hundred of them were lost to other jobs where their compensation was greater than they were being paid by the Social Security Board. Now are we going to embark upon a policy of saying that in order to retain these employees in the Federal service we are going to raise everybody's salary to the point where they will be induced to remain in the Government work which they are carrying on? If we are not going to do that, then we had better not adopt this motion of the gentleman from Indiana because the effect of it, as I have said, will be to establish a precedent. It will make it very difficult for us to refuse other demands of like character. I certainly hope that the Congress in the consideration of this matter, despite the

personal appeals which have been made to them from their own States, and I know they have been made because they have been made to me, by letters, telegrams, long-distance telephone calls, and lobbyists coming around and interviewing you at your office and elsewhere and urging that this class of employees receive special consideration.

I hope that despite these appeals you may apply the same treatment to these men that you applied to the law clerks in the Federal district and circuit courts, the same treatment that was applied by the Deficiency Committee to two or three different types of Government organizations which came before them seeking salary raises, and that you may say that until Congress considers raising all salary levels in the Federal Government by further legislation, which, in my opinion, ought not to be done, at least not during the period of this war, we are not going to take care of a particular class, notwithstanding the inconsistency of their appeals. Nothing has happened since you rejected this proposal overwhelmingly when this bill passed the House except the steady, insistent, and selfish lobbying that has been going on. Have you changed your minds on that account?

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

Mr. TARVER. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I have been impressed by the argument of the gentleman. But the thing that makes me doubt his position is that the Office of Personnel of the Department of Agriculture has felt these men have been improperly and unfairly classified. In connection with this statement, I wish to call attention to a memorandum upon the subject which has been brought to my attention:

From: James B. Burns, national president, American Federation of Government Employees.

Subject: Reclassification of veterinarians and meat inspectors of the Food Distribution Administration and Bureau of Animal Industry.

This memorandum is handed to you at the suggestion of Mr. William C. Hushing, chairman of the legislative committee of the American Federation of Labor.

Under date of March 23, 1944, I telegraphed you, urging that you support the proposal to restore the budget item which was included in the Department of Agriculture appropriation bill, providing funds for reclassification of the positions of veterinarians and meat inspectors under the Bureau of Animal Industry and Food Distribution Administration.

The effort which was made on the floor of the House to have the item restored resulted in a refusal to restore it by the small vote of 50 to 32.

The matter then went to the Senate. There both the Appropriations Committee and the Senate itself voted unanimously to restore the item. The bill then went to conference, and it is my understanding that at a preliminary meeting of the conferees, with several absentees, an agreement was reached that this matter would remain in disagreement and be reported to the House for further action. It is also my understanding that at a meeting of the conferees held yesterday, a poll of the conferees was not

taken because of the previous agreement. The conference report was filed in the House yesterday.

For years these employees have been improperly and unfairly classified, and the proposed reclassification is based on careful studies by the Office of Personnel of the Department of Agriculture, which Department, as well as the Civil Service Commission and the Bureau of the Budget, have fully approved the proposal, because they recognized that years of experience, study, and training have combined to give these employees capability and efficiency that have won world-wide praise; that the food supply of the people must be in safe hands. These employees must be retained on their jobs and meat-inspection positions must be made attractive enough to bring into the service the type of men needed to maintain present standards. As you well know, these inspectors and veterinarians are responsible for safeguarding the quality of meat products shipped to our fighting forces and to our allies, as well as those available for home consumption.

The Department advises that there are many vacancies in this force, which cannot be filled because of the inability of the Department to persuade qualified people and graduates of the different veterinarian colleges to accept positions under their present classification.

All of the above, including the Department's views concerning the necessity for this reclassification is fully set forth in the presentation made to the Senate Appropriations Committee by the representatives of the Department of Agriculture and the War Food Administration. Particular reference is made to the communication sent to the Senate committee by War Food Administrator Marvin Jones.

In view of the foregoing, we earnestly and respectfully urge you to support the effort which will be made on the floor of the House to restore this budget item by receding and concurring in the Senate amendment.

JAMES B. BURNS.

Mr. TARVER. The Office of Personnel of the Department of Agriculture has had before them for 10 years and more the question of reclassifying these men in the field service in the Bureau of Animal Industry and they have not done anything about it until within the last few months. Now, reclassification is just a dodge. It is nothing in the world but camouflaged effort to bring about an increase in salary. That is all it amounts to. If you adopt the motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment you are simply voting for an increase in salary amounting to a million dollars a year to one particular group of employees of the Federal Government who have been able to bring pressure to bear upon the Congress to have their salaries raised.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. GILLIE] that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. TARVER) there were—ayes 78, noes 31.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground there is no quorum present and I make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently no quorum is 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—ayes 255, nays 80, not voting 95, as follows:

[Roll No. 97]

YEAS—255

Allen, Ill.	Goodwin	Murphy
Allen, La.	Gordon	Murray, Wis.
Andersen,	Gorski	Myers
H. Carl	Gossett	Newsome
Anderson, Calif.	Grant, Ala.	Norman
Anderson,	Grant, Ind.	O'Brien, Ill.
N. Mex.	Green	O'Brien, Mich.
Andresen.	Griffiths	O'Brien, N. Y.
August H.	Gross	O'Hara
Andrews, Ala.	Gwynne	Outland
Andrews, N. Y.	Haleck	Patton
Angell	Hancock	Peterson, Fla.
Arends	Harness, Ind.	Philbin
Barrett	Harris, Ark.	Phillips
Barry	Hart	Pittenger
Bates, Ky.	Hays	Poage
Beckworth	Hébert	Poulson
Bender	Hendricks	Pracht,
Bennett, Mich.	Hess	C. Frederick
Bennett, Mo.	Hill	Pratt,
Bishop	Hinshaw	Joseph M.
Bloom	Hobbs	Price
Eolton	Hoch	Ramey
Bradley, Pa.	Hoeyen	Ramspeck
Brehm	Hofield	Rankin
Brooks	Holmes, Mass.	Reed, Ill.
Brown, Ga.	Holmes, Wash.	Rees, Kans.
Brown Ohio	Hope	Rivers
Bryson	Horan	Rizley
Buffett	Howell	Robinson, Utah
Bulwinkle	Hull	Rockwell
Busbey	Izac	Rogers, Pa.
Butler	Jackson	Rogers, Mass.
Byrne	Jarman	Rolph
Camp	Jenkins	Rowan
Canfield	Jennings	Sabath
Carlson, Kans.	Johnson,	Sadowski
Carrier	Anton, J.	Sasser
Carson, Ohio	Johnson,	Sauthoff
Carter	J. Leroy	Scanlon
Case	Johnson,	Schiffer
Celler	Lyndon B.	Schwabe
Chapman	Johnson, Ward	Scott
Chenoweth	Jones	Scovner
Church	Jonkman	Sheppard
Cleavenger	Judd	Short
Cochran	Kearney	Sikes
Coffee	Keefe	Simpson, Ill.
Cole, Mo.	Kelley	Slaughter
Compton	Kilday	Smith, Maine
Costello	King	Smith, Wis.
Cravens	Kinzer	Snyder
Cunningham	Kirwan	Sparkman
Curley	Kleberg	Spence
Curtis	Knutson	Springer
D'Alesandro	Kunkel	Stanley
Davis	LaFolette	Starnes, Ala.
Day	Lambertson	Stefan
Düweg	Landis	Stevenson
Dingell	Lanham	Stockman
Dirksen	Larcade	Sullivan
Dwornak	LeCompte	Talbot
Eberharter	LeFevre	Talle
Elliott	Lesinski	Thomas, Tex.
Ellis	Ludlow	Thomason
Ellison, Md.	Lynch	Tibbott
Ellsworth	McConnell	Tolan
Elston, Ohio	McCormack	Troutman
Engle, Calif.	McCowen	Vincent, Ky.
Feighan	McGehee	Voorhis, Calif.
Fellows	McGregor	Vursell
Fenton	McKenzie	Wadsworth
Fernandez	McWilliams	Weaver
Fisher	Maas	Weichel, Ohio
Fitzpatrick	Madden	Weiss
Fiannagan	Manasco	Welch
Fogarty	Mansfield,	Wene
Gale	Mont	West
Gallagher	Marcantonio	Wickersham
Gambie	Martin, Iowa	Willey
Gavin	Martin, Mass.	Wilson
Gearhart	Mason	Winter
Gerlach	Michener	Wolfenden, Pa.
Gilchrist	Miller, Nebr.	Wolverton, N. J.
Gillespie	Morrison, La.	Woodruff, Mich.
Gillette	Mott	Worley
Gillie	Mruk	Wright
	Mundt	Zimmerman

NAYS—80

Abernethy	Baldwin, N. Y.	Beall
Auchincloss	Barden	Bland
Baldwin, Md.	Bates, Mass.	Bonner

Buck	Jeffrey	Robson, Ky.
Burch, Va.	Johnson, Ind.	Rohrbough
Burgin	Johnson, Okla.	Russell
Clark	Kean	Satterfield
Colmer	Kee	Smith Ohio
Cooley	Kerr	Smith, W. Va.
Cooper	McLean	Stigler
Courtney	Mahon	Summer, Ill.
Crawford	Maloney	Sundstrom
Dewey	May	Taber
Dondero	Miller, Conn.	Tarver
Doughton	Miller, Pa.	Taylor
Drewry	Monkiewicz	Vinson, Ga.
Durham	Monroney	Vorys, Ohio
Engel, Mich.	Murray, Tenn.	Walter
Folger	Norrell	Ward
Forand	O'Konski	Wassilewski
Gathings	O'Neal	White
Gore	Pace	Whittington
Graham	Floesser	Wigglesworth
Gregory	Powers	Winstead
Hare	Priest	Wolcott
Herter	Randolph	Woodrum, Va.
Hoffman	Robertson	

NOT VOTING—95

Arnold	Gifford	Merritt
Bell	Granger	Morrow
Blackney	Hagen	Miller, Mo.
Boren	Hale	Mills
Boydin	Hall	Morrison, N. C.
Bradley, Mich.	Edwin Arthur	Murdock
Brumbaugh	Hall,	Norton
Buckley	Leonard W.	O'Connor
Burchill, N. Y.	Harless, Ariz.	O'Toole
Burdick	Harris, Va.	Patman
Cannon, Fla.	Hartley	Peterson, Ga.
Cannon, Mo.	Heffernan	Pfeifer
Capozzoli	Heidinger	Plumley
Chiperfield	Jensen	Rabaut
Cole, N. Y.	Johnson,	Reece, Tenn.
Cox	Calvin D.	Reed, N. Y.
Crosser	Johnson,	Richards
Dawson	Luther A.	Rooney
Delaney	Kefauver	Rowe
Dickstein	Kennedy	Shafer
Dies	Keogh	Sheridan
Disney	Kilburn	Simpson, Pa.
Douglas	Klein	Smith, Va.
Eston	Lane	Somers, N. Y.
Elmer	Lea	Stearns, N. H.
Fay	Lemke	Stewart
Fish	Lewis	Summers, Tex.
Ford	Luce	Thomas, N. J.
Fulbright	McCord	Torrens
Fuller	McMillan	Towe
Fulmer	McMurray	Treadway
Furlong	Magnuson	Whelchel, Ga.
Gibson	Mansfield, Tex.	Whitten

So the motion to recede and concur was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Arnold for, with Mr. Reed of New York against.

Mr. O'Connor for, with Mr. Miller of Missouri against.

Mr. Elmer for, with Mr. Whitten against.

General pairs:

Until further notice:

Mr. Peterson of Georgia with Mr. Plumley.

Mr. Kennedy with Mr. Kilburn.

Mr. Rabaut with Mr. Treadway.

Mr. Heffernan with Mr. Rowe.

Mr. Mansfield of Texas with Mr. Lewis.

Mr. Lane with Mr. Hale.

Mr. Harless of Arizona with Mr. Fuller.

Mr. Fay with Mr. Simpson of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Fulbright with Mr. Morrow.

Mr. Klein with Mr. Gifford.

Mr. Mills with Mrs. Luce.

Mr. Capozzoli with Mr. Thomas of New Jersey.

Mr. Dickstein with Mr. Douglas.

Mr. Burchill of New York with Mr. Edwin Arthur Hall.

Mr. Sheridan with Mr. Bradley of Michigan.

Mr. Torrens with Mr. Lemke.

Mr. Cannon of Florida with Mr. Stearns of New Hampshire.

Mr. Rooney with Mr. Heidinger.

Mr. Gibson with Mr. Leonard W. Hall.

Mr. Cox with Mr. Chiperfield.

Mr. McCord with Mr. Calvin D. Johnson.

Mr. Buckley with Mr. Shafer.
 Mr. McMurray with Mr. Eaton.
 Mr. Delaney with Mr. Fish.
 Mr. Magnuson with Mr. Hartley.
 Mr. Keogh with Mr. Blackney.
 Mr. Bell with Mr. Cole of New York.
 Mr. Merritt with Mr. Towe.
 Mrs. Norton with Mr. Jensen.
 Mr. O'Toole with Mr. Brumbaugh.
 Mr. Disney with Mr. Reece of Tennessee.
 Mr. Pfeifer with Mr. Hagen.
 Mr. Somers of New York with Mr. Burdick.

The doors were opened.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PRIEST). The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 17: Page 29, line 2, after "639", insert the following: "of which (notwithstanding the above limitation upon buildings) not to exceed \$10,000 may be expended for the construction of a building at the Houma (La.) station."

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in Senate amendment No. 17.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at a point just before the roll call vote on the first amendment and include therein a statement from the American Federation of Government Employees.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 25: Page 25, line 38, strike out "258,470" and insert in lieu thereof "\$283,470."

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist on its disagreement to Senate amendment No. 25.

Mr. HOLMES of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I offer a preferential motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. HOLMES of Washington moves that the House recede and concur in Senate amendment No. 25.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HOLMES].

Mr. HOLMES of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I make this preferential motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment raising the appropriation for the eradication of barberry from \$258,470 to \$283,470.

I make this preferential motion on the basis that there is a heavy infestation of barberry in the eastern section of the State of Washington, one of the greatest wheat-growing sections of the United States.

Barberry comes into this picture in a very important way because it acts as a host plant for the creation and growth of spore of the fungi that causes black stem rust in wheat. In the present Federal program there are already 17 States included. We are asking for this money to bring the State of Washington into the program. These spores are wind-

borne. They respect no geographic boundaries. They are spreading rapidly.

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

Mr. HOLMES of Washington. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. JENNINGS. How much acreage is there in Washington in this affected area?

Mr. HOLMES of Washington. Several hundred thousand acres of wheat are located in this affected area. One county alone this last year lost anywhere from 140,000 to 200,000 bushels of wheat. We have lost in eastern Washington, throughout the Palouse country in the past 5 years, through the infestation of black-stem rust, more than a million bushels.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOLMES of Washington. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I might say to the gentleman that this barberry eradication should go in all spring wheat areas as well as the areas to which the gentleman has referred.

Mr. HOLMES of Washington. I appreciate the gentleman's contribution, because out in our State, if we would start this particular program now, we would not be penny-wise and pound-foolish.

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield further, how much does the gentleman estimate would be saved in production in bushels of wheat if he gets this small item he is asking for?

Mr. HOLMES of Washington. It would contribute to the saving of at least 300,000 bushels of wheat annually in the eastern section of the State. I think that the wisdom of granting this \$25,000 increase to the appropriation would be a piece of money that would be very well spent in view of the food program.

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

Mr. HOLMES of Washington. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. I understand that this is a cooperative program in which the States contribute a certain amount. Can the gentleman tell us whether or not the State of Washington is prepared and ready to contribute its quota to match this \$25,000 requested here?

Mr. HOLMES of Washington. The director of agriculture, Mr. Arthur Cox, wired in that the State of Washington is in a position to appropriate matching funds for this \$25,000 appropriation and to carry it out along with the other States that are in this program to further the eradication of barberry infestation in that section of the State.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, the Congress has always made provision for programs of this type in general terms applicable to the country as a whole. We have the Dutch elm disease eradication program. We have numerous other programs for the eradication of various pests throughout the country. But this is the first time, so far as I have observed, where the Senate has added an appropriation for one particular county in one particular State. This appropriation of

\$25,000, in addition to the Budget estimate, you may observe from the report of the Senate committee, is intended for application in Whitman County, Wash.

It seemed to our subcommittee that it would be an extremely bad precedent to begin making appropriations for particular counties in a program of this sort. We may reasonably anticipate if we do this that there will be a great number of counties in various parts of the United States that will come in and ask for special appropriations for their counties only.

We gave the full Budget estimate for barberry eradication; every dollar that the Budget said was necessary to carry on the national program. That money is available for use in Whitman County, Wash., just as it is available for use in any county in Idaho or Montana or anywhere else where the barberry pest may flourish. It seems to us that it would be an extremely bad precedent to undertake to deal with one specific county in a particular State and say that as to that particular county we would go \$25,000 above the Budget and direct that that expenditure be made in Whitman County, Wash.

Mr. HOLMES of Washington. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. HOLMES of Washington. The reason the gentleman mentions Whitman County in the State of Washington is that that county was named as having the highest degree of infestation in the eastern part of the State.

Mr. TARVER. No. The Senate committee said that \$25,000 was intended for expenditure in Whitman County. The gentleman did not present this matter to the department and request that it be presented to the Budget. That of course is the regular procedure. If there is an emergency condition in the county of Whitman in the State of Washington, it ought to have special consideration. The gentleman may still present the facts to the Budget, and, if justified, an estimate can be procured and sent over to deal with the situation before the season for the eradication of barberry in the early part of next year begins. I trust the gentleman will pardon me for quoting him. I am sure he will recall his statement to me this morning, that the reason he had not presented it to the Budget and had not requested the department to present the matter to the Budget for consideration was that his State had only decided some 2 or 3 weeks ago that it would match the appropriation if made. That is right, is it not?

Mr. HOLMES of Washington. Partially. The State some time before that had made the arrangements for the matching of the funds; I will admit not at the time I appeared at the hearings before the House Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. TARVER. The gentleman explained to me the failure to present it to the Budget by saying that the State had decided only some 2 or 3 weeks ago to match the money. Is not that right?

Mr. HOLMES of Washington. I did not say that the State had decided only 2 or 3 weeks ago to match the money.

Mr. TARVER. When did the State decide it?

Mr. HOLMES of Washington. It was in the interim between my appearance before the House committee and my appearance before the Senate committee.

Mr. TARVER. That was only some short while ago.

Mr. HOLMES of Washington. About 2 months ago.

Mr. TARVER. Yes. So, if there has been a failure to present the matter through the regular channels to the Budget, that failure has been occasioned by the failure of the State of Washington to take action in the matter itself. The gentleman can now go to the Department and ask the Department to go to the Budget and ask that it send over a special estimate, if one be necessary in its judgment, for the special work desired in Whitman County, Wash.

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

Mr. TARVER. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I think in fairness to the gentleman from Washington it ought to be said that the Department of Agriculture when commenting on the Senate increase said that this was an infested area, that there was a real menace to wheat culture at the present time.

Mr. TARVER. There is no question about that. The Department can use any part of this money which is carried in the bill, \$258,000 plus, that they want to in Whitman County, Wash. There is no reason why they should not do it. Here we are asked to appropriate one-tenth as much money for Whitman County, Wash., as is made available by the bill to the entire 17 States, I think it is, in the United States where the barberry pest exists. It seems to me that would be an exceedingly bad precedent to set.

Mr. HOLMES of Washington. I call the attention of the gentleman to the statement of the Department of Agriculture at the House hearing that the two-hundred-and-fifty-eight-thousand-odd dollars was not sufficient to expand the program to additional geographical territories.

Mr. TARVER. Yet they have a perfect right to use any part of that money they may desire in that territory, and they have the right to go to the Budget and ask for more money. We gave them all they said they wanted.

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

Mr. TARVER. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. HORAN. The State of Washington was not in that list of 17 States that have this eradication program. Would the committee accept a deficiency appropriation request later on?

Mr. TARVER. My committee does not handle deficiency appropriations, but, as I say, all Budget requests for dealing with this pest have been granted heretofore. If the gentleman from Washington and his colleague will go through the reg-

ular course and present the matter to the Budget, I think they may be assured of a sympathetic hearing according to their needs.

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

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

Mr. TABER. Is it not true that this \$258,000 is allocated to the various States which had prior to the time of the submission of the Budget estimate arranged to cooperate with the Department of Agriculture, and that a new State coming in with an emergency situation, unprepared to contribute, would be out of luck? That is the picture that is presented.

Mr. TARVER. No, it is not allocated to any particular State or section by law. If it has been allocated by the Department, the Department has a perfect right to change its allocations. There is nothing obligatory in the allocations which have been made by the Department.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, it is possible that the Members of the House may be interested in the administration of this fund—in the Department's procedure in the eradication of this pest, the modus operandi, as reported at first hand by a farmer in my State. This farmer, who owns a farm in northern Missouri, reports on the method of handling this work, and incidentally the method of spending the money which we are appropriating for this purpose, as follows: He said that one day a Government man drove up in an automobile and introduced himself as an employee of the United States Department of Agriculture engaged in the eradication of barberry. He asked if the farmer had any barberry on his farm. The farmer replied that he believed there was a bush up in the west pasture and directed him to the field. The Government man went up and found it and looked it over. The farmer took for granted that as he was engaged in barberry eradication and this was a small bush, he would dig it up. But he took no action except to make a notation in a book he carried and got in his automobile, and drove away.

The farmer had forgotten about the matter until about 2 weeks later when a pick-up truck drove up with a driver and two other men and told him they had a report that there was a barberry bush on his farm and they had come to dispose of it. The farmer was by this time so interested in the bush that had caused so much attention that he walked up through the pasture and showed them the bush, supposing they would dig it up this time and get rid of it. But they had brought along a bag of salt and salted the bush and wrote down some kind of a report and got back in the truck and drove away. The treatment was effective. At least the bush died, the farmer was certain he had heard the last of his now famous barberry bush.

But about a month later another Government man drove into his place and

said he understood a barberry bush had been destroyed on the farm, and he was there to check up on it. He directed the man up to the pasture, and presently he came back and said yes, the bush had been destroyed, and sat down on a bench under the shade of a tree in the yard and wrote out a report and then got in his automobile and drove away. When asked if the bush had ever done any damage the farmer said he did not know; that he had never heard of it doing any damage, but it was certainly dead now and had been written up three times.

It took five men, two automobiles, and one pick-up truck, and an unestimated amount of Government money to get that one bush, and with highly problematical advantages, if any, although the farmer seemed to be much impressed with the efficiency of the Department of Agriculture. As he said, when they did anything, they did it right.

I received a letter last year from a constituent who wrote that he had been up in Montana to visit a cousin who lived up there. He wrote that his cousin had a wonderful job with the Government driving over the country looking for barberry bushes. He wanted me to get him the same kind of a job. He said it was a grand job, as all his cousin had to do was drive around and look for barberry bushes, and the Government paid his expenses and a good salary. He was so certain that I could get him a job like that which would permit him to quit farm work and take to the road, that it was with real regret that I had to write and disillusion him.

All the men who hold these jobs, and the office men who direct them, seem to be strongly in favor of large appropriations for this purpose, and, in view of their enthusiasm, it is to be regretted that conditions and results secured do not warrant increased appropriations for the purpose. We have a war on our hands and our funds for local and non-military purposes are more limited than they were when this campaign was undertaken some 8 or 10 years ago. We have the greatest public debt in the history of this or any other country. Every dollar of the money provided by this amendment must be borrowed and adds to that debt. It must be taken out of the money we are asking the people to pay for bonds in the Fifth War Loan drive. I am a farmer and I favor every legitimate farm appropriation that will help win the war. But such an appropriation as this is absolutely unjustifiable from any point of view.

After years of study of the situation on the part of the committee there is no ground on which to base a belief that the expenditure of this additional money will add a bushel of wheat to next year's crop. But even if it did it is inexpedient at this time. Happily, there is no prospect of a shortage in wheat production. We had a report from the Department of Agriculture last week estimating a wheat crop for 1944 in excess of 1,000,000,000 bushels. We are growing the greatest crop of wheat this year ever produced in the United States. Under the circumstances, with the greatest wheat supply in prospect ever

produced, and the war nearing its concluding phase, I cannot conceive of anyone asking the House to override the committee in its carefully considered opposition to the expenditure of further funds for such a purpose.

Mr. Speaker, this amendment is an astonishing proposal. It is for a single county in the United States, an unheard of appropriation. It is extravagance and waste pure and simple. There is no Budget estimate for it. The entire committee and the subcommittee which has studied this subject for years reported against it unanimously. No agronomist will testify that its expenditure will produce a single additional bushel of wheat during the war. We are already so deep in debt it will take generations to pay us out, and we are borrowing money from every conceivable source to support our expenditure of \$7,000,000,000 a month to win the war. I trust the House will support the committee against all such unprecedented, unwarranted, and untenable expenditures.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Washington.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. HOLMES of Washington) there were—ayes 93, noes 71.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground no quorum is present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Two hundred and two Members are present, not a quorum.

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—ayes 189, noes 132, not voting 109, as follows:

[Roll No. 98]

YEAS—189

Allen, Ill.	Coffe	Gross
Andersen,	Cole, Mo.	Gwynne
H. Carl	Compton	Hancock
Anderson, Calif.	Cunningham	Harness, Ind.
Andresen,	Curtis	Hart
August H.	Day	Hendricks
Angell	Dewey	Herter
Arends	Dilweg	Hess
Auchincloss	Dingell	Hill
Baldwin, N. Y.	Dirksen	Hinshaw
Barrett	Dworshak	Hoeven
Beall	Elliott	Hoffman
Bender	Ellis	Holmes, Mass.
Bennett, Mich.	Ellison, Md.	Holmes, Wash.
Bennett, Mo.	Ellsworth	Hope
Bishop	Elston, Ohio	Horan
Bolton	Engel, Mich.	Howell
Brehm	Engle, Calif.	Hull
Brown, Ohio	Fellows	Izac
Buck	Fenton	Jackson
Buffett	Fish	Jeffrey
Busbey	Gale	Jenkins
Butler	Gallagher	Jennings
Canfield	Gamble	Johnson,
Carlson, Kans.	Gavin	Anton J.
Carrier	Gearhart	Johnson, Ind.
Carlson, Ohio	Gerlach	Johnson,
Carter	Gilchrist	J. Leroy
Case	Gillespie	Johnson, Ward
Chapman	Gillette	Jonkman
Chenoweth	Gillie	Judd
Church	Goodwin	Kearney
Clason	Grant, Ind.	Keefe
Clevenger	Griffiths	King

Kinzer	O'Brien, N. Y.	Smith, Wis.
Kirwan	O'Hara	Snyder
Kleberg	O'Konski	Sparkman
Knutson	Patton	Springer
LaFollette	Peterson, Fla.	Stanley
Landis	Phillips	Starnes, Ala.
Larcade	Pittenger	Stefan
LeCompte	Poulson	Stevenson
LeFevre	Powers	Stockman
Lesinski	Pratt,	Summer, Ill.
McCannell	Joseph M.	Taber
McCowan	Price	Talbot
McGregor	Ramey	Talle
McKenzie	Rankin	Tibbott
McWilliams	Reed, Ill.	Troutman
Maas	Rees, Kans.	Vorys, Ohio
Mansfield,	Rivers	Vursell
Mont.	Rizley	Wadsworth
Marcantonio	Robson, Ky.	Wastelewski
Martin, Iowa	Rockwell	Welchel, Ohio
Martin, Mass.	Rodgers, Pa.	West
Michener	Rogers, Mass.	White
Miller, Nebr.	Rolph	Wickersham
Miller, Pa.	Sauthoff	Wigglesworth
Morrison, La.	Schiffler	Willey
Mott	Schwabe	Wilson
Mruk	Scott	Winter
Mundt	Scrivner	Wolcott
Murray, Wis.	Short	Wolfenden, Pa.
Norman	Simpson, Ill.	Wolverton, N. J.
O'Brien, Mich.	Smith, Maine	Woodruff, Mich.

NAYS—132

Abernethy	Gathings	Newsome
Allen, La.	Gordon	Norrell
Anderson,	Gore	O'Brien, Ill.
N Mex.	Gorski	O'Neal
Andrews, Ala.	Gossett	Outland
Baldwin, Md.	Graham	Philbin
Barden	Grant, Ala.	Ploeser
Barry	Green	Poage
Bates, Mass.	Gregory	Priest
Beckworth	Hare	Ramspeck
Bland	Harris, Ark.	Randolph
Bloom	Hays	Robertson
Bonner	Hébert	Rohrbough
Bradley, Pa.	Hobbs	Rowan
Brooks	Hoch	Russell
Brown, Ga.	Hollifield	Sadowski
Bryson	Jarman	Sasser
Bulwinkle	Johnson,	Satterfield
Burch, Va.	Lyndon B.	Scanlon
Burgin	Johnson, Okla.	Sheppard
Camp	Jones	Smith, Ohio
Cannon, Mo.	Kean	Smith, W. Va.
Celler	Kee	Spence
Clark	Kelley	Stigler
Cochran	Kerr	Sullivan
Colmer	Kilday	Sumners, Tex.
Cooley	Kunkel	Sundstrom
Cooper	Lambertson	Tarver
Costello	Lanham	Thomas, Tex.
Courtney	Ludlow	Thomason
Cox	McCormack	Tolan
Cravens	McGehee	Vincent, Ky.
Crawford	McLean	Voorhis, Calif.
Curley	McMillan	Walter
D'Alessandro	Madden	Ward
Drewry	Mahon	Weaver
Durham	Maloney	Weiss
Eberharter	Manasco	Wene
Feighan	May	Whittington
Fernandez	Miller, Conn.	Whinstead
Fisher	Monkiewicz	Woodrum, Va.
Fitzpatrick	Monroney	Worley
Flannagan	Murphy	Wright
Folger	Murray, Tenn.	Zimmerman
Forand	Myers	

NOT VOTING—109

Andrews, N. Y.	Dondero	Hartley
Arnold	Doughton	Heffernan
Bates, Ky.	Douglas	Heldinger
Bell	Eaton	Jensen
Blackney	Elmer	Johnson,
Boren	Fay	Calvin D.
Boykin	Fogarty	Johnson,
Bradley, Mich.	Ford	Luther A.
Brumbaugh	Fulbright	Kefauver
Buckley	Fuller	Kennedy
Burchill, N. Y.	Fulmer	Keogh
Burdick	Furlong	Kilburn
Byrne	Gibson	Klein
Cannon, Fla.	Gifford	Lane
Capozzoli	Granger	Lea
Chiperfield	Hagen	Lemke
Cole, N. Y.	Hale	Lewis
Crosser	Hall,	Luce
Davis	Edwin Arthur	Lynch
Dawson	Hall,	McCord
Delaney	Leonard W.	McMurray
Dickstein	Halleck	Magnuson
Dies	Harless, Ariz.	Mansfield, Tex.
Disney	Harris, Va.	Mason

Merritt	Pracht,	Slaughter
Morrow	C. Frederick	Smith, Va.
Miller, Mo.	Rabaut	Somers, N. Y.
Mills	Reece, Tenn.	Stearns, N. H.
Morrison, N. C.	Reed, N. Y.	Stewart
Murdock	Richards	Taylor
Norton	Robinson, Utah	Thomas, N. J.
O'Connor	Rooney	Torrens
O'Toole	Rowe	Towe
Face	Sabath	Treadway
Fatman	Shafer	Vinson, Ga.
Peterson, Ga.	Sheridan	Welch
Pfeifer	Sikes	Whelchel, Ga.
Plumley	Simpson, Pa.	Whitten

So the motion was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Reed of New York for, with Mr. Peterson of Georgia against.
 Mr. Fuller for, with Mr. Keogh against.
 Mr. Taylor for, with Mr. McMurray against.
 Mr. Burdick for, with Mr. Pfeifer against.
 Mr. Douglas for, with Mr. Lane against.
 Mr. Magnuson for, with Mr. Kennedy against.
 Mr. Kilburn for, with Mr. Byrne against.
 Mr. Calvin Johnson for, with Mr. Heffernan against.
 Mr. Elmer for, with Mr. Buckley against.
 Mr. Morrow for, with Mr. Capozzoli against.
 Mr. Miller of Missouri for, with Mr. Dickstein against.
 Mr. Hale for, with Mr. Rooney against.
 Mr. Arnold for, with Mr. Fay against.
 Mr. Rowe for, with Mr. Delaney against.
 Mr. Halleck for, with Mr. Lynch against.

General pairs:

Mr. Somers of New York with Mr. Dondero.
 Mr. Vinson of Georgia with Mr. Eaton.
 Mr. Robinson of Utah with Mr. Andrews of New York.
 Mr. Harless of Arizona with Mr. Blackney.
 Mr. Fulbright with Mr. Heldinger.
 Mr. McCord with Mr. Mason.
 Mr. Fogarty with Mr. Welch.
 Mr. Smith of Virginia with Mr. Plumley.
 Mr. Doughton with Mr. Chiperfield.
 Mr. Bates of Kentucky with Mr. C. Frederick Pracht.
 Mr. Crosser with Mr. Shafer.
 Mr. Pace with Mr. Simpson of Pennsylvania.
 Mr. Boykin with Mr. Thomas of New Jersey.
 Mr. Fulmer with Mr. Hagen.

The doors were opened.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Military Affairs of the House may sit during the sessions of the House on tomorrow and the day following. In explanation of this request, may I say that we have two or three small bills which the war Department is urging to be considered before recess. We are not quite through the hearings. It is my purpose to sit while the House is in session for just a few minutes.

The SPEAKER. Usually objection has been made to committees sitting while bills are being read for amendment or while conference reports are being considered by the House. But the Chair will put the gentleman's request. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. MAY]?

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, in view of the statement made by the Speaker, which represents the policy of the House, may I ask the gentleman if he will amend his request and ask that the committee may

sit while general debate on any bill is going on in Committee of the Whole? That would be more agreeable and would conserve the practice that has been consistently adhered to.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I would be very happy to do that except for one thing. The committee is called to meet at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning and the House will meet at the same hour. I am hopeful that we can get through with General White's testimony in about 15 minutes. If I should agree that the committee would sit only during general debate that might not take place on a bill for an hour and a half after we met.

Mr. McCORMACK. There are reasons why we have this practice which has been strictly adhered to that no committee be given permission to sit while the House is considering a bill in the amendment stage or while a conference report is before the House. There are sound, practical reasons why that practice exists and has been strictly adhered to. Could not the committee meet at 9:30?

Mr. MAY. The members have been notified that the committee will meet at 10 o'clock, in the belief that we would have an hour before the House met. I may say to the gentleman that if my request is not granted, and even if it is, it may happen that the bills will have to go over until after the recess. One of them is vitally important in the respect that General White is urging it as a morale builder for the infantry forces on the battle front.

Mr. McCORMACK. I appreciate that the gentleman did not know that the House was going to meet tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock when he made arrangements for his committee meeting. We are hopeful, however, that we will be able to dispose of all business and take a recess the latter part of the week. I do not want to agree to anything which will constitute a precedent. I have no objection, if it is agreeable to the gentleman from Massachusetts, and it is not to be considered as a precedent. Would not the gentleman modify his unanimous consent request for the committee to sit between 10 and 11 o'clock tomorrow?

Mr. MAY. I will agree to that.

Mr. McCORMACK. I do not want that to be considered as a precedent for the future insofar as unanimous-consent requests may be made for committees to sit while the House is considering a bill in its important stages, or a conference report.

Mr. MAY. Personally, I do not want to be captious or contentious. I will modify my request that the committee may sit between 10 and 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, has the gentleman consulted the ranking minority member of that committee?

Mr. MAY. No; I have not been able to find him.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. The gentleman has not consulted any of the minority members of the committee?

Mr. MAY. No. There are several of them present. If any one of them objects, I shall withdraw the request.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I do not feel that I can permit the request to go through under the circumstances.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw the request.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, JUSTICE, AND
COMMERCE APPROPRIATION BILL—
1945

Mr. KERR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 4204) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes, further insist on disagreement to Senate amendment No. 10, and agree to a further 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 North Carolina [Mr. KERR]?

There was no objection, and the Speaker appointed the following conferees on the part of the House: MESSRS. RABAUT, KERR, HARE, O'BRIEN of Illinois, CARTER, STEFAN, and JONES.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION BILL—1945

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 27: Page 42, line 15, strike out "at a total cost not to exceed \$15,000" and insert the following: "Provided, That the cost of erecting any one building shall not exceed \$7,500, and the cost of alterations to any one building in a fiscal year shall not exceed \$500 or 2 percent of the cost of the building as certified by the Secretary, whichever is greater."

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TARVER moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 27, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment, insert the following: "Provided, That the cost of erecting any one building shall not exceed \$7,500, and the cost of alterations to any one building shall not exceed \$500 or 2 percent of the cost of the building as certified by the Secretary, whichever is greater."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER].

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 54, line 25, after the word "Columbia" insert a colon and the following: "Provided, That the Secretary may authorize expenditures not to exceed \$1,000,000 from this appropriation for preventing and suppressing forest fires on critical areas of national importance without requiring an equal expenditure by the State and private owners."

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in Sen-

ate amendment No. 40 with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TARVER moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 40, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In the fourth line of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment before the word "critical" insert the word "extremely."

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that consideration of Senate amendment 41 be postponed until tomorrow.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 43: Page 59, line 18, after the figures "\$200,000; insert upon authorization or approval of the War Food Administrator, travel expenses to and from their homes or regular places of business in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations not to exceed \$20,000, including travel in privately owned automobiles of persons employed intermittently away from their homes or regular places of business as consultants and receiving compensation on a per diem when actually employed basis."

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in Senate amendment No. 43.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 48: Page 62, line 10, after the parentheses, insert "; and the method that is now used for the purposes of Commodity Credit Corporation loans for determining the parity price or its equivalent for $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch Middling cotton at the average location used in fixing the base loan rate for cotton shall also be used for determining the parity price for $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch Middling cotton at such average location for the purposes of this proviso: *Provided further.*"

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in Senate amendment No. 48.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 52: Page 64, line 5, after the word "inclusive", insert ", and, in addition, \$12,500,000 for making additional payments on an acreage and pound basis for harvesting seeds of grasses and legumes determined by the War Food Administrator to be necessary for an adequate supply of such seeds."

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in Senate amendment No. 52.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 53: Page 64, line 9, after the word "Provided" strike out down to and including the word "further" in line 17, as follows: "That no part of said appropriation or any other appropriation in this act

shall be used for incentive or production adjustment payments, except for soil-conservation and water-conservation payments and payment of acreage allotment commitments on commodities as defined in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and as enumerated and set forth in the '1944 Agricultural Conservation Program' bulletin, dated February 9, 1944."

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in Senate amendment No. 53 with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Tarver moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 53, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

"Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows:

"That, excepting the foregoing item of \$12,500,000, no part of said appropriation or any other appropriation in this act shall be used for incentive or production adjustment payments, except for soil-conservation and water-conservation payments and payment of acreage allotment commitments on commodities as defined in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and as enumerated and set forth in the "1944 Agricultural Conservation Program" bulletin, dated February 9, 1944: *Provided further*."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 59: Page 67, line 5, after the word "producers" insert "*Provided further*, That the War Food Administrator is authorized and directed to make payments on Irish potatoes and commercial truck crops for fresh consumption under the 1943 agricultural conservation program with respect to any farm if the War Food Administration determines that the producer would have been eligible for such payments except for the failure of such producer, because of negligence of an officer or agent of the Federal Government, to file on or before June 30, 1943, Form ACP-140, and such payments shall be made out of funds appropriated for the purposes of section 32 of the act entitled 'An act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and for other purposes,' approved August 24, 1935 (49 Stat. 774)."

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in Senate amendment No. 59.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that consideration of Senate amendment No. 60 be postponed until tomorrow.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 63: Page 72, line 22, insert the following:

"EXPORTATION AND DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

"To enable the Secretary to further carry out the provisions of section 32, as amended, of the act entitled 'An act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and for other purposes,' approved August 24, 1935, and subject to all provisions of law relating to the expenditure of funds appropriated by such section, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, funds appropriated by or for

the purposes of section 32 of said act shall be available to the Secretary for the maintenance and operation of a school milk and lunch program under clause (2) of said section 32 in a sum not exceeding \$50,000,000: *Provided*, That such funds shall be available for such purposes during the fiscal year 1945 without regard to the requirement therein relating to the encouragement of domestic consumption but no part of such funds shall be available to defray the expenses of any activity heretofore carried on by the Work Projects Administration."

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in Senate amendment No. 63 with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TARVER moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 63, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the following:

"EXPORTATION AND DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

"Not exceeding \$50,000,000 of the funds appropriated by and pursuant to this section may also be used during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, to provide food for consumption by children in nonprofit schools of high-school grade or under and for child-care centers through (a) the purchase, processing, and exchange, and the distribution of agricultural commodities and products thereof; or (b) the making of payments to such schools and centers or agencies having control thereof in connection with the purchase and distribution of agricultural commodities in fresh or processed form and, when desirable, for the processing and exchange of such commodities and their products; or (c) by such other means as the Secretary may determine: *Provided*, That funds appropriated for the purposes of this program shall be apportioned for expenditure in the States, Territories, possessions, and the District of Columbia in accordance with school enrollment and need, as determined by the Secretary, except that if program participation in any State does not require all funds so apportioned, the Secretary may re-appportion such excess funds to such other States in consideration of need, as he may determine: *Provided further*, That benefits under this section to schools or child-care centers shall in no case exceed the cost of the agricultural commodities or products thereof delivered to the school or child-care center as established by certificates executed by the authorized representative of the sponsoring agency: *Provided further*, That such sponsoring agency shall maintain accounts and records clearly establishing costs of agricultural commodities or products furnished in the program and that such accounts and records shall be available for audit by representatives of the Department of Agriculture: *Provided further*, That these funds may be used for, or to make payments in connection with, the purchase of such agricultural commodities and for exchanging, distributing, disposing, transporting, storing, processing, inspection, commission, and other incidental costs and expenses without regard to the provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and without regard to the 25 percent limitation contained in this section: *Provided further*, That not more than 2 percent of the funds made available under this amendment shall be used to provide food for children in child-care centers. The amount of funds used in any State during any fiscal year under this paragraph shall not exceed the total amount otherwise furnished for the same purpose by or on behalf of the State and local school authorities and other sponsoring agencies in such State in-

cluding the value of donated services and supplies, as certified by the respective schools, care centers or agencies having control thereof."

Mr. TARVER (interrupting the reading of the amendment). Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact that the language is practically the same as that contained in the Pace bill, H. R. 4278, relating to the school-lunch program, as amended by the House on June 1, 1944, I ask unanimous consent that the further reading of the amendment may be dispensed with.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read, as follows:

Senate amendment No. 65: Page 79, line 22, insert the following:

"LOANS, GRANTS, AND RURAL REHABILITATION

"To enable the Secretary through the War Food Administration to continue to provide assistance through rural rehabilitation and grants to needy farmers in the United States, its Territories, and possessions, including (1) farm debt adjustment service, and making and servicing of loans and grants under this and prior laws, (2) loans to needy individual farmers, (3) grants, and (4) liquidation as expeditiously as possible of Federal rural rehabilitation projects under the supervision of the War Food Administration, \$28,265,000, which sum shall be also available for necessary administrative expenses incident to the foregoing, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; not to exceed \$57,000 for compensation of experts without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended; purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers; purchase, operation, and maintenance of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; and printing and binding: *Provided*, That the War Food Administrator shall transmit to the Congress semiannually a progress report with respect to the liquidation of Federal rural rehabilitation projects, under his supervision, showing by name and by States all dispositions of such projects, or parts thereof, together with the amounts of Federal funds expended in the process of liquidation, and any losses incurred in the use of such funds.

"In making any grant payments under this act the Secretary is authorized to require with respect to such payments the performance of work on useful public projects, Federal and non-Federal, including work on private or public land in furtherance of the conservation of natural resources, and the provisions of the act of February 15, 1934 (5 U. S. C. 796), as amended, relating to disability or death compensation, and benefits shall apply to those persons performing such work: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to any case coming within the purview of the workmen's compensation law of any State, Territory, or possession, or in which the claimant has received or is entitled to receive similar benefits for injury or death.

"For additional funds for the purpose of making rural rehabilitation loans to needy individual farmers, who are unable to obtain credit elsewhere at comparable rates for the area where such loan is proposed to be made, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized and directed to make advances to

the Secretary upon his request in an aggregate amount of not to exceed \$96,710,000. Such advances shall be made (1) with interest at not to exceed the rate of 3 percent per annum payable semiannually; (2) upon the security of obligations acceptably to the Corporation heretofore or hereafter acquired by the Secretary pursuant to law; (3) in amounts which shall not exceed 75 percent of the then unpaid principal amount of the obligations securing such advances; and (4) upon such other terms and conditions, and with such maturities, as the Corporation may determine. The Secretary shall pay to the Corporation, currently as received by him, all moneys collected as payments of principal and interest on the loans made from the amounts so advanced or collected upon any obligations held by the Corporation as security for such advances, until such amounts are fully repaid. The amount of notes, debentures, bonds, or other such obligations which the Corporation is authorized and empowered to issue and to have outstanding at any one time under the provisions of law in force on the date this act takes effect is hereby increased by an amount sufficient to carry out the provisions of this paragraph.

"None of the moneys appropriated or otherwise authorized under this caption ('Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation') shall be used for (1) the purchase or leasing of land or for the carrying on of any land-purchase or land-leasing program; (2) the carrying on of any operations in collective farming, or cooperative farming, or the organization, promotion, or management of homestead associations, land-leasing associations, land-purchasing associations, or cooperative land purchasing for colonies of rehabilitants or tenant purchasers, except for the liquidation as expeditiously as possible of any such projects heretofore initiated; or (3) the making of loans to any individual farmer in excess of \$2,500; or (4) the making of loans to any cooperative association; or (5) the making of loans for the payment of dues to or the purchase of any share or stock interest in any cooperative association (except for medical, dental, or hospital services) or for any expenditure other than that deemed necessary, in the discretion of the Administrator, for the production of agricultural commodities.

"The Secretary of Agriculture may expend funds administered by him as trustee under the various transfer agreements with the several State rural rehabilitation corporations only for purposes for which funds made available under this caption may be expended, and the limitations applicable to such funds shall also be applicable to the expenditure of such trust funds by the Secretary of Agriculture.

"The appropriation and authorizations herein made under the heading 'Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation, shall constitute the total amount to be available for obligation under this heading during the fiscal year 1945 and shall not be supplemented by funds from any source.

"No part of the appropriation herein made under the heading 'Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation' shall be available to pay the compensation of any person appointed in accordance with the civil-service laws."

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move the House recede and concur in Senate amendment No. 65 with an amendment.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, that amendment is highly controversial.

Mr. TARVER. If the gentleman thinks it is controversial, I should be glad to ask unanimous consent that it be passed over.

Mr. TABER. I think the next one is also controversial.

Mr. TARVER. In that case, Mr. Speaker, I think perhaps we had better desist from further efforts today and take these matters up tomorrow.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, if I may take just a minute to remind the House, tomorrow, when action on this conference report is resumed, we will take up the guayule amendment, and the Farm Security, Farm Tenant, and Farm Utilities amendments; is that correct?

Mr. TARVER. Yes; I think that is correct.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MORRISON of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MORRISON of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, since only 1 hour will be allotted to debate on the WASP bill I think that Members of this House are entitled to know the real facts concerning the controversy between the WASPS and the C. A. A.-W. T. S. programs. Every man that was taken in the C. P. T.-C. A. A.-W. T. S. program was given the understanding that he would receive a commission in the Army Air Forces. Whereas most of these promises were made by the C. A. A., the Army acquiesced in them and these men at considerable self-sacrifice trained and instructed thousands of the flyers who are now being decorated for their outstanding acts of bravery in combat zones all over the world. Had these men chosen some other branch of the armed forces at the time they started in this program, all would be officers today with the rank of lieutenant up. Many were offered commissions in the Navy.

A. A. F. officials say the Air Force is now large enough and instead of the Army Air Forces taking these men in, the A. A. F. has decided to let these thousands go into the walking army and thereby lose the value of the skill and experience of these men who have anywhere from 200 hours to 4,000 hours of flying time. Instead of utilizing these men, which number approximately 7,500, the A. A. F. plan to spend \$100,000,000 in the training of 5,000 WASPS, who when finished will not be able to perform as many services of flying in the Air Forces as the C. A. A.-W. T. S. instructors and trainees can do at this time, or could do with very little additional training. In other words, it is a duplication that will cost the taxpayers over \$100,000,000.

The WAC's, WAVES, SPARS, and MARINES were given military status by Congress, who authorized their mobilization. However, 1,000 WASPS are in the process of being trained without any authorization from Congress. It has been a glamorous but unnecessary duplication

and many men with ability have been sitting idle for weeks, while some with 1,000 hours or more are existing on unemployment insurance.

The Army is very concerned for some reason about this WASP program. Miss Cochran recently stated, "If the war lasts long enough we will probably use women pilots for noncombat duties in some theaters of war." Not that those in the WASP program are not sincere and patriotic, because the girls really think there is a job for them to do and most of them are very conscientious about it.

The program for women flyers as originally started by the WAFS, where approximately 100 of the finest women flyers in America were utilized for ferrying, did a wonderful job. These were experienced and the cream of the crop, having 500 hours or more of flying time. At one time General Arnold made the statement, "I am not going to gum up the Air Forces with 200 women pilots." But evidently he has done an about face as he is now pressing for the mobilization of not 200 women flyers but 5,000. The flying requirements for women when the program was first started was 500 hours and this has gradually been dropped until today the WASPS have as their requirement only 35 hours of either solo or dual time, with age limit from 18½ years to 35. The WASPS are perhaps the most super-duper and glamorous of all programs. Magazines have played them up and even the movies contributed a picture in their behalf. Their natty and stylish uniforms were tailored on Fifth Avenue in New York and cost over \$500 for each WASP. Not long ago several news writers traveled to Camp Davis, N. C., to see the WASPS at work towing targets for anti-aircraft forces. Two girls, one of whom burned to death, were killed at this work.

There is absolutely no need for girl pilots in the Army at this time and there are thousands of men pilots at this moment unacceptable for combat who are begging for an opportunity to fly in the ferry command. When one of the WASPS were told they were to receive a commission as major, she promptly said, "Not me. What would my brother think who is bombing Berlin each night? He is only a lieutenant and yet you are trying to make me a major. I prefer not to have the commission."

At one flying field some of the officers of the A. A. F. always cracked a smile whenever a WASP's name was called for flying and they refused to take more than five WASPS in this airport, giving as their reason that they were oversupplied.

If the WASPS themselves knew the situation as it actually exists there would be no more WASP program. Only 30 percent of the WASPS want to be actually militarized, but here is the catch—when they were questioned by the A. A. F. they were given the choice of being militarized or resign, so naturally they were forced to agree to militarization and the Army assumes therefore that 93 percent want militarization. One WASP is quoted as saying that Jacqueline Cochran openly brags that she has General

Arnold behind her in anything she wants as far as the WASPS are concerned. There are at least 10,000 C. A. A.-W. T. S. pilots who would require little or no training to do any kind of ferry work. Today many of the W. T. S. trainees are peeling potatoes in the Regular Army and some are existing on unemployment insurance.

At present the WASPS have two fears, both of them are very hush-hush. One, that they will be militarized, and the other that they will be forced to work as instructors. That is the one great fear and the one thing that the WASPS would despise the most; as one WASP put it—there is no glamour sitting in a plane for 6 hours a day trying to teach some inexperienced kid how to fly a ship. However, women instructors like Irene Crum with 2,500 hours, Ruth Chalmers with 3,500 hours, and Dot Lemon with 5,000 hours, who are as skilled as any women pilots in the world, have done a great job in instructing and training men pilots.

One thing unusual about the WASP is that unlike the WAVES or WAC's there is no noncommissioned personnel and it is understood that the WASP is to be an elite corps with no privates, no corporals, and no sergeants. It is very unusual that the Army should train civilian employees as there has been no legal authority given the A. A. F. for the training of these WASPS. The reason given is the fact that the high command of the A. A. F. consider the WASPS as professionals and the comparison has been made to such professional people as doctors who require 7 years of schooling, nurses who require 4 years of training, and WASPS by comparison who require only 27 weeks.

There is a ruling that no woman is eligible to join the WAC if she has any children under 18, yet there is no provision in this connection as far as the WASPS are concerned. If a WASP washes out 2 weeks before graduation she is a complete loss. However, if a WAC does not get a commission she goes back to her place as a sergeant, corporal, or private and her use to the armed service is continued. The area in which the WASPS can serve has never been defined. General Arnold in his testimony before the Military Affairs Committee of the House stated:

We haven't as yet sent any women in active combat theater and there is no intention that we will.

However, the Secretary of War in a letter to the Comptroller General stated:

It is also contemplated that the (WASP) services may be required in foreign countries in the near future.

Perhaps the irony of the whole WASP program is that many instructors of the W. T. S. program with 2,000 hours or more in the air who have now been relegated to the unimportant position as members of the air crew, may probably clean the windshield and service the plane for a glamorous WASP who has only 35 hours of actual flying time. The C. A. A.-W. T. S. trainees say they have been given a raw deal as they were all

promised a commission and expected to fly in the Army Air Forces. Gen. Henry H. Arnold in his testimony before a congressional committee stated that these men had the C. A. A. brand on them. From that it can evidently be taken that a C. A. A. brand is something that is undesirable and not wanted. However, General Arnold stated:

The Army Air Forces did not have sufficient instructors to train 2,400 pilots a year. To build another Randolph Field to handle 500 pilots a year would take 5 years.

The idea was criticized as being against precedence, but heads of our civilian flying schools were called in by the Army Air Forces. They were to get ready to teach huge classes in primary flight. The Army Air Forces could offer them no contracts at the time to justify change-overs of their programs, but the flying schools immediately prepared to help handle the pilots. The figure was raised to 12,000 pilots a year, and later to 30,000.

We could not possibly have trained so many airmen so quickly without these schools. Today, our pilot training rate has left these earlier goals far behind.

The classes which they have started as part of the C. A. A.'s peacetime program to build up a large number of civil pilots became the prime supply for air cadets. They were also called upon to train the instructors, and later in the program they furnished a 10-hour flying indoctrination course for air-crew students. In all, the program has cost some \$288,000,000. It has turned out 373,956 pilots—108,349 civilians and 265,607 for the armed forces. Since 1941, when its name was changed to War Training Service, it has been devoted exclusively to the training of military and naval personnel.

Continuing further, General Arnold states:

In the 19 years prior to 1941 the Army Air Forces trained less than 7,000 pilots.

And General Arnold tells us that when the Japanese hit us—

Our combat aircraft strength was little better than a corporal's guard of some 3,000 planes, of which only 1,157 were actually suited for combat service.

A prominent author in a leading aviation article states:

Months before the Nazis fell on Poland the civilian pilot-training program was under way, turning out pilots, not military pilots, but skilled airmen ready to be taught the tricks of fighting in the air.

By Pearl Harbor, within less than 3 years the number of licensed civilian pilots in this country had jumped from less than 25,000 to more than 100,000. At the same time the number of civilian planes more than doubled, rising from 12,000 to almost 25,000, with a corresponding stimulus to the aircraft manufacturing industry.

More than 65,000 of these pilots were graduates of the civilian pilot-training (W. T. S.) courses offered at more than 600 colleges and flying schools throughout the country.

By the summer of 1941, 6 months before Pearl Harbor, they (civilian pilot-training graduates) were streaming into the armed forces at the rate of 1,000 a month. Bear in mind that at the beginning of 1941 the Army Air Forces had approximately 6,000 pilots, with some 7,000 cadets in training.

By the end of the year the Army had perhaps 20,000 flyers who had reached or passed the training received by the 65,000 civilian pilot-training graduates. The Navy had perhaps 10,000 such pilots * * *; this great reservoir of civilian pilot-training graduates immeasurably speeded up the building of our now incomparable air forces.

There are some who I am sure will agree that the C. A. A. is not such a bad brand, as Maj. Joe Foss, who shot down 26 Jap planes, Capt. Richard Bong, who shot down 21 Jap planes, and Capt. Walker Mahurin, who shot down 12 Nazi planes, all were C. P. T.-C. A. A. trained men.

Three-fourths of the famous American Eagle Squadron which fought with the R. A. F. in winning the crucial Battle of Britain were American boys whose first taste of flying came from small civilian flying schools.

Nineteen of the seventy-nine men who slashed at Tokyo with General Jimmy Doolittle were products of the C. A. A. contract schools.

Six of the nineteen members of the Navy squadron in the Battle of Midway that shot down 27 enemy planes were C. P. T. graduates. So were 5 of the 12 crew members on the 3 ships that recently came back to Washington after the amazing raid of the Ploesti oil fields.

Talking about medals:

The total is 672, broken down as follows: 5 Medals of Honor, the highest and most rarely awarded decoration conferred by the United States; 10 Distinguished Service Crosses, 51 Navy Crosses, 121 Silver Stars, 250 Distinguished Flying Crosses, 30 Purple Hearts, 4 Navy and Marine Corps Medals, and 354 Air Medals, all awarded to C. A. A.-W. T. S.-C. P. T. trained men. The only member of the WASPS to receive a medal was taught by a C. P. T. instructor.

That is a partial record of the role that these trainees have played in the war.

Here is a statement of General Arnold before the House Military Affairs Committee:

Gentlemen, for some time it has been apparent that there is a serious manpower shortage.

Right at this moment the Army is short over 200,000 men; in spite of the fact that certain of our fighting units have been demobilized, that we made savings wherever possible in our overhead, we have replaced older men wherever we could for younger men.

There is still a shortage of men in certain key industries.

So this problem that we are facing today is more than just a local problem for the Air Forces. It is a problem that affects the fighting forces of the United States, and we must provide fighting men wherever we can, replacing them by women wherever we can; whether that be in the factories, ferrying aircraft across the country, towing targets for ground troops to shoot at, or any place where we can release men and make available the younger men to actually do the fighting.

Now read what the Ramspeck committee says:

5. The alleged manpower shortage given as a reason for the recruiting and training of inexperienced personnel was not, as claimed, being alleviated, but instead was being further confused and aggravated.

If it is necessary at this stage of the war to embark upon this costly and experimental program, then this Nation, insofar as manpower is concerned, is in worse position than any of our allies, and apparently any of our enemies. Fortunately, the evidence presented during this inquiry demonstrates that the implied condition is neither actual nor probable.

Since these 3,713 pilot-instructor trainees are now military personnel, their disposition and utilization is not within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Civil Service. However, the dispersal and assignment of this group is of interest for the reason that these pilots are not now being used for the purpose for which they were trained. There has been considerable complaint that the assignment of these men has been negative. Information has been submitted that in many cases duties assigned are trivial and demoralizing. This is not in accordance with the expressed policies of the War Department as to utilization of personnel.

It is a matter of resolute obligation for this committee to point out that proper utilization of the training and skills of these 5,882 civilian pilot instructors alone would ameliorate the need for the recruiting and training of additional WASPS, and to suggest that in the group of 3,713 pilot instructor trainees will be found additional potential service pilots.

The inquiry and the consideration of this committee were not concerned with and do not resolve any question pertaining to the use of women as aviators.

It is definitely the concern of this committee that the current proposal contemplates the recruiting of inexperienced personnel. It is also definitely the concern of this committee that this inexperienced personnel must be trained at great outlay of public funds at a time when there is already available a sufficient supply of potential service pilots. This available personnel consists of civilian pilot instructors, who for several years have been training pilots for the armed forces. These men have had thousands of air-hours and a wealth of experience. The experience and capabilities of these instructors should be fully utilized before any consideration is given to the recruiting and training of inexperienced personnel.

This is not a question of the utilization of male or female personnel, but is a question of the utilization of experience and capabilities before resorting to the use of inexperience and costly training. If a supply of trained women pilots presently existed, and there was a shortage of men pilots, this committee would unhesitatingly insist that the trained women pilots be fully utilized before inexperienced men were recruited for training.

The reasons advanced for this diversion and dissipation of manpower trained for a specialized purpose is not acceptable to this committee. Army Air Forces is now requesting that additional millions be spent on recruiting and training inexperienced personnel to perform the functions for which these men are now, or could quickly be qualified. It is stated by the War Department that the transitional training necessary to further qualify these men for the hotter and heavier ships can be accomplished at a fraction of the cost contemplated in the proposed program.

If the number of WASPS were increased, as proposed, to 2,500, the estimated training cost alone would be \$50,000,000.

If, as indicated the WASP program were ultimately increased to 5,000, the cost would be \$100,000,000 of public funds.

Public funds are made up of the war stamps of school children, the taxes of the farmer, the savings of the wage earner, deductions from the pay envelope of the laborer, and the earnings of industry.

Congress is the custodian of these public funds, and it is with the full realization of this responsibility that the Committee on the Civil Service presents the following:

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The proposal to expand the WASPS has not been justified. Therefore, it is recom-

mended that the recruiting of inexperienced personnel and their training for the WASPS be immediately terminated.

Here again I quote General Arnold when testifying in behalf of the WASP program:

At the present time we have 534 women pilots.

We use them in our Air Transport Command where they can fly all types of airplanes from the factories to the modification centers, to all the depots, and to other destinations within the United States.

These women fliers are of the caliber such that they can fly, some of them, all types of airplanes. Others are working up to that category.

The numbers that can fly all types of aircraft will, in my opinion, vary, just the same as it does with men pilots.

For instance, we have very few men pilots who can fly all types of airplanes.

We are also using the WASPS to tow targets for the ground troops to shoot at, for airplanes to shoot at. And there is an ever-increasing demand for operations of that character.

We are using them in our weather wing as utility pilots.

We have started tests to see to what extent we can use them to replace men in our training command to replace the young men that we have as instructors in the training command and make them available to our fighting units.

It is not beyond all reason to expect that someday all of our Air Transport Command ferrying within the United States will be done by women.

Now here is what the Ramspeck committee says:

The young women being recruited for training at public expense as WASPS are civilians, graduate WASPS are civilians and operate under the protection of the civil service, and, finally, to a major extent, the overwhelming protest registered with the Congress is from civilians and taxpayers.

(a) After a year of operations, only 3 of the 285 WASP pilots with Air Transport Command are qualified in class 5 (4-engine bombers and transports). It is our information that all 3 of the top-flight WASPS were qualified aviators with more than a thousand hours each before they joined the original WAFS. It is understood that another WASP pilot of long experience is eligible for this class 5 rating. Of the 532 WASP pilots, apparently less than 1 percent are qualified to handle this type of equipment.

(b) An additional 11 WASPS are qualified in class 4; five of these are original WASPS and the other six had 200 or more hours of flying before they joined the WASPS.

(c) While 96 WASP pilots can handle the twin-engine transport and cargo ships in class 3, this group is said to be in varying stages of proficiency, inasmuch as a number only recently qualified and admittedly need more flying hours.

(d) One hundred and seventy-five of the 285, or 60 percent, are in classes 1 and 2, and are qualified to handle only relatively light planes. It is said to take 30 to 60 days for transition from class 1 to class 2, and 3 to 4 months, or longer, to successfully complete transition from class 1 to class 3. A substantial number of candidates for the higher ratings experience difficulties in making the transition, and officers in charge of WASP operations state that there is a lack of sufficient experience upon which to base an estimate of probable results.

ELIMINATES TOTAL LOSS

Authoritative sources are definite in their opinion that a large percentage of the WASPS

will never qualify to pilot the faster of heavier class 3, 4, or 5 ships. Increasing apprehension over this situation was expressed.

It was also called to the attention of the committee that any elimination of WASPS or trainees represents a total loss to the taxpayer. Army Air Forces cadets found not qualified as pilots are given an opportunity to qualify in other capacities. Eliminees in the WASP program do not qualify for other services.

In the Army Air Forces' estimate of \$12,-150.70 for each WASP graduated there has been provided \$1,703.44 for eliminees. On this basis, with 541 graduates, taxpayers in this country have paid to date \$860,237.04 for eliminees alone. No part of this loss is retrievable. It is a total loss.

For 2,500 graduates this figure becomes \$3,553,600. Whether the program is civilian or an elite officers' corps, this loss is the same—a total loss.

The statement was repeatedly made that if the fast-fighter and heavy-bomber load increased it would be necessary to depend upon already qualified male-pilot personnel. It was bluntly stated by operation officers that with the exception of the few WASPS pilots in class 4 and class 5, and a relatively few additional WASP eligibles, or soon to be, for upgrading to these classes, no great confidence was felt in the ability of hastily trained girls to successfully withstand this strain. It was pointed out that under present plans only 75 WASP graduates could be expected from Sweetwater a month; that a substantial number of these would never qualify for the hotter ships; and that, because of lack of confidence and reluctance to impose too heavy a burden upon inexperienced air personnel, there was a tendency to overwork the more experienced WASP pilots or to shift the assignments to seasoned male pilots. This was not an isolated viewpoint, but the directly stated or strongly implied opinion of officers who have had immediate contact with the problem and who express grave doubt as to the outcome of an expanded WASP program with its inevitable product of less-experienced pilots.

Before the Military Affairs Committee, Congressman ELSTON of Ohio asked the following question:

General, you do not intend to lower the standards for the WASPS any below the same standard you require of men.

General Arnold said:

That is correct. And to show you why we are sticking to those standards and that the girls can meet them I will give you a case of one of our WASPS who quite recently was awarded the first Air Medal that any woman pilot has received. The award was for flying during a period of 5 days a P-51, two P-47's, a C-47, delivering all of them to their destination, covering distances in excess of 8,000 miles, which involved flying from Long Beach, Calif., to Evansville, Ind., to San Pedro, Calif., back to Fort Wayne, Ind., and back to San Pedro, Calif., all in 5 days.

This medal corresponds with the same medal that is given Army fliers who have completed 25 missions in combat in the Mediterranean and Pacific and 50 missions in the European theater. Only 2,000 have been given out. This WASP who received this medal does not even like to talk about it and refuses to wear it. Evidently she feels that she did not deserve it and that it was for publicity and glamour purposes only.

Here is what the Ramspeck committee said in their report.

QUALIFICATION DISCRIMINATIONS

The training and operations of WASPS brings into focus a related situation of

definite interest to this committee. The standards for acceptance for training as service pilots differ for men and women.

In the case of the WASP recruit, the standards have been lowered to 35 air hours (dual or solo). Accepted WASP recruits are given 6 months' training of approximately only 200 hours. The graduate WASP is qualified to operate a class 1 plane. It should be kept in mind that the WASP graduate has approximately only 235 air hours.

In view of the above scant requirements, it cannot be understood why a qualification of 1,000 or more hours, 200 of which must be in planes of 200 or more horsepower, is required and insisted upon as a prerequisite to acceptance of the now available male instructors.

This situation becomes more confused when it is understood that many of these civilian instructors could be qualified to fly the heavier and hotter ships with a minimum of transitional training and a significant saving in expense and, more importantly, time. The average civilian instructor can be fully qualified to operate the class 4 and 5 planes months ahead of the WASP recruits now available.

It is not understood why the qualification for both men and women should not be identical, and why the proven experience of this available male personnel is not being utilized. It is impossible to escape the conclusion that this discrimination attempts to demonstrate that the millions of dollars of public funds, spent with the approval and at the insistence of the War Department, to train these civilian instructors has been unwise and unavailing. This committee must reject such reasoning.

Further quoting General Arnold:

The military control (of the WASP) is essential as we increase numbers. I expect, if I can, to get enough to replace every man qualified for overseas service whose permanent duty is flying in the United States and get all of these qualified men out of the United States and get them overseas.

This is what the Ramspeck committee says:

It is suggested to the Army Air Forces that there may be found the required additional personnel given as the need for expanding the WASP program, through a careful analysis and proper utilization of the following available groups of trained and partially trained air personnel:

1. Civilian instructors now released, or to be released, through curtailment of the Army Air Forces primary training schools.
2. Civilian instructors now released, or to be released, through the liquidation of the Civil Aeronautics Administration War Training Service program.
3. Instructor-trainees of the Army Air Forces, either wholly or partially trained for the Army Air Forces by the Civil Aeronautics Administration War Training Service training program, who, notwithstanding this costly and highly technical training, have been returned to the walking army or to ground crews or assigned other duties having no relation to the training for which millions of dollars of public funds have been spent.
4. Student trainees of the Civil Aeronautics Administration War Training Service program who, at varying stages of their training, have been returned to other duties not connected with the purposes for which they were trained, and who, with transitional training, would be more quickly made available than new recruits.
5. Army Air Forces commissioned instructor personnel of the Air Forces Training Command now released for other assignments because of the curtailment of the cadet training program. Many of these in-

structors, because of over age, or for other reasons, will not be assigned to combat duty.

6. Commissioned personnel of the Army Air Forces returning from combat areas who have either completed their missions or, having been wounded or otherwise battle-marked, are nevertheless qualified for service pilot duties.

7. Noncommissioned personnel of the Army Air Forces whose experience and performance merits consideration for pilot or transitional training, and whose services would be more quickly available than those of new recruits.

8. Recently commissioned Army Air Forces pilot personnel who desire and need further air hours and experience before being sent to combat or foreign operational duty.

9. Army Air Forces personnel now assigned to administrative duties in the United States and elsewhere who, although in flight pay status, are actually engaged in administrative, consulting, liaison, and contact duties for which payment of flight pay was not contemplated and which, in many cases, could well be done by nonflying officers, Air-WAC's, or civil-service personnel. It is the opinion of the committee that the above categories contain an abundance of pilot personnel susceptible to immediate utilization at less expense than would be possible under the contemplated expansion of the WASP program.

Further quoting General Arnold:

We don't consider we owe them (instructors) anything, because they were offered a chance to join the Reserve and did not take advantage of it. And now when they see they are likely to be drafted, they want to come in, and it is too late.

Further quoted from General Arnold:

Because the fundamental principle on which we are working is that we are trying to take care of every man for whom we have any obligation whatsoever, and in that way we will put them into our Air Force machine wherever they will fit.

But the Ramspeck committee says that the screening was prejudicial and I quote from page 11 of committee report, which is entitled "Techniques Used in Screening Instructors."

Reports received by the staff indicated that the approach made by 45 boards set up to screen civilian instructors of discontinued programs did not consider the experience of those being "screened." A study of the certificate of acceptance reveals that the civilian instructors and reservists were given three major opportunities:

- (a) Discharge from enlisted Reserve Corps.
- (b) Continuance in the Reserve Corps for training and duty with the Army Training Command.
- (c) Called to active duty in the Army Air Forces.

The staff stated that this is an elimination technique and does not give proper consideration to training, ability, or experience. Any figure purportedly gathered from this technique invites careful scrutiny. The chance to qualify appears prejudicial. The results of this classification should be reviewed in detail on the basis of House Resolution 16, directing investigation of the effects of such policies and practices upon the war effort.

General Arnold further stated:

In connection with the WASP bill we are waiting now, holding over certain of our decisions pending the passage or nonpassage of this bill. From our point of view with the present terrific manpower shortage we should use every means we can to put wom-

en in where they can replace men. This bill will help not only to do that but will also make far more effective the employment of the present WASPS that we have in our service.

Chairman MAX. In other words, the legislation is an emergency proposition?

General ARNOLD. It is an emergency proposition as far as I am concerned.

Ramspeck committee report:

If it is necessary at this stage of the war to embark upon this costly and experimental program, then this Nation, insofar as manpower is concerned, is in worse position than any of our allies, and apparently any of our enemies. Fortunately, the evidence presented during this inquiry demonstrates that the implied condition is neither actual nor probable.

1. The proposal to expand the WASPS has not been justified. Therefore, it is recommended that the recruiting of inexperienced personnel and their training for the WASPS be immediately terminated.

2. That the use of the WASPS already trained and in training be continued, and provision be made for hospitalization.

3. There exist several surpluses of experienced pilot personnel available for utilization as service pilots. Therefore, it is recommended that the service of these several groups of experienced air personnel be immediately utilized.

The certificate of acceptance makes no provisions for the experience of these instructors and trainees as would pertain to transitional training and it is further to be noted that these instructors and trainees were not organized so that they might pool their abilities and make a positive suggestion to the A. A. F. as they did in the beginning of the C. A. A. program.

When one considers that the Navy had a similar program to the Army Air Forces C. A. A.-W. T. S. program, it is very strange that the Navy gave a commission to every instructor and trainee as agreed upon, whereas the Army Air Forces has done just the opposite.

There is bound to be a reason. One official stated as a basis of his reason the following:

The Navy is not interested in anything but building a powerful air force to win the war, but some individuals in the Army are not only interested in building a powerful air force to win the war but they evidently intend to try to take over civilian aviation when this war is over.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. SADOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Wednesday next, at the conclusion of the legislative program of the day and following any special orders heretofore granted, I may be permitted to address the House for 15 minutes.

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

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein an editorial.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein an address delivered at a testimonial dinner tendered to Senator GUY M. GILLETTE and Representative Will Rogers, Jr.

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

There was no objection.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 604) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That ELLSWORTH BUCK, of New York, is hereby elected to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

The resolution was agreed to.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD in two instances and to include therein a letter and a table from the Department of Agriculture.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD, and further to extend my remarks and include therein a magazine article.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein an address I recently delivered before the Executives Club in Chicago.

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

There was no objection.

PROGRESS OF RANGE CONSERVATION

Mr. ROCKWELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ROCKWELL. Mr. Speaker, during recent years it has been my privilege annually to report to this House on the progress of range conservation conducted by the Grazing Service in the 10 Western States. I desire to continue that custom.

On June 28, 1934, the President approved an act of Congress:

To stop injury to the public grazing lands by preventing overgrazing and soil deterioration, to provide for their orderly use, improvement, and development, to stabilize the livestock industry dependent upon the public range, and for other purposes.

This act placed the unregulated public domain under Federal control and authorized the Secretary of the Interior to establish grazing districts out of the unreserved public domain, regulate their occupancy and use, establish a service to administer grazing districts, issue or cause to be issued grazing permits to qualified applicants, and do any and all things necessary to accomplish its purpose.

Secretary Ickes chose as first Director of Grazing, Farrington R. Carpenter, of Hayden, Colo. Carpenter with characteristic enthusiasm threw his energies into the job and outlined a plan of local policy-forming advisory boards to assist the Government in its multiple objective. His successor, Richard H. Rutledge, very ably carried on these fundamental principles of democracy on the range. In May 1944 the third Director of Grazing, Clarence L. Forsling, of Ogden, Utah, assumed the stewardship of the Grazing Service. Under his direction, I am sure that the Grazing Service will continue, in the future, as an outstanding conservation agency to render service to the stock industry of the West. In my opinion, the success of the Grazing Service in bringing order and stability to the public domain is due in large part to the advisory board system. Congress included this policy as a fundamental part of grazing district administration by amendment of the act of 1939. The advisory boards furnish the contact between the range users and the administration and recommend action based on common knowledge and years of livestock experience. In these 10 years, through such cooperation, a number of far-reaching adjustments and sound policies have been developed.

The main objectives of the Grazing Act are to protect, develop, and use the range for the benefit of the land itself, as well as for those who are dependent upon it. Since the public range is a vital part of the ranching business, as well as of the economy of the entire West, its rehabilitation and use are integral parts of a long-time program.

The Taylor Grazing Act is based on the fundamental principle of cooperation. It brought an end to range wars in the West and devised ways and means of settling range difficulties around the council table. I think it is fitting that we should celebrate this tenth anniversary of range conservation by paying tribute to those who visualized its possibilities and carried on in the face of strong opposition in many quarters. To those who labored for it in Congress, other public officials, livestock producers, and those who have been charged with carrying out the intent of Congress on the ground, much credit is due.

There is no State in the West more keenly alive to the need for range control than is my own State of Colorado. For many years prior to this act the stockmen of my district worked for some kind of public-domain regulation. We attempted to stop overgrazing and waste of the public range by enactment of an adjudication law. Our efforts were ineffective because legally the State had no

control over the public lands. Despite our Colorado law, a citizen could exercise his Federal homestead right and file on 640 acres in the heart of a choice grazing area. As a consequence, range abuse continued. The migratory practices that an open range encouraged could not be stopped by local legislation. But in the end our efforts were rewarded, for we succeeded in focusing wide attention on the public-domain question.

The Hoover committee studied the public-domain problem and in 1931 recommended that all portions of the unreserved and unappropriated public domain be placed under responsible administration or regulation for the conservation and beneficial use of its resources. The many years of effort on the part of stockmen, State officials, and other public men who understood the West, resulted in the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934.

There is a spot near my home called American Flats, lying high in the shadow of the Rocky Mountains. It is a paradise of summer grazing land, with clover, grass, and flowers in profusion during the short growing period. Before the Taylor Act became law, it seemed that half of the sheep herds from the winter deserts of eastern Utah and western Colorado would make a spring race for this area. The competition was so keen that certain men would employ strong-arm methods to gain a foothold. Some even would send advance guards to pitch camps and hold the range until the sheep arrived. It was not unusual to find a band of sheep on each square mile, aggregating about 60,000 head, to grub the forage from an area smaller than the District of Columbia. Here they stayed until snow drove them back to the lower valleys. A few years of this and the natural thing happened. Sheep came off the range in poor condition. Some died from poisonous weeds. This land was included within a grazing district in 1935. The advisory board recommended that a reasonable number of livestock be grazed on this land, and the Grazing Service began to make adjustments. At the present time, only about half the former number are allowed to graze this area. I have been told that, despite this reduction in numbers, it produces more pounds of fat lambs now than formerly.

I have cited one extreme example of the adjustments being made on the 142,000,000 acres of public range in 10 Western States. This Federal range is now in 60 grazing districts, each with an advisory board to counsel with and assist the district grazer, and many of the former practices of abuse and waste have been corrected.

One of the principal aims of the Taylor Grazing Act is to keep the range on a high level of production. So the old-time policy of free homesteads, irrespective of whether the land was suitable for building a home, the period of free range, and unrestricted use came to an end in 1934, and a period of reconstruction was underway.

As a cornerstone of proper land use, the Taylor Grazing Act recognizes the relationship between public and private

lands as a basis for an all-inclusive land-use program in which the users themselves have a voice. As a result, the 22,000 licensees and permittees on the Federal range comprise a tremendous force in range conservation. At the same time, they continue to push production of food and fiber to the full extent of their ability, consistent with wise use of ranch and range.

One of America's chief war problems is that of food production for our military and civilian needs and for our allies. Meat is a food item which gives nourishment and strength in comparatively compact amounts. Successful war is waged by young strong men with husky appetites. They must be warmly and adequately clothed. The livestock producers on the western ranges are alive to their responsibility for producing meat and wool. With many of their top hands riding jeeps and flying bombers instead of riding broncos, the oldtimers and the young folks of the range country are carrying on without overtime pay. There are no headlines telling about strikes and the 40-hour week on the range.

Recently one of the advisory boards expressed the position of the livestock industry in these words:

Be it resolved, That as the progress and duration of the war make necessary additional and greater sacrifices in the lives of all, we stand ready to subordinate all to the prosecution and winning of the war, and with this high resolve we pledge full cooperation.

Ten years ago it was said by many in high places that the complex land pattern of the public-land States would operate to defeat a sensible administration of the Taylor Grazing Act. Today we hear nothing of that sort. With the cooperation of States and private land owners, these problems are being overcome by exchange of land, exchange of use, and many other means, for proper land use.

The western stockmen know that it is wise to keep more grass than stock on the range. They are aiding the Grazing Service to avoid the errors of range abuse made during the first World War. There can be no stronger testimony for the future of the public range. When the time comes for our boys to return and resume peaceful work, they will find that the public lands have been taken care of and that the natural resources have been managed well to contribute an important share to better living conditions in our western communities.

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. MILLER] is recognized for 40 minutes.

PROPOSED MODIFICATION OF H. R. 4915

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, last August, during the summer recess, the highway commissioner for the State of Connecticut, Mr. William J. Cox, arranged for a meeting of the Connecticut delegation in Congress. At this meeting Commissioner Cox discussed at quite some length the highway needs for the State of Connecticut, but more particularly the suggested four-

billion-dollar-road-building program being considered by the National Association of Highway Officials. Also a good deal of time was devoted to a discussion of section 21 of the Federal Highway Act of 1921.

The section 21 formula apportioned Federal aid on the basis of one-third population, one-third according to area, and one-third according to post road mileage. It was soon apparent to those attending this meeting that, to put it mildly, the section 21 formula was not an equitable one by which Federal aid should be distributed.

Since last August I have spent every possible minute studying the road needs of the country, and in trying to work out a fair and equitable formula for the distribution of Federal funds, a formula that would distribute the money where the road needs were the greatest. During the past 8 months I have conferred with State highway officials, with members of the House Committee on Roads, and with Member of the House from those States which have an acute highway problem. During this study my attention was directed to the report of a committee or commission composed of some of the most competent men in the field of highway construction, appointed by President Roosevelt some time ago. This commission's recommendations may be found in the report on Interregional Highways, House Document No. 379, Seventy-eighth Congress, second session. I urge every Member of the House interested in this problem to secure a copy of this document.

This interregional highway report represents, so far as I know, the only comprehensive, Nation-wide, factual analysis of our highway problems. The report is a fair and well-balanced evaluation of the important facts that have been developed by the various highway departments through their State-wide highway planning surveys, and the vision shown in the straightforward approach to, and courageous attack on, the great problems we face in providing adequate highway facilities, form the sort of accomplishment to have been expected from the able and experienced men who served on the Interregional Highway Committee and on its staff.

Any post-war highway program that does not face squarely the highway needs so forcefully brought out in the report, would be short-sighted, inadequate, and wasteful of public funds. The report represents years of study by capable, practical men. It bears the signatures of men in the soundness of whose views we all have—and are entitled to have—confidence.

When Federal aid was initiated by the act of 1916, it was recognized that the essential need was—to use an over-worked expression—to "get the motorists out of the mud." It was not immediately recognized, but it soon was, that efforts in this direction, to be effective, must be selective. It was recognized that the essential need of the country, at that time, was the development of an integrated system of surfaced main highways, connecting our States, cities, and counties with passable roads. This job, by and

large, has been done and done well. The main interstate and intercounty routes throughout the country, comprising the Federal-aid primary system, are now pretty largely surfaced roads. Only 6 percent of the mileage remains unsurfaced, and this 6 percent undoubtedly carries but a small fraction of 1 percent of the traffic served by the Federal-aid system.

However, while the development of this integrated system of surfaced roads has been accomplished over the years since 1916, the motor transportation picture has changed tremendously. Motor-vehicle registrations have increased tenfold, and motor-vehicle travel in even greater—much greater—ratio. As a result, there have been great changes in the nature of the most urgent problems connected with the provision of adequate highway facilities.

I will not take the time of the House this afternoon to quote further from this report, but I again urge all those interested to take the time necessary to read this report.

After further conferences with interested groups, I had prepared and introduced H. R. 4170 in the House—a bill to implement the interregional report. About this same time, the House Committee on Roads commenced hearings on H. R. 2426 which authorized the appropriation of \$3,000,000,000 to become available at the rate of \$1,000,000,000 a year for each three successive post-war years. This bill provided that the Federal share, payable on account of any project provided for by the funds made available by this act, should not exceed 75 percent of the cost; the remaining 25 percent to be paid by the several States.

This was a new departure as, in the past, the Federal Government had provided only 50 percent of the cost of building Federal-aid highways. I have yet to hear any good reason advanced for departing from the 50-50 formula. Certainly, when this war comes to an end, the treasuries of the 48 States are going to be in better shape than is the Federal Treasury. In addition to that, it is a well-known fact that whoever pays 75 percent of the cost of any given program is going to be in a pretty strong position to dictate all the terms of the program.

The bill, H. R. 2426, continued the old formula for distribution of funds, that is, one-third on population, one-third on area, and one-third on post-road mileage. In the bill which I introduced on February 10, H. R. 4170, I proposed that we retain the old 50-50 matching provision. By retaining that provision, we could authorize the appropriation of \$2,000,000,000 of Federal funds and, with the 50-50 matching provision, still have a \$4,000,000,000 program as proposed in H. R. 2426. Instead of the one-third, one-third, one-third provision, it was provided in H. R. 4170 that the \$2,000,000,000 should be distributed as follows: \$600,000,000 a year for the 3-year total of \$1,800,000,000 on the basis of the ratio which the estimated number of persons that will be demobilized from the military and industrial service in each State bears to the total estimated number of

persons to be demobilized in all of the States. Such estimates of demobilization to be based on the figures reported in the July 1943 issue of the Monthly Labor Review of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor.

Further, \$200,000,000 a year for a 3-year total of \$600,000,000 in accordance with the provisions of section 21 of the Federal Highway Act of 1921, and finally, \$200,000,000 a year for a 3-year total of \$600,000,000 on the basis of the ratio that the total motor-vehicle registration in each State bears to the total motor-vehicle registration in all of the States.

For the next few minutes I would like to discuss the old section 21 formula contained in H. R. 2426 and, with a little different weighting, the formula contained in the bill recently reported by the House Committee on Roads; namely, H. R. 4915. You will recall the factors that make up the section 21 formula are area, population, and post-road mileage.

Most people recognize that area, in itself, has no significance even in relation to road mileage, except as the area is densely covered with roads or sparsely covered with roads, which in the end can be measured—if you will—by the road mileage itself.

There are, however, some persons who have stoutly maintained that area is a valid factor in measuring road needs. It is interesting, therefore, to take two regions of equal area in order to see what variation they show in respect to factors which are obviously and admittedly related to road needs. There are 8 States in the Rocky Mountain census area which have about 29 percent of the area of the United States and consequently would get 29 percent of such part of any Federal authorization as is based on area. There are 26 States in the census, east of the Mississippi River, which, by chance, have an area almost identical with that of the 8 States in the Rocky Mountain region. To the extent that a formula is based on area, these 26 States would receive the same amount of Federal aid as would the 8 States in the Rocky Mountain region. How do other characteristics of the two regions compare?

Only 4 percent of the motor-vehicle traffic in the United States is developed on the road systems of the 8 States. According to the States' own estimates of immediate road needs, the 8 States have but 6 percent of the total needs of the country. It is further significant that they have been contributing but 4 percent of the motor-vehicle imposts that are drawn from the motorists of the country. On the other hand, the equal area from the Mississippi River east develops 62 percent of the motor-vehicle traffic, claims 59 percent of the highway needs, and provides 64 percent of the Federal motor-vehicle imposts.

So much for area as far as being the basis of distributing Federal funds for road-building purposes is concerned.

At first glance, road mileage would seem to be a reasonably fair measure of road need. Examination shows that

this is not the case, however. According to the section 21 formula—a mile of road is a mile of road. There are great differences in the cost of a mile of road. Now what causes these differences? It is not that New Jersey, Massachusetts, and Connecticut are more extravagant than South Dakota, Wyoming, and Nebraska, where reports indicate highway costs are much lower. Various factors account for the difference in cost. Ruggedness of terrain, severity of climate, unit costs of labor and materials—all play a part. Much the greatest factor in producing the cost differences, however, is the different job that different roads have to do. As an illustration, the annual average daily traffic on an average mile of the New Jersey State highway system, as determined by the planning survey, was 6,300 vehicles a day. The annual average daily traffic on an average mile of the New Mexico system was approximately 160 vehicles a day.

The road that has to be built to carry even the average New Jersey traffic is an entirely different sort of facility than that required to carry less than 200 vehicles a day. The differences are even more extreme in the case of a road that carried an annual average daily traffic of 40,000 vehicles a day, as some miles of New Jersey roads do. This explains the difference in Federal aid per mile costs and reveals the weakness of using road mileage as a fair basis for the apportionment of Federal-aid funds.

Population is probably a closer measure of road needs than area or road mileage, but it is not a direct measure or even a very close measure. It is my understanding that the alleged justification for using population as a basis for allocating Federal funds is the supposed correspondence between population and the amount of road use. There are, however, much more accurate measures of road use than population. Gasoline consumption is one, and perhaps the most accurate. Automobile registration is another. Again considering State-wide areas, road need—which we may define as the potential usefulness of correcting road deficiencies—is probably as well measured by road use as in any other way. But population is a very uncertain measure of road use, certainly far from the best available measure and therefore a poor factor in inclusion of an apportionment formula.

For a few minutes let us consider two other bills introduced during the present session of Congress in an effort to secure legislation that would provide a sound post-war road-building program. On April 18 of this year, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. WENE] introduced H. R. 4628, which was referred to the Committee on Roads. Mr. WENE's bill modified H. R. 4170 because of certain testimony brought out in the hearings on H. R. 2426, but his bill was still introduced to implement the interregional highway report. In addition to continuing the 50-50 matching provision, this bill authorized an appropriation of \$2,010,000,000 to become available at the rate of \$670,000,000 a year for each 3 successive post-war years. After making

deductions for administration, research, and investigations, as provided by the Federal Highway Act of 1921, the sums authorized were to be apportioned among the States in two parts. Part I, \$400,000,000 yearly on the basis of the ratio which the motor vehicle registrations in the counties traversed by the interregional highway system in each State bears to the total motor vehicle registrations in the counties traversed by the interregional highway system in all States. Such motor vehicle registrations to be taken from table numbered 7 on pages 29, 30, and 31 of the Interregional Highway Report, House Document No. 379, Seventy-eighth Congress, second session. Part II, \$270,000,000 a year in accordance with the basis of apportionment provided in section 21 of the Federal Highway Act of 1921.

After lengthy hearings on H. R. 2426, the House Committee on Roads finally reported out H. R. 4915, introduced on June 1, by the chairman of the Committee on Roads, the distinguished gentleman from Utah [Mr. ROBINSON]. This bill authorized an appropriation of \$1,500,000,000 to become available at the rate of \$500,000,000 a year for each 3 successive post-war fiscal years. The sums authorized for each 3 successive post-war years to be apportioned are as follows: (a) \$225,000,000 for projects on the Federal-aid highway system, either inside or outside of municipalities; and (b) \$125,000,000 for projects on the principal secondary and feeder roads, including farm-to-market roads, rural free delivery mail and public school bus routes, either outside of municipalities or inside of municipalities of less than 10,000 population; and (c) \$150,000,000 for projects on the principal highways in urban areas on the Federal-aid highway system.

In addition to the sums I have mentioned, this bill also authorized an appropriation for, first, for forest highways the sum of \$25,000,000 for the first post-war year and a like amount for each of the second and third post-war years; and second, for forest development roads and trails the sum of \$12,500,000 for the first post-war year and a like amount for each of the second and third post-war years.

And in another section—section 10—there is authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$12,750,000 to become available at the rate of \$4,250,000 a year for each 3 successive years for the construction and maintenance of parkways, to give access to national parks and national monuments, or to become connecting sections of a national parkway plan, over lands to which title has been transferred to the United States by the States or by private individuals. Needless to say, there are no matching provisions involved in these latest authorizations.

It appears to many Members of the House and some State highway commissioners with whom I have talked that the distribution of Federal funds, as provided for in H. R. 4915, is decidedly unfair. From a purely selfish viewpoint, the taxpayers of such States as Massachusetts, New Jersey, Connecticut, New York,

Pennsylvania, Michigan, Illinois, California, and others would be better off to build their own roads and do away with the whole Federal-aid program. However, these same people are perfectly willing to make a reasonable contribution toward building good roads in other parts of the country where the road needs are greater than the ability of the various State treasuries to meet the need.

We also see the value in preparing a sound road building program now that will provide millions of men with jobs during the demobilizing period. If such a program is adopted at this time, the various States can make the necessary survey and plans and be ready to put it into operation on very short notice. Manpower will be available in abundance and I am told that road-building machinery and necessary material will also be available upon cessation of hostilities.

In an effort to bring the various schools of thought together, we propose a modification of H. R. 4915. In the interest of avoiding confusion insofar as possible, it will be proposed that the provisions of H. R. 4915 be adopted, except as follows:

First. The Federal authorization is made to total \$2,010,000 for the 3-year period—exclusive of \$140,250,000 additional provided for forests and post roads and trails. This, with the basis provided for matching Federal funds with State funds, reestablishes the \$4,000,000,000 road construction program that was originally proposed. All the testimony before the committee indicated the need of at least that amount of road improvements, and developed the ample ability of the highway departments and of road contractors and equipment producers to execute such a program.

Second. The funds allocated for urban improvements are apportioned to the States on the basis of their urban populations, as recommended to the committee by the Public Roads Administration, the American Association of State Highway Officials, the American Road Builders Association, the American Municipal Association, the New York Port Authority, and many other witnesses before the committee.

Third. The formula established in 1916 for rural road improvements is recognized as having been well adapted to meeting the road needs of that day. Therefore, it is recognized that neither it, nor any minor modification of it, can properly meet the very different rural road deficiencies of today, as these deficiencies were reported to the committee by the Public Roads Administration and other agencies. A part of today's needed improvements is the continued surfacing of unimproved roads, but another important rural road need is the reconstruction or supplementation of existing routes to give them adequate capacity in keeping with the great increase in their use since they were built. It is proposed to meet the first of these rural needs by apportioning to the States 40 percent of the total authorization according to the historic section 21 formula, while meeting the second rural road need by apportioning 30 percent of the total authorization according to

the use made of the road systems of the several States as measured by the motor vehicle registrations of the States.

Therefore, the provision of H. R. 4915 that the total authorization be apportioned one-half according to population; one-fourth according to area, and one-fourth according to post-road mileage is replaced by a provision that 30 percent of the authorization be apportioned according to urban populations, while 40 percent be apportioned according to section 21, and 30 percent according to the motor vehicle registrations of the different States.

The table attached shows the comparative apportionments to the States—exclusive of forest and park funds—as would be obtained under H. R. 4915, as now written, and as would obtain under the proposed modification.

Post-war highway program—Proposed Federal apportionments to States

[Total dollars in 3 years]

State	Under bill H. R. 4915	Under proposed modification, H. R. 4915 ¹
Alabama.....	31,905,000	30,360,000
Arizona.....	17,070,000	15,320,000
Arkansas.....	25,140,000	21,380,000
California.....	65,190,000	125,370,000
Colorado.....	23,835,000	25,660,000
Connecticut.....	11,895,000	25,240,000
Delaware.....	7,590,000	6,380,000
Florida.....	21,780,000	29,080,000
Georgia.....	37,725,000	38,100,000
Idaho.....	15,765,000	14,140,000
Illinois.....	67,440,000	115,900,000
Indiana.....	37,320,000	53,420,000
Iowa.....	35,835,000	42,180,000
Kansas.....	34,155,000	36,620,000
Kentucky.....	29,280,000	29,860,000
Louisiana.....	23,625,000	26,920,000
Maine.....	12,345,000	13,420,000
Maryland.....	14,640,000	25,000,000
Massachusetts.....	27,060,000	61,200,000
Michigan.....	49,530,000	83,180,000
Minnesota.....	38,955,000	48,120,000
Mississippi.....	26,610,000	22,360,000
Missouri.....	44,715,000	57,220,000
Montana.....	24,900,000	21,400,000
Nebraska.....	26,655,000	27,480,000
Nevada.....	15,045,000	11,500,000
New Hampshire.....	7,500,000	8,720,000
New Jersey.....	26,205,000	57,480,000
New Mexico.....	20,220,000	16,440,000
New York.....	92,940,000	189,300,000
North Carolina.....	37,455,000	38,300,000
North Dakota.....	19,065,000	16,460,000
Ohio.....	59,790,000	101,140,000
Oklahoma.....	32,715,000	35,100,000
Oregon.....	22,065,000	24,720,000
Pennsylvania.....	74,595,000	123,580,000
Rhode Island.....	7,500,000	13,420,000
South Carolina.....	20,805,000	20,640,000
South Dakota.....	20,010,000	17,460,000
Tennessee.....	32,475,000	34,080,000
Texas.....	90,660,000	104,100,000
Utah.....	14,505,000	13,880,000
Vermont.....	7,500,000	6,200,000
Virginia.....	28,710,000	32,440,000
Washington.....	23,115,000	31,500,000
West Virginia.....	17,925,000	18,500,000
Wisconsin.....	36,420,000	49,980,000
Wyoming.....	15,090,000	12,420,000
Hawaii.....	7,500,000	
District of Columbia.....	7,500,000	27,020,000
Puerto Rico.....	10,860,000	
Total.....	1,500,000,000	2,000,000,000

¹ Modified by increasing total appropriation to \$2,000,000,000 and apportioning to the States as follows: 40 percent according to sec. 21 of Federal Highway Act, 30 percent according to urban populations, and 30 percent according to motor vehicle registrations of the States.

Further, to show the unequitable provisions of H. R. 4915, I have had a few charts prepared showing the different treatment cities of the same size in different parts of the country will receive under the language of the committee bill.

Let us compare Bakersfield, Calif., with Reno, Nev. According to the 1940 census, Bakersfield had a population of 29,252, whereas the population of Reno was 21,317. Reno is the only city in Nevada that would qualify for Nevada's share of funds to be appropriated in urban areas. Therefore, Reno would receive \$4,400,000, while Bakersfield's share of the urban funds would be only \$130,000.

Norwich, Conn., with a population of 23,652, would have available its share amounting to \$74,000, while Cheyenne, Wyo., with a population of 22,474, would receive \$1,610,000.

I will run through 10 or 12 other illustrations on the charts I have had prepared, as follows:

Bakersfield, Calif. (population, 29,252), \$130,000, versus Reno, Nev. (population 21,317), \$4,400,000.

Norwich, Conn. (population 23,652), \$74,000, versus Cheyenne, Wyo. (population 22,474), \$1,610,000.

Moline, Ill. (population, 34,608), \$135,000, versus Fargo, N. Dak. (population, 32,580), \$2,130,000.

Hagerstown, Md. (population, 32,491), \$135,000, versus Boise, Idaho (population, 26,130), \$1,160,000.

Medford, Mass. (population, 63,083), \$140,000, versus Jackson, Miss. (population, 62,107), \$1,780,000.

Saginaw, Mich. (population, 82,794), \$395,000, versus Little Rock, Ark. (population, 88,039), \$2,720,000.

Perth Amboy, N. J. (population, 41,242), \$113,000, versus Sioux Falls, S. Dak. (population, 40,832), \$2,290,000.

Auburn, N. Y. (population, 35,763), \$92,000, versus Albuquerque, N. Mex. (population, 35,449), \$2,320,000.

Mansfield, Ohio (population, 37,154), \$164,000, versus Butte, Mont. (population, 37,081), \$2,000,000.

Johnstown, Pa. (population, 66,688), \$274,000, versus Phoenix, Ariz. (population, 65,414), \$3,370,000.

Warwick, R. I. (population, 28,757), \$101,000, versus Burlington, Vt. (population, 27,686), \$1,090,000.

At this point I am including a chart showing the Federal post-war highway program on the basis of dollars per demobilized person under H. R. 4915; the proposed modification, as well as under H. R. 4628:

Federal post-war highway program: dollars per demobilized person under various proposals

State	H. R. 4915	Proposed modification	H. R. 4628
Nevada.....	1,504	1,150	760
Wyoming.....	848	698	478
Montana.....	642	532	387
New Mexico.....	604	491	356
Arizona.....	538	459	423
South Dakota.....	509	444	298
Idaho.....	461	414	354
North Dakota.....	476	410	304
Nebraska.....	272	281	204
Colorado.....	256	276	241
Utah.....	270	260	234
Vermont.....	288	238	192
Minnesota.....	183	226	222
Iowa.....	184	217	183
Oregon.....	171	191	209
Florida.....	140	187	213
Texas.....	161	184	172
Oklahoma.....	171	183	170
Delaware.....	156	181	161
New Hampshire.....	156	181	164
Kansas.....	155	167	148
Missouri.....	126	161	153
Arkansas.....	188	159	119
Maine.....	146	159	176
Georgia.....	183	155	120

Federal post-war highway program: dollars per demobilized person under various proposals—Continued

State	H. R. 4915	Proposed modification	H. R. 4628
North Carolina	151	155	138
Kentucky	150	153	134
South Carolina	154	152	135
Wisconsin	110	150	132
Mississippi	178	149	107
Tennessee	140	147	139
Rhode Island	80	142	142
New York	66	134	120
Louisiana	115	131	121
Illinois	74	127	145
Massachusetts	55	125	134
Virginia	108	121	113
California	62	118	169
West Virginia	114	118	91
Alabama	122	115	96
Washington	83	115	133
Ohio	63	107	122
Indiana	72	103	117
Pennsylvania	61	101	108
New Jersey	43	94	107
Maryland	50	86	93
Michigan	43	78	98
Connecticut	36	76	103

Note.—This shows the total allocation of funds to each State in relation to the estimated military and industrial demobilization as reported in July 1943 Monthly Labor Review.

And, finally, I am attaching a chart showing the relation of apportionments under various proposals to motor-vehicle usage in the several States. It will be noted that under H. R. 4915, Nevada's ratio is practically 7 to 1, while in the case of California, the ratio is about one-half to 1:

Federal post-war highway program: Relation of apportionments under various proposals to motor-vehicle usage in the several States¹

State	H. R. 4915	Proposed modification	H. R. 4628
Nevada	3.77	3.96	2.62
Wyoming	3.74	2.31	1.57
New Mexico	3.53	2.15	1.55
Montana	2.83	1.82	1.27
Arizona	2.78	1.78	1.63
Utah	2.19	1.58	1.41
South Dakota	2.25	1.47	.93
North Dakota	2.27	1.47	1.05
Delaware	2.24	1.43	1.19
Idaho	2.09	1.41	1.19
Mississippi	2.66	1.90	.92
Alabama	1.78	1.27	1.05
Arkansas	1.98	1.26	.94
Colorado	1.49	1.20	1.05
Georgia	1.54	1.17	.95
Rhode Island	.87	1.16	1.15
Tennessee	1.45	1.14	1.07
New York	.74	1.14	1.01
Nebraska	1.44	1.11	.81
Massachusetts	.65	1.10	1.18
Vermont	1.78	1.10	.89
Louisiana	1.25	1.07	.98
New Hampshire	1.22	1.06	.95
Maine	1.27	1.04	1.14
Kentucky	1.35	1.03	.89
Kansas	1.28	1.03	.91
Oklahoma	1.26	1.02	.94
Missouri	1.04	1.00	.98
Texas	1.15	.99	.91
Oregon	1.17	.99	1.07
North Carolina	1.28	.98	.87
Illinois	.76	.98	1.12
Virginia	1.15	.97	.90
West Virginia	1.22	.94	.73
Pennsylvania	.75	.93	.99
Minnesota	.59	.92	.89
Florida	.91	.91	1.06
South Carolina	1.22	.91	.80
Wisconsin	.86	.89	.78
Iowa	1.00	.88	.76
Maryland	.68	.87	.93
Washington	.85	.87	1.00
Ohio	.69	.87	.99
Indiana	.80	.85	.96
New Jersey	.52	.85	.96
Michigan	.67	.85	1.06
Connecticut	.50	.79	1.06
California	.50	.73	1.03

¹Based on motor-vehicle registrations for 1941 as reported by the Public Roads Administration.

In closing, may I comment on the appropriations carried in H. R. 4915 for the building of forest highways, roads, trails, et cetera. I am convinced the situation with regard to funds for forest highways and the significance of other public lands are not recognized in their proper perspective in the proposed Federal post-war highway program.

H. R. 4915 provides \$25,000,000 a year for forest highways and \$12,500,000 for forest-development roads. The average over the past 8 years has been \$7,750,000 and \$3,625,000, respectively. But, the big question, What is it for?

The conception is general, I believe, both among highway officials and members of the Roads Committee, that forest highways and forest-development roads are tied up intimately and almost solely with the Federal interest in our national forests. However, while this may be true of forest-development roads, it is not true of forest highways. In the western region of the country, 41.4 percent of the forest highways are also on the Federal-aid system. Thus 78.8 percent are important highways.

Mr. C. F. Granger, Assistant Chief of the United States Forest Service, said, in hearings before the Roads Committee in 1940:

The forest highway system is that part which, while necessary to the forests, is of greater value for general public travel or local public travel; the forest development system includes the roads and trails needed primarily for the protection, development, and utilization of the forest resources.

In the Federal Highway Act of 1921, forest highways were defined as "of primary importance to the State, counties, or communities within, adjoining, or adjacent to the national forests." From the foregoing, it is obvious that, whereas the forest-development funds—\$12,500,000 a year—may be primarily for the Federal interest in our national forests, the forest highway authorization—\$25,000,000 a year—is in large part an expansion of the Federal-aid program on a 100-percent basis, no matching with States or local funds being required. And, it represents a real expansion for many States.

The following shows how important an extra aid is to several States:

Annual totals, Federal funds under H. R. 4915

State	Federal aid apportionment	Forest highway	Total
Arizona	\$5,844,000	\$1,458,500	\$7,302,500
California	21,245,000	3,573,000	24,818,000
Colorado	7,757,000	1,836,250	9,593,250
Idaho	5,114,000	2,577,000	7,691,000
Montana	8,093,000	2,008,750	10,101,750
Nevada	4,895,000	455,750	5,350,750
New Mexico	6,542,000	1,025,750	7,567,750
Oregon	7,204,000	3,360,250	10,573,250
Utah	4,720,000	841,750	5,561,750
Washington	7,471,000	1,722,500	9,193,500
Wyoming	4,898,000	1,109,250	6,007,250
Total	\$3,783,000	19,977,750	103,760,750

Idaho gets a 50-percent increase over its basic Federal-aid apportionment. Oregon gets almost as much.

A few States get an extra \$20,000,000 a year, as shown in the table above, under the guise of the development of our national forests. This they get on a 100-percent basis, there being no requirement

for matching with State funds. They are not required to match regular Federal-aid apportionments dollar for dollar, when other States do, because of the proviso "that in the case of any State containing unappropriated and unreserved public lands and nontaxable Indian lands, individual and tribal, exceeding 5 percent of the total area of all lands therein, the Federal share shall be increased in each of the 3 post-war years by a percentage equal to the percentage that the area of all such lands in such State is of its total area." The most striking example under this provision is Nevada, which will put up just less than 15 cents of State funds for each dollar of Federal funds when most other States are matching dollar for dollar. Utah will match 31 cents on the dollar, Arizona 39 cents, and other Western States in increasing amounts.

There have been special authorizations for highways through public lands. The significance of these may be shown by a quotation from the 1939 Annual Report of the then Bureau of Public Roads, now Public Roads Administration:

Special authorizations and appropriations have been made by Congress for the survey, construction, reconstruction, and maintenance of main roads through unappropriated or unreserved public lands, nontaxable Indian lands, and Federal reservations other than the forest reservations, where such land is more than 5 percent of the total area of the State. There are 14 of these Federal-land States, all of them west of the Mississippi River. The percentage of such lands in the several States varies considerably and reaches a maximum of approximately 73 percent in Nevada.

The construction of highways across these relatively large areas that do not contribute to State revenues imposes a serious burden on State highway funds.

The Federal-land highways differ from the forest highways and the Federal-aid highways system. Federal-land funds may be expended on roads which are on the Federal-aid system or on main roads not on the Federal-aid system. Contributions from the States are not required to be used in conjunction with Federal-land funds, but cooperative funds from the States may be used. Federal-land funds are sometimes expended under the supervision of State highway departments, following Federal-aid procedure, and sometimes under the detailed supervision of this organization.

Authorizations for the construction of roads in public lands have been made by eight congressional acts, passed up to the end of the fiscal year 1939. Authorizations have been made available for each fiscal year from 1931 through 1941, with the exception of 1932 and 1937, and total \$23,000,000. The authorization for 1939 was \$2,500,000; for 1940, \$1,000,000; and for 1941, \$2,000,000.

As indicated in the above, these funds are for main roads, Federal-aid or otherwise. While it may be noted that "cooperative funds from the States may be used," the reports of Public Roads indicate that less than 10 percent of the cost of projects has been paid from other than public lands funds.

The character of the routes upon which these funds are expended and their importance to the States is indicated by the following description in the 1938 Public Roads Annual Report:

The Flagstaff-Fredonia Highway is 73 miles in length, and is a part of the U. S. Route No. 69, a heavily traveled north-south highway.

A bituminous surfacing was placed on this route for a distance of 46 miles. At the close of the fiscal year 26 miles of the route were being improved with bituminous surfacing.

The Ely-Tonopah Highway, in Nevada, a Federal-land route 102 miles in length, is part of U. S. Route No. 6, which carries traffic directly across the State. Three Federal-land projects on this route were completed. A gravel surfacing was converted to bituminous surfacing for a distance of 37 miles, and 9 miles were graded and gravel surfacing placed preparatory to constructing a bituminous surface.

In the apportionment of regular Federal-aid funds to the States, area has been a factor and will be a factor under H. R. 4915. Thus, forest areas do double or treble duty for the States in which they are located. They draw forest development funds—12½ million dollars a year—as they probably should. They draw forest highway funds of \$25,000,000 a year to be used primarily for the "State, counties, or communities within, adjoining, or adjacent to the national forests." And the forest areas provide a basis through their area for allocation of regular Federal-aid funds to the States in which they are located.

Other public land will likewise do double duty. Funds have been and possibly will continue to be authorized directly for Federal aid and other main highways within their confines. Yet, these areas draw huge amounts of Federal-aid funds under any formula for apportionment which includes area. For example, Utah, with 53 percent of its area coming under the unappropriated public lands, and so forth, classification, gets \$1,850,000 a year under H. R. 4915, for regular Federal aid as a direct result of the inclusion of this public-lands area in the formula for apportionment. Nevada gets \$3,370,000 and Arizona gets \$2,080,000.

All of the above ignores the national-park areas which are a responsibility of the Federal Government. It might be mentioned that the States in which they are located have not suffered roadwise from having the parks. Not only has the Federal Government built the roads within the parks, but it has financed approach roads outside of the park areas.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include therein certain tables.

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

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein a report of the American Legion foreign relations committee to the national executive committee of the American Legion.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein certain correspondence on the money question.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. CANFIELD] is recognized for 10 minutes.

CREATION OF OFFICE OF SENATOR AT LARGE IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES FOR EX-PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Speaker, "They managed things better at Rome, gathering into their senate all the fame and experience, all the wisdom and skill, of those who had ruled and fought as consuls and praetors at home and abroad." Thus wrote James Bryce 50 years ago of the failure of the American people to take advantage of the peculiar abilities of their ex-Presidents.

From time to time there has been discussion about this subject but little has been done. I rise now to introduce a simple bill "to create the office of Senator at Large in the Senate of the United States for ex-Presidents of the United States." I had thought that a constitutional amendment might be necessary to accomplish this purpose, but House legislative counsel who has explored the problem most fully for me advises that the bill I have introduced will accomplish my purpose, namely, to provide that every person who has served—whether before or after enactment of this act—as President of the United States shall thereafter during the remainder of his life, except during any period in which he holds an office which would make him ineligible to serve as a Member of either House of Congress, be eligible to hold an office of Senator at Large in the Senate of the United States, which office is hereby created for that purpose.

The bill provides that such persons shall qualify for such office by taking the oath of office prescribed for Senators, and shall have, with respect to the Senate, rights, privileges, salary, and allowances accorded by law to the Delegates from the Territories of the United States with respect to the House of Representatives, except that he first shall be entitled to the same number of clerical assistants at the same rates of compensation as a Senator would be entitled to who is not chairman of a standing committee of the Senate and is from the most populous State and, second, shall have the same mileage allowance as a Senator.

The House legislative counsel advises that the Congress has the power to create this office as it had the power to create the office of Delegate from Alaska and Delegate from Hawaii.

John Albert Vieg, assistant professor of government at Iowa State, recalls that Bryce thought that State pride would place an insuperable barrier to the idea of giving ex-Presidents a seat in the Senate. Occasionally, he went on to say, other writers have remarked on the unhappy contrast between the majesty of the chief magistracy and the un-

stateliness of the position of a former Executive.

Presidents are in the nature of things outstanding leaders of public opinion. They rate high in their ability to voice with force and accuracy the views and aspirations of a great number of their fellow citizens. Congress is itself the Nation's official sounding board of public opinion.

Twice we have been entirely without retired Executives—from 1799 to 1801 and from 1875 to 1877. There have never been more than four except in the year 1861–62 when Van Buren, Fillmore, Tyler, Pierce, and Buchanan "stood around unable to be of use to a nation that had never been in a worse way for sound advice." This is quoted from Milton S. Mayer in the March 1933 issue of the Forum.

The average number of living ex-Presidents in the first half of the Republic's existence was under three. The average for the past 75 years is well below two. It is a fact that our ex-Presidents do not live long. Back in 1908, Dr. Woodrow Wilson, of Princeton, referred to a President as "the most heavily burdened officer in the world." Emerson spoke well when he said that a President pays dearly for a White House. It is a tough job, and tough as it has always been, it is a tougher job today than it ever was before. "But its brutality succeeds in killing outright only a few of the men who undertake it." Except for William H. Harrison, Polk, Taylor, Lincoln, Garfield, Arthur, McKinley, Wilson, and Harding, every President has survived his term long enough to have to face the problem of "And now what?"—and without any help from the people.

"There is no place in the United States for an ex-President" Mr. Hayes told a friend shortly after the inauguration of his successor. "If I could go into any of the great business enterprises of the country I would hardly fit, and the country would not think it proper, so I am devoting my life to delivering lectures before schools, academies, and colleges."

John Quincy Adams was the only man who has been able to forget that he was once President. When his friends came to him and asked him if he would be willing to go to the lower House of Congress as Representative from the old Plymouth District, he was able to also forget that he had been United States Senator, Minister to the Court of St. James's, and Secretary of State, and he replied that he would serve as selectman of the town of Quincy if he could be useful. For 12 of his 18 years in Congress he was the only ex-President alive; yet that period remains the golden age of ex-Presidents. He stood alone, without a party and without a friend—"Old Man Eloquent"—and battled for abolition. On a single day in 1840, while the House roared for his expulsion and threats of assassination poured in on him from his enemies, the 73-year-old warrior insisted that more than 500 petitions be read into the RECORD. And 8 years later the man who had spent 55 years in the service of his country dropped dead on the floor of the House—still serving.

When Grover Cleveland and Benjamin Harrison went back to the practice of law, the people were shocked that Presidents should wrangle for a living. When Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, and Grant died in dignity and poverty the people did not complain.

The Nation owes its ex-Presidents something just as it owes, and pays, its ex-soldiers something.

In 1906 Charles Francis Adams wrote to John Bigelow:

The plan of graduating ex-Presidents directly into the Federal Senate for life is one that has long been a favorite theory of mine. We have lost absolutely the value of the ripe experience, the great abilities and strong sense of patriotism of such men as Washington, John Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Van Buren, Grover Cleveland, and Benjamin Harrison. In more than one instance, too, these eminent citizens were cut off from public utility at the maturity of their powers and during the best years of their lives as counselors; while, in more than one case, they themselves have been not only without occupation, but practically without means—objects, almost, of public charity; in the cases of Jefferson and Monroe, indeed, actually so.

Reporting for the Christian Science Monitor, October 22, 1943, Roscoe Drummond wrote that Governor Dewey, of New York, then attending the Mackinac meeting of the Republican Post-war Advisory Council expressed himself as favoring a constitutional amendment providing that ex-Presidents be made Senators at Large without a vote, as my bill provides. The Governor, however, would go further than my bill and would include Vice Presidents as well as candidates for President who have received the second highest number of votes in the electoral college in any Presidential election. According to Mr. Drummond, Governor Dewey cited the arresting fact that if the British system were the same as ours, Winston Churchill would probably have disappeared from public life 20 years ago. "For 150 years," Mr. Drummond quoted Governor Dewey, "men have discussed the necessity of bringing into the Government the ablest men in the country, and yet we have ignored the most obvious means to that end."

It is to be noted that in the bill I present the Senators at Large would not have a vote, thus assuring every State equal voting representation in the Senate. Governor Dewey was described as saying that this would not diminish their great influence in any way.

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN] is recognized for 10 minutes.

LIBERATION OR CONQUEST

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, are we fighting a war to preserve the American Government; to enable people throughout the world to choose their own form of government? Or is this a war of conquest? Some folks are beginning to wonder just what it is all about.

Long ago, we were told by the President that our frontier was on the Rhine,

meaning that, in order to defend our own country, we would be required to fight battles across the sea.

Then came the statement that we were fighting for the "four freedoms" to liberate subject people. That was followed by Churchill's statement that the British were fighting to preserve the British Empire and, inferentially, his thought was to extend it.

We know now that, after our troops—and I do not mean the troops of the Allied Nations, but I mean American fighting men—drive the Japs out of the former British and Dutch possessions in the South Pacific islands and military bases which the Japs had taken from the British and the Dutch, the British and the Dutch move in and reestablish themselves on their former possessions won for them by American blood.

We are beginning to wonder, when we see the Finnish diplomatic representatives handed their passports right after Russia has renewed her offensive to overrun Finland, as Americans went in on the western front at her demand, whether Russia is not using the opportunity to bring within her domain territory which she desires for the extension of her empire.

The diplomats of Finland, the only nation in the world which has attempted wholeheartedly to pay her obligation incurred to us in the former war, are told to get out of America and we furnish the nation which is overrunning her muntions of war, while, at the same time, other people, victims of the war, designated as refugees, are given safe haven here in the United States.

Some 5,000,000 of our men are fighting or supporting the fighting in other lands. Some 800,000 refugees have been admitted to this country. Just how far are we to go in exchanging fine young Americans for refugees?

With Sidney Hillman's Committee for Political Action of the C. I. O. meeting here in Washington, forming a national organization and announcing that the President must have a fourth term, and with the administration using its power to further the interests of the C. I. O. and its political cohorts, we are also wondering whether the frontier is on the Rhine, or whether the battle for the preservation of American independence, for a constitutional form of government, is being fought here on the banks of the Potomac.

Is this war a war to establish the freedom of subject peoples throughout the world? Is it a war for the preservation of the independence of America? Or is the war being fought to, as was advocated by Henry Wallace, remake America; establish a form of government advocated by Sidney Hillman, still apparently clinging to and bent upon grafting here upon the American system the destructive ideologies of Russia, the land of his birth?

Until the coming of the New Deal, Americans have always been free, but Hillman's idea is that no one should be permitted to hold a job until he pays tribute to the C. I. O.

It is time that Americans teach Hillman and his crew that New York City is not the Capital of America; that the rest of the country will not be ruled by him and his communistic associates.

It is time that we do have a little lend-lease of refugees. It might not be such a bad idea, if those who want to establish here in America a new Russia, were sent back to Russia, to the land from which they came.

If Americans believing in the independence of our country must fight a battle here at home, the best thing that could happen to us is that we begin it without further delay.

Sidney Hillman and his C. I. O. political action committee have thrown down the gauntlet. The people's Representatives here in Congress should pick it up and carry the fight to a bitter end. No quarter should be asked and none should be given, as this country cannot be half republic, half dictatorship, no more than it could remain half free, half slave.

It is time that Congress assert itself, compel the executive department to tell us what has been going on.

An article from the Washington Times-Herald of this morning, which is attached hereto and marked "Exhibit A," tells in news form the story which was related to me by Mrs. Kent more than 2 years ago, when her son was imprisoned in Great Britain because she said he disclosed information which she alleged showed that President Roosevelt and Winston Churchill were then carrying on a correspondence, the purport of which was to involve us in the present war.

I was unable at that time to get accurate information as to the fact, but, if the story is false, the facts should be spread upon the record. No harm could possibly be done to the military effort. But, if the story is true, if the facts substantiate it, it might blast the New Deal, the fourth term campaign, out of existence.

EXHIBIT A

WAR INTRIGUE CHARGE SENATE PROBE—ROOSEVELT-CHURCHILL "DEALINGS" DUE AIRING

(By Walter Trohan)

Charges in the British House of Commons that President Roosevelt was dealing with Winston Churchill behind the back of Prime Minister Chamberlain are expected to be aired in Congress during the week.

Senator SHIPSTEAD (Republican), of Minnesota, said he was aware of the debate in the House of Commons which disclosed Mr. Roosevelt's purported promise to Churchill, then First Lord of the Admiralty, that the United States would come to the aid of Britain.

STUDY PROMISED

The Senator said the Senate should study the report that the Chief Executive and the British leader were dealing unofficially 4 years ago.

Senator WHEELER (Democrat), of Montana, said he was aware of the 4-year fight Mrs. Anne H. P. Kent, a resident of Washington, and mother of Tyler Kent, a clerk in the American Embassy at London, has been making for the release of her son.

Kent, although an American citizen of diplomatic status, was sentenced to 7 years' imprisonment by a British court on a mysterious charge. He was a code clerk and allegedly had access to communications exchanged between President Roosevelt and Churchill.

CAPTAIN ALSO ARRESTED

According to the story unfolded in the House of Commons, Capt. A. H. M. Ramsay, a member of Parliament, was also arrested and imprisoned. John McGovern, an Independent Laborite member of Parliament, said that Ramsay was being held because he might make sensational disclosures of pre-war negotiations between Mr. Roosevelt and Churchill.

Mrs. Kent explained at her home here yesterday that she had positive evidence from her son that he intercepted communications between the President and Churchill, as charged in Parliament.

She displayed a cryptic cablegram from her son, which, she said, showed beyond doubt that he had intercepted code messages in the interests of keeping America at peace.

LETTER DISCLOSED

Mrs. Kent disclosed that she had written to President Roosevelt and Members of Congress demanding justice for her son. She released a letter to Senator DANAHER, Republican of Connecticut, in which she detailed her son's story. The letter read, in part:

"October 1939, contrary to all custom, courtesy of American embassy codes was extended to Winston Churchill, the then First Lord of the British Admiralty, in order that he might send his first cable to President Roosevelt, which read, in effect:

"I am half American, and the natural person to work with you. It is evident we see eye to eye. Were I to become Prime Minister of Britain we could control the world."

MANY NOTES EXCHANGED

"Six weeks later Mr. Roosevelt cabled through our embassy code to Mr. Churchill for more particulars. Then during the winter of 1939-40 several hundred cables were exchanged between these two. These cables were all decoded by Tyler Kent, clerk in the American Embassy in London. Young Kent's patriotism was so thoroughly aroused he determined to return to America and place before the Senate evidence of this shocking intrigue. However, his youth and inexperience led to easy frustration of his plans.

"For 2 years I have been endeavoring to learn the truth of my son's case in which I was hampered and misled in every possible way by the State Department officials. A passport to leave this country was refused me, but I was finally able to send someone in my place. This man recently returned after interviewing my son, his London attorney, and many other parties."

Mrs. Kent said she is thoroughly convinced that her son was railroaded to prison to hide behind the scenes dickering between the President and Churchill which neither the American nor the British people would have tolerated. She said she is prepared to so testify before Congress.

PROBE NOW SOUGHT

In her search for justice for her son she said that she had received many sympathetic hearings from Members of Congress, but all said they preferred not to imperil friendly relations at this time. Now that the British have made the matter public, she said, she has hopes Congress will probe the matter thoroughly.

Young Kent is a descendant of Americans who made their home in this country before the Revolution. Men of his family fought in the Revolution, the War of 1812, the Civil War and the Spanish-American War. His father was in the consular service for 20

years, and the son followed his father's footsteps.

WANTS AMERICAN LAW

"There is no shadow of a doubt of his Americanism," Mrs. Kent declared. "If he were not serving the best interests of his country as he saw them, a mother would know. I am asking merely for justice.

"It is most amazing that an American should be tried in British courts for an offense which was not against American law. As I see it he was tried only because he loved America more than his career or the country in which he is stationed. I have no wish to get bitter, because the question is so close to my heart, but I do think that as an American I have a right to plead for due process of law—American law."

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ROWAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD in two instances.

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

There was no objection.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

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

To Mr. DILWEG, for June 20, 21, and 22, on account of official business.

To Mr. WASILEWSKI, for June 20, 21, and 22, on account of official business.

To Mr. ROONEY (at the request of Mr. BYRNE), to attend a funeral.

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. 4070. An act making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes.

H. R. 4559. An act making appropriations for the Navy Department and the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and additional appropriations therefor for the fiscal year 1944, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 55 minutes p. m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, June 20, 1944, at 10 o'clock a. m.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

The Committee on Immigration and Naturalization will meet on Wednesday, June 21, 1944, at 10:30 a. m., on all resolutions providing for temporary admission of political and religious refugees.

COMMITTEE ON THE PUBLIC LANDS

There will be an executive session of the Committee on the Public Lands on Wednesday, June 21, 1944, at 10:30 a. m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

1669. A letter from the Attorney General transmitting a report stating all of the facts and pertinent provisions of law in the cases of 133 individuals whose deportation has been suspended for more than 6 months under the authority vested in him, together with a statement of the reason for such suspension; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

1670. A letter from the Executive Secretary, Office of Scientific Research and Development, Office for Emergency Management, transmitting a copy of the estimate of personnel requirements for the Office of Scientific Research and Development during the quarter ending September 30, 1944; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

1671. A letter from the Director, Office of Strategic Services, transmitting a quarterly estimate of personnel requirements for the Office of Strategic Services; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

1672. A letter from the third vice president, Panama Railroad Company, transmitting on behalf of the United States offices of the Panama Railroad Company, quarterly estimate of personnel requirements for the quarter ending September 30, 1944; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

1673. A letter from the Chief of Office, the Panama Canal, transmitting data in connection with the personnel requirements of the Washington office of the Panama Canal for the quarter ending September 30, 1944; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

1674. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting a report on records proposed for disposal by various Government agencies; to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

1675. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting a report on records proposed for disposal by various Government agencies; to the Committee on Disposition of Executive Papers.

1676. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to provide that temporary appointments as commissioned or warrant officers in the Army of the United States of enlisted men or warrant officers of the Army of the United States on active duty shall be deemed to have been accepted upon the dates such appointments are made, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

1677. A letter from the Chairman, War Production Board, transmitting the twelfth bimonthly report of the Smaller War Plants Corporation for the period from April 1, 1944, through May 31, 1944; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

1678. A letter from the Comptroller, Near East Relief, transmitting a report of the Near East Relief, for the year ending December 31, 1943; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1679. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to amend the Federal Firearms Act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1680. A letter from the Chairman, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, transmitting the report of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for the month of March 1944; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

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. VINSON of Georgia: Committee on Naval Affairs. S. 1173. A bill to provide for staying judicial proceedings against the United States in time of war, on claims for damages caused by vessels of the Navy, or

for towage or salvage services to such vessels, when the Secretary of the Navy certifies that the prosecution of such proceedings would endanger the security of naval operations or interfere therewith, and to authorize the settlement and payment of such claims, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 1681). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mrs. SMITH of Maine: Committee on Naval Affairs. S. 1894. An act to provide for the transportation to their homes of persons discharged from the naval service because of under age at time of enlistment; with amendment (Rept. No. 1682). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. BLAND: Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries. H. R. 4968. A bill to amend section 511 (c) of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, as amended, relative to deposit of vessel proceeds received from the United States in certain cases, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 1683). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. SABATH: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 593. Resolution providing for the consideration of H. R. 4901, a bill to authorize and direct the sale of Moore Air Field; without amendment (Rept. No. 1679). Referred to the House Calendar.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE 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. ABERNETHY: Committee on Claims, H. R. 2150. A bill for the relief of Diemer Adison Coulter and Frances Andrews Coulter; with amendment (Rept. No. 1684). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. CANFIELD:

H. R. 5055. A bill to create the office of Senator at Large in the Senate of the United States for ex-Presidents of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Miss STANLEY:

H. R. 5056. A bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act, so as to make it an unfair labor practice to discriminate against any employee, in the rate of compensation paid, on account of sex; to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. KEFAUVER:

H. R. 5057. A bill to authorize the continued operation of certain airport traffic-control towers by the Civil Aeronautics Administration; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ENGLE of California:

H. R. 5058. A bill to provide for the issuance of grazing permits for livestock in the national parks and national monuments; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. VINSON of Georgia:

H. Res. 599. Resolution providing for the consideration of H. R. 4991, a bill to remove restrictions on transfers of small craft to other American republics in furtherance of the war effort; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. COFFEE:

H. Res. 600. Resolution urging on behalf of the United States House of Representatives a diplomatic break with Franco (Fascist) Spain, and extension of lend-lease to the guerrilla armies of the Spanish Republic

underground; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. VINSON of Georgia:

H. Res. 601. Resolution providing for the consideration of H. R. 4405, a bill to amend the act approved March 7, 1942 (Public Law 490, 77th Cong.), as amended, so as to more specifically provide for pay, allotments, and administration pertaining to war casualties, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 602. Resolution providing for the consideration of S. 1173, a bill to provide for staying judicial proceedings against the United States in time of war, on claims for damages caused by vessels of the Navy, or for towage or salvage services to such vessels, when the Secretary of the Navy certifies that the prosecution of such proceedings would endanger the security of naval operations or interfere therewith, and to authorize the settlement and payment of such claims, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. JARMAN:

H. Res. 603. Resolution authorizing the printing of a revised edition of the Rules and Manual of the House of Representatives for the Seventy-ninth Congress; to the Committee on Printing.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. DOUGHTON:

H. R. 5059. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Zelma Inez Cheek; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. GEARHART:

H. R. 5060. A bill for the relief of Clyde H. Palmer; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MORRISON of Louisiana:

H. R. 5061. A bill for the relief of James Leon Keaton; 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:

5871. By Mr. ANDREWS of New York: Resolution, adopted by the Bailey-Delavan Businessmen and Taxpayers Association, Inc., protesting against the enactment of legislation for the development of the St. Lawrence seaway and power project; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

5872. By Mr. FITZPATRICK: Petition of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, and Helpers Union, Local No. 816, New York City, urging the passage of the Fay bill (H. R. 4319) and Weiss bill (H. R. 4501) which measures provide time and a half overtime for postal employees; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

5873. By Mr. GRAHAM: Petition of the Pomona Grange, No. 65, of Lawrence County, Pa., favoring the removal of sugar from the rationing list; to the Committee on Agriculture.

5874. Also, petition of the Economy Grange, No. 2013, of Beaver County, Pa., urging the enactment of Senate bill 1882 and House bill 4715, to advance postal salaries to conform to the increased cost of living; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

5875. By Mrs. NORTON: New Jersey State Senate resolution, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to taxes on incomes, inheritances, and gifts; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

5876. By Mr. ROLPH: California Senate Resolution No. 4, urging that the Colorado River treaty be not ratified by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

5877. Also, California Senate Resolution No. 5, in reference to access road to Golden Gate Bridge; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

5878. Also, California Senate Resolution No. 7, in reference to, and urging passage of, House bill 4184, land-grant railroads; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

5879. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the Central Labor Union of Orange County, Santa Ana, Calif., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the renewal of the Emergency Price Control Act; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

5880. Also, petition of the secretary, Potomac Synod of the Evangelical and Reformed Church, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to repeal of the Asiatic Exclusion Act; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

5881. Also, petition of various real-estate owners, banks, and agents of New York City, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the inequities in the rent-control section of the present Emergency Price Control Act; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

5882. Also, petition of the fifty-third continental congress of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to enforcement of immigration and naturalization qualifications, etc., to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

SENATE

TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1944

(Legislative day of Tuesday, May 9, 1944)

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

Rev. Edward Hughes Pruden, D. D., pastor, First Baptist Church, Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

Our gracious Heavenly Father, God of our fathers and our God, we thank Thee that from one generation to another Thou hast been revealing Thy power and love to all the sons of men, and that as we stand today confronted by all the uncertainty and tragedy of this hour we do not stand alone, for we have put our trust in Thee.

We are grateful that the Presiding Officer of this body has landed safely at his destination in China, and we would pray Thy richest blessings upon him as he engages in his important mission. Wilt Thou give the leadership and wisdom of Thy Holy Spirit to this body today as they face the significant issues before them. Bless our Nation and all the nations of the earth, that in due season every heart and every mind may be brought into subjection to the will of Jesus Christ, our Lord, through whom we pray. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. GEORGE, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day Monday, June 19, 1944, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore (Mr. GILLETTE) laid before the