

the Gila reclamation project, Arizona, to the University of Arizona; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

H. R. 2049. A bill to prohibit cancellation or reduction of old-age assistance allowances or unemployment insurance otherwise payable to one receiving an allotment or allowance under Public Law 625, Seventy-seventh Congress, approved June 23, 1942; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. NORTON:

H. R. 2050. A bill to provide for the bonding of Federal officials and employees; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

By Mr. CASE of South Dakota:

H. R. 2051. A bill to provide for financial control of Government corporations; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

By Mr. HAGEN:

H. R. 2052. A bill to amend Public Law No. 300, Seventy-eighth Congress, May 11, 1944, to include aggravation of an existing injury or disease in determination of service connection of disability; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. BENNET of New York:

H. J. Res. 95. Joint resolution to provide for the admission to the United States of aliens who are religious or racial refugees; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. MILLS:

H. J. Res. 96. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CRAWFORD:

H. Res. 122. Resolution to inquire into the administration of the national selective service law in the State of Michigan and elsewhere; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. CELLER:

H. Res. 123. Resolution for lend-lease aid to Italy; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. BAILEY:

H. R. 2053. A bill granting a pension to Rachel Melvina Ann Campbell Frum; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BECKWORTH:

H. R. 2054. A bill for the relief of Rastus L. Davis; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HART:

H. R. 2055. A bill for the relief of Ben Grunstein; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 2056 (by request). A bill for the relief of Universal Steamship Co. for losses sustained due to the interruption of a voyage of the American schooner *Ninetta M. Porcella* by reason of a Presidential proclamation, effective September 28, 1917, forbidding sailing vessels from entering the war zone; to the Committee on War Claims.

H. R. 2057 (by request). A bill for the relief of S. H. Brown and M. Brown, also known as the Universal Steamship Co., a Georgia corporation, to cover the loss of their bark *Brown Brothers*, destroyed by a German raider during the World War; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. LARCADE:

H. R. 2058. A bill for the relief of Lawrence Fontenot; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. McCORMACK:

H. R. 2059. A bill for the relief of the Allied Corporation; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. POAGE:

H. R. 2060. A bill for the relief of D. W. Key; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 2061. A bill for the relief of M. L. Waller; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. RAMEY:

H. R. 2062. A bill for the relief of Dave Topper; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. RODGERS of Pennsylvania:

H. R. 2063. A bill for the relief of Peter Paul Bacic, Charles C. Cox, H. Forest Haugh, and Luther M. Durst; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. ROWAN:

H. R. 2064. A bill for the relief of Joseph M. Dorocke; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. VOORHIS of California:

H. R. 2065. A bill for the relief of Capt. Leland M. Mower and Lt. Percy K. Morrison; to the Committee on Claims.

SENATE

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1945

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

Our Father God, as in reverence we hallow Thy name, so may we hallow our own as we keep our honor bright, our hearts pure, our ideals untarnished, and our devotion to the Nation's weal high and true. In a day of threat and tragedy, as we hurl the might of physical force against entrenched paganism with all its callous cruelty and glaring injustice, save us from the disguises and pretenses of our own hearts which make us unworthy to wear the white plume of the gallant knighthood of Thy eternal purpose for human brotherhood. Turn upon our ruling passions the light of Thy holiness, that we may not deceive ourselves and, in a day of stupendous world needs, seek our own petty ends in spite of noble profession.

In the midst of losses and dread and longing for loved ones in danger and far away, we would close the door for this quiet moment upon the wild world without and find Thee anew within, until thought grows reverent again, the waiting tasks are glorified, and a faith in the ultimate decency of the world because of the God behind the shadows transfigures all common things into shining sacraments of love. We ask it through riches of grace in Christ Jesus our Lord. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BARKLEY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Monday, February 5, 1945, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

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

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Swanson, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 338) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and sections 7 to 17 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, to encourage the growing of war crops by protecting the allotments of producers of cotton and wheat, with amendments in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of

the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1427) relating to the compensation of telephone operators on the United States Capitol telephone exchange.

The message further announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 1429) to permit the Administrator, War Shipping Administration, and the United States Maritime Commission, during the national emergency to pay the tax imposed under section 1410 of the Internal Revenue Code without regard to the \$3,000 limitation in section 1426 (a) (1) of the Internal Revenue Code, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the enrolled bill (H. R. 1427) relating to the compensation of telephone operators on the United States Capitol telephone exchange, and it was signed by the Vice President.

LETTERS OF APPRECIATION FROM MRS. EDWIN A. HALSEY

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate letters of appreciation from Mrs. Edwin A. Halsey, which were read, as follows:

To the United States Senate:

Please be assured of my deep appreciation for the beautiful flowers and the sympathy expressed by the Senate in the loss of my husband, who counted you his friends. My son joins me in thanking each of you.

Mrs. EDWIN A. HALSEY.

To All the Employees of the Senate:

Our thanks and deepest appreciation for the lovely flowers and for your sympathy.

Mrs. HALSEY.

Lt. EDWIN A. HALSEY.

NOTICE OF HEARING ON NOMINATION OF BOLITHA J. LAWS TO BE CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, on behalf of the Committee on the Judiciary, and in accordance with the rules of the committee, I desire to give notice that a public hearing has been scheduled for Friday, February 16, 1945, at 10:30 a. m., in the Senate Judiciary Committee room, upon the nomination of Bolitha J. Laws, of the District of Columbia, to be chief justice of the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia, vice Hon. Edward C. Eicher, deceased. At the indicated time and place all persons interested in the nomination may make such representations as may be pertinent. The subcommittee consists of the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN], chairman, the Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER], and the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MOORE].

REDUCTION OF NONESSENTIAL FEDERAL EXPENDITURES

The VICE PRESIDENT. Pursuant to the provisions of section 601, title VI, Public Law 250, Seventy-seventh Congress, the Chair appoints as members on the part of the Senate of the Joint Committee to Investigate Nonessential Federal Expenditures, to fill existing vacancies thereon, the Senator from New

Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] and the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER].

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON CONSERVATION OF WILDLIFE RESOURCES

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair appoints the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS] and the Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON] as members of the Special Committee on Conservation of Wildlife Resources, to fill existing vacancies caused, respectively, by the expiration of the terms of service of the Senator from Missouri, Mr. Clark, and the Senator from North Dakota, Mr. Nye.

VISITORS TO THE NAVAL ACADEMY

The VICE PRESIDENT. Pursuant to the provisions of the act of August 29, 1916, the Chair appoints the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. ROBERTSON], and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] as members of the Board of Visitors to the United States Naval Academy.

DIRECTOR OF COLUMBIA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN

The VICE PRESIDENT. Under authority of the act of June 10, 1872 (17 Stat. 360), the Chair reappoints the Senator from Maryland [Mr. RADCLIFFE] as a director of the Columbia Hospital for Women.

DIRECTOR OF COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB

The VICE PRESIDENT. Pursuant to the provisions of section 4863 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, the Chair reappoints the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS] as a director of the Co-

lumbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

BOARD OF REGENTS OF SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

The VICE PRESIDENT. Pursuant to section 5581 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (U. S. C., title 20, ch. 3, sec. 431), the Chair appoints as members of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution the following Members of the Senate, to fill two existing vacancies, namely, the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY] and the Senator from Maine [Mr. WHITE].

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES DEVISE COMMITTEE

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair appoints the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] as a member on the part of the Senate of the Oliver Wendell Holmes Devise Committee, created by Public Resolution 124, approved June 22, 1938, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation as a Member of the Senate of the Senator from Massachusetts, Mr. Lodge.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

SUSPENSION OF DEPORTATION OF CERTAIN ALIENS

A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report stating all of the facts and pertinent provisions of law in the cases of 616 individuals whose deportation has been suspended for more than 6 months under authority vested in the Attorney General, together with a statement of the reason for such suspension (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Immigration.

APPROPRIATIONS

name of persons employed by the committee who are not full-time employees of the Senate or of the committee for the month of

RECREATIONAL RESOURCES OF THE DENISON DAM AND RESERVOIR PROJECT, TEXAS AND OKLAHOMA

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the National Park Service on recreational resources of the Denison Dam and Reservoir project, Texas and Oklahoma (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Commerce.

SEPTEMBER 1944 REPORT OF NATIONAL WAR LABOR BOARD

A letter from the Chairman of the National War Labor Board, transmitting, pursuant to a Senate resolution, the nineteenth monthly report of the National War Labor Board, covering the month of September 1944 (with accompanying papers); ordered to lie on the table.

DISPOSITION OF EXECUTIVE PAPERS

A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a list of papers and documents on the files of several departments of the Government and an agency which are not needed in the conduct of business and have no permanent value or historical interest, and requesting action looking to their disposition (with accompanying papers); to the Joint Select Committee on the Disposition of Papers in the Executive Departments.

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

PERSONS EMPLOYED BY A COMMITTEE WHO ARE NOT FULL-TIME SENATE OR COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a monthly report of the acting chairman of the Committee on Appropriations relative to persons employed who are not full-time employees of the Senate or any committee thereof, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

January 1945, in compliance with the terms of Senate Resolution 319, agreed to August 23, 1944:

To the Senate:
The above-mentioned committee hereby submits the following report showing the

Name of individual	Address	Name and address of department or organization by whom paid	Annual rate of compensation
John F. Feeney.....	1425 Rhode Island Ave. NW.....	General Accounting Office, Washington, D. C.....	\$6,400
Harold E. Merrick.....	906 Aspen St. NW.....	do.....	4,800
Thomas J. Scott.....	1210 24th St. SE.....	Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.....	4,800
Mrs. Mamie L. Mizen.....	1434 Saratoga Ave.....	District of Columbia Government.....	3,500

KENNETH McKELLAR, Acting Chairman.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

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

By the VICE PRESIDENT:

Two joint resolutions of the legislature of California; to the Committee on Education and Labor:

"Senate Joint Resolution 9

"Joint resolution relative to memorializing the Congress of the United States to provide for the prompt removal of temporary war housing which violates local building regulations and relative to the timing and method of such removal and consultation with local legislative bodies to determine the need for retaining any such housing

"Whereas loss of life and property has resulted from fire in federally financed temporary war housing some of which has been constructed in violation of building regu-

lations and minimum safety requirements of the community in which it is situated; and

"Whereas there will continue to be danger to life and property so long as such faulty housing remains available for occupancy; and

"Whereas the city councils or other governing boards of local communities are, by their very position, in possession of facts which should determine which temporary housing continues to be needed in the public interest; and

"Whereas present Federal law provides for disposal of war housing with consideration to its full market value notwithstanding the fact that faulty housing does not, in fact, have true value as private housing; and

"Whereas present law provides that removal of war housing shall be accomplished not later than 2 years after the President declares that the war emergency has ceased to exist, although in fact an armistice truce

following the defeat of the enemy may occur considerably in advance of such a declaration: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, by the Senate and Assembly of the State of California (jointly), That the Congress of the United States be memorialized to amend the Lanham Act to provide that temporary war housing, and particularly housing which violates minimum safety requirements or the building regulations of the community in which it is situated, should be removed as soon as practicable after the recognized cessation of hostilities; and, be it further

"Resolved, That all such temporary war housing be removed as soon after organized hostilities cease as practicable with due consideration to the need for more adequate housing under private ownership and the public interest, and after consultation with the city council or other governing board of the respective local communities as to such housing which is still needed in the

interest of the orderly demobilization of the war effort; and be it further

"Resolved, That the secretary of the senate transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, and to the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the State of California."

"Senate Joint Resolution 5

"Joint resolution relative to memorializing Congress to consider early return to this State of the administration and control assumed by the Federal Government as part of a Nation-wide wartime employment program

"Whereas the State of California with an enormously expanded labor force faces severe unemployment after the war, and consequences therefrom which may endanger its economic and social stability; and

"Whereas it is imperative the State of California be prepared with a complete and comprehensive work program, unemployment-insurance program, and relief program in order to minimize and temper the severity and magnitude of post-war unemployment; and

"Whereas the successful and effective operation by this State of the aforementioned programs for avoiding high unemployment and mitigating the evils of temporary unemployment requires a well-developed and efficient employment service whose administration is coordinated with the various other State programs and State agencies; and

"Whereas the public employment service operated by the State of California through its department of employment was assumed as of January 1, 1942, by the United States Employment Service as a part of a Nation-wide wartime employment program; and

"Whereas it is indispensable that the employment service be returned and reestablished under State administration and control well in advance of the termination of war contracts and the occurrence of the impact of mass unemployment which will come with war contract cancellations: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Senate and Assembly of the State of California (jointly); That the Congress of the United States be memorialized to consider the advisability of returning the employment service to the administration and control of the State of California at the earliest date compatible with the effective prosecution of the war; and be it further

"Resolved, That the secretary of the senate be hereby directed to transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States."

A joint resolution of the Legislature of California; to the Committee on Finance:

"Senate Joint Resolution 8

"Joint resolution relative to memorializing the Congress of the United States to provide financial assistance following the cessation of hostilities and during the period of reconversion to normal peacetime operation to those communities which have suffered deterioration of facilities owing to the impact of war industry and war-increased population

"Whereas, ever since the United States began to meet the needs of the present war, many communities in California have suffered an influx of war industry, military installation, and war-borne population which have swamped public facilities and enormously increased the burden of providing municipal services; and

"Whereas, in the face of the inability of those communities to pay the full cost of

such enormously increased demands upon their facilities and services, the Federal Government has recognized national responsibility for these burdens by providing more than a billion dollars for housing, sewers, schools, hospitals, and other community facilities during the period of the war; and

"Whereas, after the cessation of hostilities those communities will find it necessary further to restore their facilities and services which have deteriorated or become inadequate as a result of wartime demands upon them; and

"Whereas increased wartime population will remain in many of those communities after the war, thus continuing the disproportionate burden upon municipal services; and

"Whereas such communities do not have financial resources sufficient to meet in full these burdens: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Senate and Assembly of the State of California (jointly), That the Congress of the United States be memorialized to consider and act upon legislation to recognize national responsibility by providing financial aid during the period of reconversion to those communities which have been forced, because of the war effort, to carry an abnormal war burden, so that they may be enabled to rehabilitate municipal facilities and services to the same level of adequacy as before the war; and be it further

"Resolved, That the secretary of the senate transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, and to the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the State of California."

Two joint resolutions of the Legislature of California; to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

"Assembly Joint Resolution 9

"Joint resolution memorializing the Senate of the United States not to advise nor consent to a proposed treaty with Mexico, signed February 3, 1944, relating to the waters of the Colorado and Tijuana Rivers and the Rio Grande

"Whereas there was signed on February 3, 1944, a treaty between the United States of America and the United Mexican States, relating to the waters of the Colorado and Tijuana Rivers and the Rio Grande and said proposed treaty was thereafter submitted to the United States Senate for its advice and consent with a protocol, signed November 14, 1944, and the matter of said proposed treaty has been set for hearing before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, commencing January 22, 1945; and

"Whereas the Legislature of California did on June 8, 1944, by its joint resolution, being chapter 10 of resolutions of its fourth extra session held in the year 1944, memorialize the Senate of the United States not to advise nor consent to said proposed treaty and therein placed its objection upon a single ground, to wit, that said proposed treaty would violate a solemn compact entered into by reciprocal legislation between the United States of America and the State of California; and

"Whereas this legislature does hereby in all things reaffirm the joint resolution above mentioned, but desires to place of record more fully before the United States Senate its views in opposition to said proposed treaty; and

"Whereas said proposed treaty is destructive of and dangerous to the welfare of the State of California and of the United States and said protocol does not remove the defects of said treaty: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Assembly and Senate of the State of California (jointly), That the Senate of the United States be, and it is hereby, requested and urged not to advise nor consent to the proposed treaty, for the following reasons:

"1. The treaty is cast in unusual, vague, and uncertain terms and grants to a Federal commission the power to interpret and settle finally the meaning of such terms, free from correction by the Congress or the courts. Such extreme delegation of power is un-American and contrary to our institution of government by laws, not men;

"2. It would set up in the basins of three important international rivers, constituting a large fraction of the territory of the United States, a supergovernment consisting of one Mexican commissioner and one American commissioner, having hitherto unheard-of breadth of power, amenable to no control but that of the Secretary of State and beyond the control of the Congress;

"3. It would, so far as the Colorado River is concerned, create such dictatorial authority on a perpetual basis, when no authority is needed, or will be needed for many years to come, if ever. If and when any Federal administration on the Colorado River is needed, it should be created by domestic legislation at the time when the conditions causing the need are known, not by a perpetual treaty;

"4. It would invade the constitutional jurisdiction of the States and federalize waters and irrigation and power works which belong to the States and State agencies;

"5. It would give the two commissioners power to enter into, carry out, and enforce further agreements, with the approval of the Secretary of State and the Minister of Foreign Relations of Mexico, without the consent of Congress;

"6. It would nullify the reservation attached by the United States Senate to the inter-American Arbitration Treaty of 1929, requiring the approval of the Senate of questions to be arbitrated, by enabling the commission to settle all disputes and to formulate the special agreements defining such questions;

"7. It would give to Mexico without any consideration in return for it, a guaranteed first right to more than twice her just share of Colorado River water and this largess would cast a cloud on all water rights on the river vested in the people of the United States;

"8. It would guarantee to Mexico a fixed amount from the surface flow of the river, without regard to the fluctuations of the available supply, which is wrong in principle, and, on the other hand, it would totally disregard the underground flow of the river, which Mexico would develop and use, although that is a part of the waters of the river and should be so treated;

"9. It would donate to Mexico rights in water conservation works in the United States, which must be paid for by American water and power users and which are necessary to make available the water to be delivered to Mexico, and would therefore subsidize water users in Mexico at the expense, not of the United States, but of the citizens of particular communities in the United States;

"10. It would permit Mexico to share in revenues from power development on the All-American Canal, which by Federal law and contract belong to local public agencies in California;

"11. It would require the building by Mexico within 5 years of a main diversion structure or dam across the Colorado River, which structure is not now necessary and which would create a flood and drainage menace to communities in the United States;

"12. It would violate the solemn promise of Congress that war veterans should have the preferred right to settle public lands below Boulder Dam and irrigate them with the waters conserved by that dam;

"13. It would violate contracts for delivery of water and power from the Boulder Canyon project, made by the United States with its own States and communities, entered

into by the latter in absolute reliance upon the good faith and integrity of the United States and upon which contracts the States and communities have expended and committed themselves to expend hundreds of millions of dollars of the public funds of their taxpayers. If the treaty were ratified, the United States would thereby voluntarily disable itself from performing its own contracts with its own people, in order to make a free gift to a foreign country of one of the most precious natural resources of the State of California and of the entire Southwest; and be it further

"Resolved, That the chief clerk of the Assembly of California is directed to transmit a certified copy of this resolution to each Member of the United States Senate and to each Representative of California in the Congress."

"Assembly Joint Resolution 13

"Joint resolution relative to exchange of United States and Japanese nationals

"Whereas the State Department of the United States Government and the Japanese Government have been negotiating for the further exchange of nationals of the two nations interned in the two countries; and

"Whereas the people of this country will be most happy to welcome the return of as many as possible of our citizens who have been held by the Japanese since the outbreak of hostilities; and

"Whereas the State Department has declared its desire to insure the speedy execution of any exchange to which the Japanese Government's agreement can be obtained; Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Assembly and the Senate of the State of California jointly, That the State Department and those engaged in this work of repatriation be heartily commended for their efforts in this matter, and that the President and the State Department are hereby urged and memorialized to continue their efforts to the end that every American now held by the Japanese Government be returned to the United States; and be it further

"Resolved, That the chief clerk of the assembly is hereby directed to transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Secretary of State, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to every Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States."

A resolution of the Senate of the State of California; to the Committee on Military Affairs:

"To Whom It May Concern:

"This is to certify that the Senate of the State of California on January 25, 1945, adopted the following:

"Senate Resolution 36

"Whereas there has been introduced in Congress a bill providing for universal military training for the youth of the United States; and

"Whereas such training will result in building up the physical and mental health of young Americans in an atmosphere faithful to the democratic institutions of the country and equip large numbers of our citizens in the fundamentals of military service so that they may rapidly respond to any future needs for the defense of our Nation; Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, That the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled are hereby petitioned and urged to enact a bill providing for universal military training for the youth of the country; and be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted by the secretary to the Presi-

dent and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each Member of Congress from this State."

A resolution of the Senate of the State of California; to the Committee on Commerce:

"To Whom It May Concern:

"This is to certify that the Senate of the State of California on January 16, 1945, adopted the following:

"Senate Resolution 26

"Whereas there has existed for many years a serious health and economic problem arising out of the failure to control the disposition of ships' garbage; and

"Whereas the unrestricted dumping of ships' garbage in the harbors and ports of this State and off the shores of this State has resulted in the introduction of serious pest infestations which have caused great damage to agriculture and livestock in this country; and

"Whereas such unregulated practice may directly affect the health of the people of this country by the introduction of diseases common to other parts of the world; and

"Whereas it is proper that the Department of Agriculture be authorized by Congress to protect American agriculture, horticulture, livestock, and the public health by enforcing laws adequate to control such practice; and

"Whereas it is proper that the Congress enact stringent laws adequate to remove this menace to the health and economic welfare of this country; Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, That the Congress of the United States be memorialized to enact legislation to control and regulate the disposition of ships' garbage in the harbors and ports of this country and off the shores of this country; and be it further

"Resolved, That the secretary of the senate transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Secretary of Agriculture, and to the Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States from the State of California."

A concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of Iowa; to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

"Senate Concurrent Resolution 7

"Whereas the Nazi persecution and wholesale slaughter of Jews in Europe have outraged the conscience of the civilized world and have vastly aggravated the tragedy of the Jewish problem there; and

"Whereas at the end of the present war large numbers of European Jews will find themselves in desperate need for a new home where they can rebuild their lives in dignity and security; and

"Whereas after World War No. 1, Great Britain had accepted at the instance of the Allied and Associated Powers the mandate for Palestine and had undertaken 'to facilitate the establishment of a Jewish national home in Palestine,' an undertaking subsequently approved by 52 nations, including the United States; and

"Whereas this policy was concurred in by a joint resolution unanimously adopted by both Houses of the Congress of the United States on June 30, 1922; and

"Whereas the Democratic and the Republican Parties in their national conventions of 1944 adopted platforms in favor of the re-establishment of Palestine as a free and democratic Jewish commonwealth; and

"Whereas the President of the United States on October 15, 1944, expressed his approval of this aim which he stated to be 'in accord with the traditional American policy and in keeping with the spirit of the "four freedoms": Be it therefore

"Resolved by the Senate of the State of Iowa (the House of Representatives concur-

ring), That we of the State of Iowa express our profound sympathy with the millions of innocent victims of the enemy's ruthless extermination policy, and that we demand just punishment of all those who perpetrated these horrible crimes against humanity; and be it further

"Resolved, That the United States should take appropriate measures to the end that Palestine should be opened for free immigration and unrestricted colonization so that the Jewish people may rebuild their ancestral homeland as a free and democratic Jewish commonwealth; and be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution should be forwarded to the President, the Secretary of State, the Senate, and the House of Representatives of the United States of America."

Resolutions adopted by a meeting of the National Board of Women's International League for Peace and Freedom in Washington, D. C., relating to the proposed draft of nurses and pending national service legislation; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A letter in the nature of a memorial from the California Progressives, Los Angeles, Calif., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation providing for compulsory military training in peacetime; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McCLELLAN:

A concurrent resolution of the Legislature of Arkansas; to the Committee on Military Affairs:

"Senate Concurrent Resolution 7

"Concurrent resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States on the post-war Military Establishment and the status of the National Guard

"Whereas the States, as well as the National Government, are vitally interested and will be affected by the post-war military policy and by the character, composition, and size of the Military Establishment of the United States; and

"Whereas the National Guard units, and the Organized Reserves of the States and Territories have performed brilliantly in World War No. 2 and have completely justified the vision and wisdom of the Congress in making them a first-line component of the Army of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Senate of the State of Arkansas (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Congress is respectfully urged to retain the National Guard, the Officers' Reserve Corps, and the Organized Reserves in the post-war military organization of the Army of the United States along the lines laid down in the National Defense Act of 1916, as amended, and especially the provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 relating to the status of the National Guard as an integral part of the first line of defense of the Nation; be it further

"Resolved, That we fully subscribe to and endorse the position taken by the Secretary of War as to the future status of the National Guard as announced on November 23, 1944, to the effect that the National Guard units have played a vital roll in the mobilization of our present Army and have made a brilliant fighting record and that they should be counted on as a bulwark of our future national security as a reserve component of the Army.

"We also endorse the statement of Gen. George Marshall, Chief of Staff of the Army of the United States, set forth in War Department Circular No. 347, August 25, 1944, to the effect that the post-war Military Establishment should consist of a regular army, no larger than necessary for normal peacetime requirements, to be reinforced in time of emergency by organized units drawn from the civilian components of the Army; and be it further

"Resolved, That in formulating post-war military policies and determining the form and character of the Military Establishment, men of all components of the Army, who are or who have been serving with the armed forces in times of war, be given full opportunity to be heard and to express their views on these important matters.

"Adopted by senate January 30, 1945.

"Adopted by the house January 31, 1945."

By Mr. TYDINGS:

A resolution adopted by the Baltimore (Md.) Retail Druggists Association, protesting against the enactment of legislation pertaining to the socialization of medicine; to the Committee on Education and Labor;

Resolutions adopted by the Harford County (Md.) Pomona Grange, Bel Air, Md., favoring discontinuance of the automobile use tax; to the Committee on Finance; and

Resolutions adopted by the Harford County (Md.) Pomona Grange, Bel Air, Md., favoring the adoption of standard time and the discontinuance of daylight-saving time; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

By Mr. GREEN:

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

"Senate Resolution 36

"Resolution memorializing the Senators and Representatives from Rhode Island in the Congress of the United States with relation to the cancellation of certain Federal income taxes due the Government by persons in the armed forces of the United States of America previous to their induction into said service

"Whereas members of the armed forces, who have been engaged in service in World War No. 2 and honorably discharged from such service, should not have to return to civilian life after such discharge to face adjustment to their future, saddled by a debt of Federal income tax which they were unable to pay off previous to their induction into said service: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Senators and Representatives from Rhode Island in the Congress of the United States of America, be, and they hereby are, earnestly requested to take such measures and promote such legislation as will provide for the cancellation of 1 year's Federal income taxes due the Government by any member of the armed forces which he or she was unable to pay previous to his or her induction into service in World War No. 2: *Provided, however*, Such person has been honorably discharged from such service and is returning to civilian life after such discharge: *And provided further*, That any such person desiring to be relieved from the payment of such income taxes, shall make application to the officer authorized to receive any such tax and, if such officer shall be satisfied from the proof submitted that such person was actually in such service, he shall make out in duplicate a certificate to that effect, which certificate shall show the amount of such income tax unpaid at the time of the induction of such person into the armed services. One copy shall be given to the taxpayer and the other retained by the collecting officer as evidence that such person is entitled to a credit in his accounts for the amount of such unpaid Federal income tax so canceled; and be it further

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

SENATOR FROM INDIANA—RESOLUTION OF INDIANA DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE

Mr. GREEN. Mr. President, I present a resolution of the Democratic Committee of the State of Indiana addressed to

the Committee on Privileges and Elections but which, it seems to me, should be presented to the Senate and then printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. I ask that that disposition be made of it.

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

Whereas at the last general election held throughout the United States and in the State of Indiana, widespread fraud and illegality were practised by certain Republican officials and party workers in the State of Indiana to prevent voting by Democratic and independent voters; and

Whereas because of the formulation and carrying out of a criminal conspiracy to hinder, delay and prevent the registration of legally qualified Democratic and independent voters, thousands thereof were prevented from voting in the State of Indiana at such election; and

Whereas because of the formulation and carrying out of this criminal conspiracy Democratic candidates for public office, including the Democratic candidate for United States Senator from the State of Indiana, were defeated; and

Whereas there exists persistent rumors of illegal expenditures in connection with the nomination and election of Homer Capehart who is now occupying the position of junior United States Senator from the State of Indiana; and

Whereas the maintenance of democratic government requires honest elections and the protection of the right to the franchise: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Democratic State Committee of the State of Indiana meeting in a regularly called session, That we do hereby request the Committee on Privileges and Elections of the United States Senate to continue the investigation that was begun in this State by the Committee on Campaign Expenditures of the United States Senate and that the Committee on Privileges and Elections do prosecute such investigation with vigor to the end that all facts concerning the illegality that occurred in connection with such election throughout the State of Indiana be fully ascertained; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be mailed to the Honorable THEODORE F. GREEN, chairman of the Senate Committee on Campaign Expenditures and of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections of the United States Senate.

Adopted by the Democratic State Committee of Indiana in regular meeting this 31st day of January 1945.

FRED F. BAYS,
Chairman.

Attest:

CHARLES E. SKILLEN,
Secretary.

NOMINATION OF HENRY A. WALLACE TO BE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE—PETITIONS OF MEMBERS OF SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF RHODE ISLAND

Mr. GREEN. Mr. President, I present for printing in the RECORD and appropriate reference petitions of members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Rhode Island in favor of the confirmation of Henry A. Wallace as Secretary of Commerce and against the enactment of the so-called George bill.

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

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND
AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS,
SENATE CHAMBER,
January 30, 1945.

HON. THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR GREEN: We, the undersigned Democratic members of the Rhode Island State Senate do hereby respectfully request you, as United States Senator from said State, to cast your vote in favor of the confirmation of Henry A. Wallace as Secretary of Commerce and further that you vote against passage of the George bill.

William G. Troy, Ambrose P. McCrary, David Harris, Raymond A. McCabe, Joseph Pezzullo, Alfred Richard, James J. Brady, George Beaucage, Dr. John H. Finn, Terrence E. Duffy, Daniel G. Coggeshall, George E. Conley, Frank S. Gambato, Dominic Piandro, J. E. Frances, Canler B. Barr, William J. Smith, Leo F. Gilmore, David H. Boylan, Joseph P. Rosquies.

To the Honorable PETER G. GERRY and the Honorable THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN, UNITED STATES SENATORS FROM RHODE ISLAND IN THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

We, the undersigned, Democratic members of the Rhode Island House of Representatives, heartily endorsing Henry A. Wallace for Secretary of Commerce, respectfully request that you vote in favor of his confirmation and against the passage of the George bill:

Harry F. Currim; James H. Kiernan; Alfred U. Menard; Herman D. Ferrara; Edward F. Burns; James J. Horgan 2d; John J. Wrenn; Julio F. Roche; Nelson F. Duphiney; Charles L. Walsh; Robert M. Watt; Ira T. Williams; Samuel Azzinaro; Charles Rand; Roland H. Chappelaine; Alphonse G. LeBlanc; William D. McWeeney; Robert A. Shea; Sonner Siegal; Gladys M. Brightman; Samuel C. Ragan; H. T. Powers; William R. Conway; Emile Beaudom; Francis X. Affelin, Sr.; Harold A. Duxbury; Gerard D. Fiore; Patrick B. McCoughley; John Archambault; William J. Landi; Hugh C. King; Morgan E. Pease; Joseph Robert; Michael Sepe; Arthur E. Magee; Thomas L. Etheridge; Henry L. Russell; Arthur L. Desmarais; James J. McGrath; August P. LaFrance; Daniel J. O'Connell, Jr.; Jos. O. Laurence; Henry Alfred; Samuel J. Johnston; Henry J. Theroux; Vincent P. Nugent; Edgar J. Sullins, Jr.; Robert A. Caldwell; Walter J. Mathews; Joseph F. McVay; William J. Murray.

FEDERAL GASOLINE AND CAR STAMP TAX—RESOLUTION OF PHELPS COUNTY (NEBR.) PETROLEUM INDUSTRIES COMMITTEE

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I present for printing in the RECORD and appropriate reference a resolution with related letter adopted by the Phelps County Petroleum Industries Committee of Phelps County, Nebr., relating to the Federal gasoline tax and the car stamp tax.

There being no objection, the resolution and the accompanying letter were

referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

HASTINGS, NEBR., December 16, 1944.
Senator KENNETH WHERRY,
Pawnee City, Nebr.

DEAR SENATOR WHERRY: A few nights ago the petroleum dealers of Phelps County met for the purpose of organizing the Phelps County Petroleum Industries Committee. At this meeting a resolution was passed concerning the Federal gasoline tax and the car stamp tax. I am enclosing a copy of this resolution in order that you may know of our desires and give us your help in repealing of these burdensome taxes.

Respectfully,
PHELPS COUNTY PETROLEUM INDUSTRIES
COMMITTEE,
E. B. JOHNSON, Secretary.

(Enclosure)

Resolution Opposing Federal Gasoline Tax and Auto Stamp Tax

Whereas the 1½ cents per gallon Federal tax on gasoline was enacted as a temporary tax; and

Whereas this tax is being assessed against a commodity used by many in the pursuit of a living, thus placing an additional burden upon those who must burn gasoline; and

Whereas the farmers who burn huge amounts in the tilling of the soil and harvesting of crops, thus overtaxing those persons whom the Government seeks to help; and

Whereas the taxation of gasoline has previously been rightfully considered the privilege of the States and this double taxation makes the motorist the most heavily taxed person: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Phelps County Petroleum Industries Committee lend whatever support possible to the repeal of the Federal tax on gasoline and the car stamp tax.

CONDITIONS AFFECTING CORN INDUSTRY

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I also present a resolution adopted by the Republican City Community Farm Bureau unit of Republican City, Nebr., with a related letter, which I ask to have printed in the RECORD and appropriately referred. The resolution has to do with corn that is on the ground because of the failure to get boxcars to move the corn, as it should be moved to market at this time.

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

REPUBLICAN CITY, NEBR., January 27, 1945.
Hon. KENNETH S. WHERRY,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: In view of the fact that Harlan County, Nebr., has produced the largest corn crop in its history and cribbing not being available for this huge corn crop, it is necessary for farmers to store corn in makeshift corn cribs and on the ground. The present rate of grain car rationing will not permit normal rate of shelling and movement of corn before spring rains and work starts.

With these facts in mind, the farmers and their wives of the Republican City Community Farm Bureau unit made the enclosed corn survey, and submit the enclosed resolution for your immediate consideration.

Very truly,

Mrs. JOHN SINDT,
Secretary.

(Enclosure)

Since there are thousands of bushels of corn on the ground as indicated by the attached survey as completed in a regular community farm bureau unit meeting here in Republican City on January 26, 1945, and since present grain car rationing will not permit a normal rate of shelling and an orderly movement of corn to market, and since this corn should and must be moved before spring rains to prevent an enormous loss due to spoilage, be it therefore resolved that the undersigned farm bureau members petition our United States Senators to continue their efforts to relieve the situation by presenting the facts before the national officials of the Office of Defense Transportation

in Washington, D. C. Signed this 26th day of January 1945.

R. L. Haskins, Jack D. Payne, C. C. Hawley, John Hinds, Kenneth J. Payne, Mrs. C. C. Hawley, Mrs. Peter Rolland, Mrs. Bob Crow, Mrs. R. L. Haskins, Mrs. Orly Stoltz, Mrs. George Clark, Frank Kriley, H. H. Guest, Mrs. Clemens Seyler, Mrs. H. H. Guest, Orly Stoltz, G. L. Clark, L. L. Kammerer, John R. Lethem, Clemens Seyler, Byron Miller, C. R. Waggoner, Hal Miller, R. G. Crow, Lloyd H. Crow, Peter Rolland, Lloyd Whitney, Earl L. Kriley, Merle W. Payne, Mrs. Eva Kriley, Mrs. John Lethem, Mrs. Lloyd Crow, Mrs. Hal Miller, Mrs. Erma Kammerer, Flora Sindt.

Corn-on-the-ground survey, Republican City Farm Bureau community unit

Name	Address	In cribs	On ground	Produced	Sold
		Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
C. C. Hamly	Republican City		600	2,800	2,000
John Smith	do		2,000	4,000	
K. T. Payne	do		1,500	2,300	800
Clemens Seyler	do	1,600	2,000	7,500	
John R. Lithum	do		3,500	6,000	2,000
L. L. Kaimmenn	do		4,500	7,000	2,280
G. L. Clark	do		1,400	1,400	
Orly Stoltz	do			9,000	9,000
Hal Miller	do	3,100	6,000	9,100	
Lloyd H. Crow	do	200	2,000	5,700	3,500
Peter Rolland	do	1,300		4,000	
H. H. Guest	do		2,000	2,500	4,000
Frank Krilz	do		3,000		
Ray Haskins	do	2,500	2,000	8,500	
Total		8,700	30,500	69,800	23,580

REVISION OF THE TAX LAWS

Mr. TUNNELL. I present a resolution adopted by the Delaware Feed Dealers' Association protesting against certain taxes, particularly those against cooperatives, which I should like to have referred to the Finance Committee and printed in the RECORD.

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

Whereas the exemptions enjoyed under our Federal revenue laws of Government corporations and farmer cooperatives are unfair and inequitable, when private business corporations, concerns, and individuals with whom these tax-free groups in business compete are paying the heaviest tax load ever experienced; and

Whereas the continuance of this tax favoritism to said Government corporations and farm cooperatives produces such a competitive advantage that the future existence and growth of taxpaying private corporations, business, and individuals is threatened thereby; and

Whereas our Government is losing huge tax revenues by reason of the exemption granted to said corporations and farm cooperatives, which revenue is greatly needed for the prosecution of the war and the proper functioning of our Government service; and

Whereas there are certain other privileges that are enjoyed by Government corporations and farmer cooperatives, such as easy credit, exemption from antitrust laws, and preference in Government purchases of various commodities: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Delaware Feed Dealers' Association in session at Seaford, Del., on February 1, 1945, That we go on record as strongly urging Congress to revise its present revenue laws so as to require the said Government corporations and farm cooperatives in competition with taxpaying private businesses to pay excess-profits and Federal in-

come taxes on a similar basis as all other businesses, thus restoring the old constitutional concept of tax equality; be it further

Resolved, That Congress revise its present laws of granting special privileges to Government corporations and farmer cooperatives in competition with private business; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be placed in the hands of each of the Congressmen and Senators of the State of Delaware.

RESOLUTION OF THE AMERICAN LEGION, DEPARTMENT OF DELAWARE

Mr. TUNNELL. Mr. President, I also present a resolution adopted by the executive committee of the American Legion of Delaware which I should like to have referred to the Military Affairs Committee and printed in the RECORD.

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

Whereas in the short space of 25 years our Nation has been forced into two world conflicts, each time being compelled to take up arms without being prepared, and each time men have died because of that unpreparedness; and

Whereas World War No. 1 taught us as members of the American Legion that war's cost in blood and money is proportionate to the Nation's degree of preparedness, and realizing that preparedness can be secured only through national military training or the less American method of maintaining a large standing Army; and

Whereas we regard adequate national defense as necessary regardless of what kind of an international organization for the preservation of peace which our Nation may join; and

Whereas we believe that the only effective basis for a sound and continuing national military and naval policy is the training of

every able-bodied young man to defend his country: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the executive committee of the American Legion, Department of Delaware, in meeting assembled this 30th day of January 1945, does hereby declare its unqualified support of H. R. 515 and S. 168, referred to as the National Military Training Act of 1945, now pending in both Houses of the Seventy-ninth Congress, and that this committee does hereby respectfully petition its Representatives in Congress to use their influence in behalf of and to vote for the above-mentioned bills; and be it further

Resolved, That the department adjutant be and is hereby instructed to send copies of this resolution to United States Senators TUNNELL and BUCK and to Representative PHILIP A. TRAYNOR.

Attested by:

INKERMAN BAILEY,
Adjutant, the American Legion,
Department of Delaware.

DRAFT OF NURSES—LETTER FROM THE CONNECTICUT HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD and appropriately referred, a letter addressed to me by the Connecticut Hospital Association, under date of January 23, on the subject of the drafting of nurses.

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

THE CONNECTICUT HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION,
Middletown, Conn., January 23, 1945.

HON. BRIEN McMAHON,
Member of Congress,
Senator from Connecticut,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Will you kindly register with the proper congressional committee the opposition of the Connecticut Hospital Association to any recruitment program for nurses which will be detrimental to the hospitalization of civilian and war workers.

We are in hearty accord that those in the armed forces should get the very best of nursing care, and recent reports from congressional committees and doctors returning from service have not indicated any nursing shortage.

Any suggested draft of nurses must include the allocation of all nurses to the practice of their profession as well as filling the requirements of the armed forces, if not, the civilian hospitals will be badly crippled. In the hospitals, essential supervisors, head nurses, key technicians, and instructors must be permitted to remain in order that the training program for student nurses, trained attendants, and proper supervision of Red Cross nurse aides be maintained.

If additional nursing personnel is needed, recruitment from those who are not practicing their profession but are working in positions other than nursing in industry should be undertaken; secondly, the larger private nursing groups and the overstaffed war industrial groups could easily fill the demands of the 20,000 additional nurses requested. In the publicity given to the present nursing shortage no mention is made concerning the enrollment of the graduate cadet nursing group up to 100 percent of their respective classes.

In some sections of our State, nurses in industry are acting as drivers for cars, as social-service investigators, and others released from wartime industry are in the lines each week drawing their weekly unemployment check and not registering for any type of nursing service.

We, therefore, urge a stronger appeal to those in the general nursing field, before any regulatory provisions are established

that may cripple the present restricted nursing service in the general hospitals serving the war industry area of Connecticut. The hospital facilities to the wives and children of our veterans in the service must not be imperiled if their morale is to be maintained. Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM B. SWEENEY, *President*,
The Connecticut Hospital Association.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE POLISH-AMERICAN CONGRESS, DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT

Mr. McMAHON also presented resolutions adopted by the Polish-American Congress, District of Connecticut, which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE POLISH-AMERICAN CONGRESS DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT

Whereas, recent events on the military fronts in central Europe indicate that the present war in that sector of the world is fast approaching a climax; and

Whereas many of the countries small and large whose lands had been taken and whose people had been enslaved by the totalitarian bestial lust for conquest and power are now fast coming under the jurisdiction of the Allied forces and the people therein are being liberated; and

Whereas most of these countries have been at all times an integral part of the Allied cause whose people for centuries have stood for the principles of justice and liberty, and

Whereas among these nations is Poland who first exposed the treachery of totalitarianism and which even facing utter extinction fought alone against the forces of the enemies of justice and freedom at a sacrifice unparalleled heretofore, being true to all of her promises to her allies and respecting every treaty and covenant made with them, never having at any time conducted a war of aggression; and

Whereas one of our allies, Russia, has indicated a desire to annex certain portions of Poland and other small countries and to impose her will and influence upon the government of Poland and these other little countries; and

Whereas this conduct on the part of our ally, Russia, does not comply with the original principles of the Allied cause when Poland was invaded and the countries of Great Britain and France found those acts of aggression cause for a declaration of war upon aggressor, Germany; and

Whereas the present attitude of our ally, Russia, does not square with the principles of the "four freedoms" and the enunciations set forth in the Atlantic Charter which served as an inspiration for the whole civilized world and which caused our own boys to most willingly undertake all hardships and make sacrifices for the fulfillment of the promises to the world made thereby; and

Whereas the fortunes of war have caused most of these little nations to be reoccupied by the military forces under the command of our ally, Russia, which participated in the original act of aggression upon Poland but which later was compelled to join the Allied cause for its own security, but at present seeks legal approval of that portion of the original aggression that she undertook; and

Whereas certain groups and individuals acting in their own individual interests only are disseminating propaganda of misapprehension by various propaganda machines: Be it therefore

Resolved, That the Polish-American Congress for the District of Connecticut, acting herein as a district member of the Polish-American Congress of America, consisting of church societies and organizations, civic, welfare, social, veteran, educational, beneficial, political, fraternal, clubs, and societies of Americans of Polish descent, do hereby go on record urging that the coming peace

be based on justice. That the principles of the "four freedoms" and the enunciations of the Atlantic Charter should be put into operation. We desire to go on record as commending the refusal of our Secretary of State, Mr. Stettinius, to place any approval for the surrender of any territory of Poland to Russia as urged recently by Prime Minister Churchill of Great Britain. We further urge that our Commander in Chief, the President of the United States, in the coming meeting which is to take place with Prime Minister Churchill of England and Marshal Stalin of Russia, to most forcefully insist and demand collaboration for the bringing about of a peace based on justice seeking to forever demilitarize those who have been guilty previously in causing wars creating bloodshed and to refuse to recognize any unilateral creation of boundaries originated since the beginning of the present conflict. We still further urge and request that if the present conflict is not over in Europe at the time of the said meeting that the matter of boundaries and questions of government be postponed for deliberations after the military phase of the war is completed. We do further condemn any instrumentalities that seek to influence public opinion by sowing seeds of misapprehension thereby causing injustice to Poland and other freedom loving nations by exposing them to the dangers of an imposed sphere of influence against their will; be it further

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, to our Senator and to our Members of Congress.

Attested to by:

JOSEPH KOZAKIEWICZ,
Secretary.
LUCIEN MACIORA,
President.

POST-WAR PLANNING COMMITTEE, STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE, DICKINSON, N. DAK.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD, and appropriately referred, a resolution adopted by the Post-war Planning Committee of the State College at Dickinson, N. Dak., on January 29, 1945.

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

STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE,
Dickinson, N. Dak., January 29, 1945.

Whereas the proposed compulsory military training program will likely involve emphasis on physical fitness, mathematics, and the natural sciences; and

Whereas academic training is of special significance in modern warfare; and

Whereas the colleges are well adapted to provide this type of training; and

Whereas the administrative machinery and equipment is already at hand; and

Whereas the colleges have had signal success with Army and Navy training programs during the course of the war; and

Whereas a special 1-year program including vocational and industrial training could easily be devised to meet the requirements of compulsory military training; and

Whereas it would be economy to use existing institutions: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Post-war Planning Committee of the State Teachers College at Dickinson, N. Dak., That any program for compulsory military training should make provision for the college student or prospective college student to get the major part of his training in a collegiate institution; and

Whereas permanent collegiate institutions are well distributed throughout the country; and

Whereas they could be easily staffed with the necessary military personnel; and

Whereas the college equipment and housing could be expanded to meet the needs of the trainees more economically than to maintain separate institutions for military training; and

Whereas training at collegiate institutions would be more in keeping with American tradition: Therefore be it further

Resolved, That collegiate institutions should be considered as possible training grounds for all those who are required to complete a year of military training.

POST-WAR PLANNING COMMITTEE.

R. L. LOKKEN, *Chairman*.

E. S. HATCH.

L. G. PULVER.

A. C. SELKE.

I. I. GRINDSTUEN.

RESOLUTIONS OF WILLIAMS COUNTY
(N. DAK.) FARMERS UNION CONVENTION

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I also ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD and appropriately referred certain resolutions together with a letter received from the Williams County Farmers Union.

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

WILLIAMS COUNTY FARMERS UNION,
Williston, N. Dak., January 27, 1945.

Hon. WILLIAM LANGER,
*Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.*

DEAR MR. LANGER: We are enclosing herewith resolutions which were unanimously adopted by the delegates and members present at the Williams County Farmers Union convention held at Williston, N. Dak., January 20, 1945. Your favorable consideration is respectfully requested.

Sincerely yours,

S. A. FORSETH,
Secretary.

By SALNI HELLER.

To the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

Resolution 7

We urge an incentive payment of \$15 per acre for each acre of flax seeded, so as to bring up the income as to that of other crops.

To the Committee on Education and Labor:

Resolution 11

We believe it is the duty of our National Government to supervise and maintain our schools, so that all children, both rich and poor, will secure an education.

We feel that a national law should be passed where provisions for means and standards for our schools are adopted for all schools.

We feel that schools of higher learning should be open to all students who can make the grade at Government expense.

To the Committee on the Judiciary:

Resolution 6

Whereas a resolution proposing an amendment to the United States Constitution to limit the taxation of incomes to 25 percent;

Whereas the appeal is made on the basis of protection to the low-income group, but in reality it is a benefit to the wealthy;

Whereas this amendment has passed in 16 different legislatures, and if they can muster two-thirds majority of the legislatures it will force the Congress to repeal the income-tax law, which destroys the principle of levying taxes according to ability to pay: Therefore,

We, the members of the Williams County

Farmers Union, urge our legislature to be on the alert for such a proposal and reject it.

To the Committee on Military Affairs:

Resolution 1

We, the members of the Williams County Farmers Union, in session January 20, 1945, held in the Williston Armory, ask that the stepped-up demands of the armed forces not take our boys in such numbers from the farms so that it will curtail our production of food for our armed forces and civilian use.

Resolution 3

We, the members of the Williams County Farmers Union, urge Members of Congress to postpone action on the post-war military conscription bill until after the peace settlement.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

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

S. 210. A bill to repeal the act entitled "An act to authorize the conveyance of the old lighthouse keeper's residence in Manitowoc, Wis., to the Otto Oas Post, No. 659, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, Manitowoc, Wis." approved June 16, 1938; with an amendment (Rept. No. 34);

S. 211. A bill for the relief of Ensign Frederick Matthews McCord, United States Naval Reserve; without amendment (Rept. No. 35);

S. 212. A bill to provide an additional sum for the payment of a claim under the act entitled "An act to provide for the reimbursement of certain Navy and Marine Corps personnel and former Navy and Marine Corps personnel and certain Federal civil employees for personal property lost or damaged as a result of the hurricane and flood at Parris Island, S. C., on August 11-12, 1940," approved April 23, 1941; without amendment (Rept. No. 36);

S. 214. A bill to provide reimbursement for personal property lost, damaged, or destroyed as the result of an explosion at the naval mine depot, Yorktown, Va., on November 16, 1943; without amendment (Rept. No. 37); and

S. 215. A bill to reimburse certain Navy personnel for personal property lost or damaged as the result of a fire at the naval auxiliary air facility, Astoria, Oreg., on April 2, 1944; without amendment (Rept. No. 38).

By Mr. THOMAS of Utah, from the Committee on Military Affairs:

S. 290. A bill to authorize the Secretary of War to grant to the Orange & Rockland Electric Co. a 150-foot perpetual easement across the West Point Military Reservation in the State of New York; without amendment (Rept. No. 39).

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

S. 374. A bill to amend the act of October 29, 1919, entitled "An act to punish the transportation of stolen motor vehicles in interstate or foreign commerce"; with an amendment (Rept. No. 40).

By Mr. MAYBANK, from the Committee on Military Affairs:

S. 222. A bill to authorize the Secretary of War to grant to the Duke Power Co. a 180-foot perpetual easement across Camp Croft, in the State of South Carolina; without amendment (Rept. No. 41).

By Mr. McKELLAR, from the Committee on Rules:

S. Res. 52. Resolution giving a retirement privilege to certain Senate restaurant employees; without amendment (Rept. No. 43).

By Mr. McKELLAR (for Mr. BYRD), from the Committee on Rules:

H. Con. Res. 18. Concurrent resolution establishing a Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress; with amendments (Rept. No. 42), and, under the rule, the con-

current resolution was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

REPORTS ON DISPOSITION OF EXECUTIVE PAPERS

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

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED

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

By Mr. WHERRY:

S. 472. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code to allow the deduction of certain circulation expenditures, and expenditures in defense of or perfecting property rights or title; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. BREWSTER:

S. 473. A bill relating to pay and allowances of officers of the retired list of the Regular Navy and Coast Guard performing active duty in the rank of rear admiral; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. WHEELER:

S. 474. A bill authorizing the issuance of a patent in fee to Frederick Alden;

S. 475. A bill authorizing the issuance of a patent in fee to Bullshaws and Horse Bullshaws;

S. 476. A bill authorizing the issuance of a patent in fee to Rose Bearcloud;

S. 477. A bill authorizing the issuance of a patent in fee to Ruth Morning;

S. 478. A bill authorizing the issuance of a patent in fee to LeRoy Milliken;

S. 479. A bill to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to issue to Martha Long Neck Little Light a patent in fee to certain land;

S. 480. A bill to authorize the sale of the allotment of Henry Keiser, on the Crow Indian Reservation, Mont.;

S. 481. A bill authorizing the issuance of patents in fee to the heirs of Lucky Horse Singer and Ambrose Singer;

S. 482. A bill to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to issue to Joseph J. Pickett a patent in fee to certain land;

S. 483. A bill to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to issue to John J. Akers a patent in fee to certain land;

S. 484. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to sell certain lands in Valley County, Mont.;

S. 485. A bill authorizing the Arapahoe and Cheyenne Indians or any tribe or band thereof to submit their claims against the United States to the Court of Claims, and for other purposes; and

S. 486. A bill for the acquisition of Indian lands required in connection with the construction, operation, and maintenance of electric transmission lines and other works, Fort Peck project, Montana; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

S. 487. A bill to extend certain provisions of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 relating to education and training, to children of persons whose death results from service in the armed forces; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. WHEELER (for himself and Mr. MURRAY):

S. 488. A bill to provide for adjustments in connection with the Crow irrigation project, Crow Indian Reservation, Mont.; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. McKELLAR:

S. 489. A bill for the relief of Caffey Robertson-Smith, Inc.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WALSH:

S. 490 (by request). A bill to further amend the act approved August 27, 1940 (54 Stat. 864), entitled "An act increasing the number of naval aviators in the line of the Regular Navy and Marine Corps, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. McMAHON:

S. 491. A bill for the relief of John H. Gradwell; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. McCARRAN:

S. 492. A bill to amend the law relating to larceny in interstate or foreign commerce;

S. 493. A bill to carry out obligations of the United States under article 27 of the Geneva Convention relating to compensation for certain injuries to interned workers, and for other purposes;

S. 494 (by request). A bill relating to escapes of prisoners of war and interned enemy aliens;

S. 495 (by request). A bill to extend the law relating to perjury to the willful giving of contradictory statements under oath; and

S. 496 (by request). A bill to make it a criminal offense for certain escaped convicts to travel from one State to another; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(Mr. HATCH (by request) introduced Senate bill 497, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. LANGER:

S. 498. A bill for the relief of W. C. Wornhoff and Josephine Wornhoff; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 499. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code so as to provide for certain exclusions from gross income for income-tax purposes in the case of persons who serve in the armed forces in time of war; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 500. To amend title II of the act entitled "An act to provide for the creation, organization, administration, and maintenance of a Naval Reserve and a Marine Corps Reserve," approved June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1175), in order to give credit for active duty performed by enlisted men subsequent to transfer to the Fleet Reserve, in computing their retainer or retired pay; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. GURNEY:

S. 501. A bill for the relief of the Catholic Chancery Office, Inc., to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. McFARLAND (for himself, Mr. MURDOCK, Mr. SCRUGHAM, Mr. THOMAS of Idaho, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. THOMAS of Utah, Mr. MURRAY, Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado, and Mr. HATCH):

S. 502. A bill to permit the continuation of certain subsidy payments with respect to strategic metals and minerals and petroleum and petroleum products, to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

(Mr. ELLENDER introduced Senate bill 503, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. ELLENDER:

S. 504. A bill to quiet title and possession with respect to that certain unconfirmed and located private land claim known as claim of Daniel Boardman, C. No. 13, in Cosby and Skipwith's report of 1820, certificate 749, and being designated as section 44, township 7 South, range 3 East, Greensburg Land District, Livingston Parish, La., on the official plat of said township; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

By Mr. CAPPER:

S. 505. A bill to authorize the naturalization and the admission into the United States under a quota of Eastern Hemisphere Indians of India and descendants of Eastern Hemisphere Indians of India; to the Committee on Immigration.

By Mr. SHIPSTEAD:

S. 506. A bill for the relief of Stanley E. Hubbard; to the Committee on Claims.

(Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma introduced Senate bill 507, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. CHANDLER:

S. J. Res. 25. Joint resolution relating to the marketing of fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. TYDINGS:

S. J. Res. 26. Joint resolution requesting the President to declare November 10, 1945, a day for the observance of the creation of the United States Marine Corps; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BAILEY:

S. J. Res. 27. Joint resolution providing for recognition of the services rendered voluntarily and without compensation in the operation of the Selective Service System; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McCARRAN:

S. J. Res. 28 (by request). A joint resolution providing that certain provisions of law shall not be applicable to persons appointed to the Advisory Board under the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PURCHASE OF PUBLIC LANDS FOR HOME AND OTHER SITES

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, by request I introduce a bill for appropriate reference, and in connection with the bill I ask that a letter from the Secretary of the Interior may be printed in the RECORD.

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

The bill (S. 497) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the purchase of public lands for home and other sites," approved June 1, 1938 (52 Stat. 609), introduced by Mr. HATCH (by request) was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

The letter presented by Mr. HATCH in connection with the bill is as follows:

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington D. C., January 4, 1945.

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

MY DEAR MR. VICE PRESIDENT: There is enclosed a draft of a proposed bill to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the purchase of public lands for home and other sites," approved June 1, 1938 (52 Stat. 609).

The purpose of this proposed legislation is to amend the act of June 1, 1938 (52 Stat. 609, 43 U. S. C., sec. 682a), in order to remove the existing prohibition against the application of that act to the public domain in Alaska. In addition, it would sanction the lease to or the purchase by the employees of this Department, stationed in Alaska, of small tracts of land in that Territory for personal use only. It would also correct a typographical error in the present law.

In its present form, the act of June 1, 1938, supra, has been a satisfactory vehicle for making available in the United States small tracts of land not in excess of 5 acres for home, camp, convalescent, recreational, and business sites. Until recently there would seem to have been no need for the extension of this legislation to the Territory of Alaska. In view, however, of the very possible changed conditions in the Territory after the termination of the present conflict, it may be that a small-tract program will fill an essential need for making land in Alaska available to the expected influx of people, especially veterans of the present conflict. Improved transportation methods may open wider travel horizons so that people in the United States may wish to acquire vacation homes or camps in

the Territory. Furthermore, as the population of Alaska increases, there will be many people who will desire homes with small gardens in areas suburban to existing centers of population, but who will not need to acquire large tracts of land under the existing homestead or other public-land laws. It would seem advisable, therefore, to extend the operation of this beneficial legislation to the Territory of Alaska to anticipate these demands.

Another purpose of the proposed amendment is to permit employees of this Department, stationed in Alaska, to acquire a home site or camp site under this act, notwithstanding their connection with this Department. It is a sound policy not to allow employees of this Department to acquire an interest in resources and lands administered by it. I can see no objection, however, to allowing a Government employee in Alaska, where there is little privately owned land except in the few cities and towns, to acquire a small tract of land of a few acres for his own use on the same terms as the general public.

I have been advised by the Bureau of the Budget that there is no objection to the presentation of this proposed legislation to the Congress.

Sincerely yours,

HAROLD L. ICKES,
Secretary of the Interior.

COST OF FARM LABOR—PARITY PRICES FOR AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I introduce a bill for appropriate reference. The bill relates to the present farm parity formula. The bill, if enacted, would change the present farm parity formula in two particulars. The first provision would modernize the base period in that it would change the base period from 1909 to 1914 to the years 1919 to 1929, the most recent period in farming when the country has had an era of, I might say, natural activity. Since 1929 we have had depression and war, and the farming occupation has been managed and controlled by legislation so the era has not been a natural one.

The second provision proposes to direct the Department of Agriculture to consider farm labor in making up the farm parity formula.

The third provision of the bill is that it shall not become effective until 3 months after the termination of the war.

Mr. President, the bill is introduced in order that we may have time to study the whole problem, and I hope we may work out a satisfactory amendment and have the proposed legislation passed by the Congress and ready for operation when the war is over.

I ask that the bill be printed in the RECORD in full at this point in connection with my remarks.

There being no objection, the bill (S. 507) to provide for a new base period, and for considering increases in the cost of farm labor, in determining parity prices for agricultural commodities, introduced by Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, was read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That for the purpose of determining and publishing parity prices as provided by law in the case of agricultural commodities, the base period shall be the period July 1, 1919, to June 30, 1929 (base period for tobacco), in lieu of the period

heretofore fixed by law; and the parity prices determined and published for agricultural commodities shall also reflect the cost of all farm labor (on the basis of the national average and including hired workers, farm operators, and members of families of farm operators engaged in work on the farm, computed for all such labor on the basis of wage rates for hired farm labor), as contrasted with the cost of all farm labor during the base period: *Provided*, That this act shall not take effect until 90 days after the termination of the war between the Allied and Axis Powers.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I also ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks a statement with respect to the Future Farmers of America.

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

THE FUTURE FARMERS OF AMERICA

During the present week the national officers of the Future Farmers of America have visited Washington. The Future Farmers of America is the national organization of farm boys studying vocational agriculture in our public high schools. This agricultural-education program administered by the Agricultural Education Service of the United States Office of Education is made available through the National Vocational Education Acts. There are at the present time more than 200,000 active members in 6,500 local chapters in the continental United States, the Territory of Hawaii, and the island of Puerto Rico. The organization, which these boys serve as officers, has rendered outstanding service to our country during these war years. By working together, members of the F. F. A. collected 62,000,000 pounds of scrap, purchased more than \$8,000,000 worth of War bonds, produced tremendous quantities of food for victory, repaired 245,000 farm machines in the school-farm shops, processed more than 2,000,000 cans of food in food-conservation centers, and performed other essential wartime activities. The organization is proud of the fact that approximately 150,000 members are serving in the armed forces of their country.

The major objectives of the Future Farmers of America are to develop agricultural leadership, cooperation, citizenship, improved farming, and patriotism. Members of the organization are striving to live up to their challenging motto, "Learning to do. Doing to learn. Earning to live. Living to serve."

I am pleased that the national president, Oliver H. Kinzie, is from my State of Oklahoma. The national first vice president is Sigvald J. Sandberg, of Minnesota. The national second vice president is David B. Jameson, of Pennsylvania. The national third vice president is Merrill J. Hallam, of Utah. The national fourth vice president is Tom Vaughan, of Tennessee. The national student secretary is George C. Fry, of Maryland.

Oliver H. Kinzie was elected national president at the national convention of the Future Farmers of America at Kansas City, Mo., last October. His record of achievement is typical of that of many of the other national officers present and the entire membership of the Future Farmers of America. He studied vocational agriculture in the Cushing, Okla., High School for 4 years. During his membership in the Future Farmers of America he has served in many positions of leadership in the organization. These include secretary, vice president, and president of the Cushing, Okla., chapter and vice president of the Oklahoma State Future Farmers of America Association prior to his

election as national president. Oliver is active in church work, public speaking, and leadership in his home community.

During his 4 years in vocational agriculture, Oliver developed an outstanding supervised-farming program. He has total assets of more than \$5,000 earned principally from his supervised-farming program. From a small beginning Oliver has grown into the business of dairy farming. He has 23 head of registered Jersey cattle, 26 head of registered Duroc hogs, and 2 beef cattle. Last year he produced 56 acres of oats and 20 acres of grain sorghums. He holds a substantial partnership interest in a complete outfit of farming equipment.

Boys like these, who are studying to become scientific farmers and leaders of rural America, are helping to build a new and better day for farming and rural life.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED

The bill (H. R. 1429) to permit the Administrator, War Shipping Administration, and the United States Maritime Commission, during the national emergency, to pay the tax imposed under section 1410 of the Internal Revenue Code without regard to the \$3,000 limitation in section 1426 (a) (1) of the Internal Revenue Code, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Finance.

DEFERMENT OF FARM WORKERS— AMENDMENTS

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I send to the desk two amendments relating to the deferment of farm labor and ask unanimous consent that I may address myself briefly to the subject matter.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Maryland? The Chair hears none, and the Senator from Maryland may proceed.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, a great many of us have recently been concerned over the action of the Selective Service System in dealing with an act of Congress having to do with the deferment of essential farm workers for whom there were no replacements to carry on farm work. That act, known as the Tydings amendment, was passed by Congress formally in 1942, as I recall. It was passed unanimously by the Senate and by the House of Representatives, and was signed by the President.

The act itself is a very brief statement of policy on the part of the Congress, and I should like to read it so that every Senator may be familiar with it for the purpose of this discussion. The act reads:

Every registrant found by a selective service local board, subject to appeal in accordance with section 10 (a) (2) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, to be necessary to and regularly engaged in an agricultural occupation or endeavor essential to the war effort, shall be deferred from training and service in the land and naval forces so long as he remains so engaged and until such time as a satisfactory replacement can be obtained.

Mr. President, that means, in the plainest language that could be used, that if a man is regularly employed in an agricultural endeavor essential to the war effort he cannot be drafted until a replacement is found for him. That that was the intent was ably brought out by some 20 or 30 Senators who took part

in the debate and who favored the amendment, and I do not believe clearer language could be employed to convey such an intent. However, I am shocked to learn that that act of Congress is to be set aside by executive edict—not by the President, but by one in charge of one of the departments.

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

Mr. TYDINGS. If the Senator will allow me first to read the order, then I will yield to him.

Mr. REED. I was going to suggest to the Senator from Maryland that before he reads the printed statement issued by the Selective Service System I should like to call his attention to a directive issued by General Hershey, of the Selective Service, on January 3 preceding the document which the Senator has in his hand.

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

Mr. REED. On January 3 of this year General Hershey addressed to all State directors a letter, the concluding language of which is as follows:

In considering the classification or retention of such registrants in class II-C, local boards will consider the President's finding—

I call the attention of the Senator from Maryland to that particularly—

will consider the President's finding that—

Now I read what General Hershey quotes as the President's finding—

further deferment of all men now deferred in the 18 through 25 age group because of agricultural occupation is not as essential to the best interest of our war effort as is the urgent and more essential need of the Army and Navy for young men.

Does the Senator from Maryland find in the language of the Tydings amendment anywhere a direction or authority or permission or requirement of the local draft board to give consideration to the need of the Army for men?

Mr. TYDINGS. The Senator from Kansas and all other Senators know that the head of the Selective Service System cannot do anything except in accordance with the acts of Congress. He cannot on his own motion draft anybody for the military service. He can only draft those within age limits and restrictions fixed by the Congress. He has no more authority to draft a man for the military service than I have, unless he is given the authority by law. Therefore my answer to the Senator is that what he has just read, contravening as it does the act of Congress, is worthless, and the fact that a Government official occupies a high position does not make his action any more valid than if he were a mere justice of the peace.

I should like to say for General Hershey—and I have had numerous dealings with him—that I have found him to be a very able man, who, until this recent action, it seemed to me was trying to stay within the acts of Congress and to perform at the same time a very arduous and difficult task, namely to supply men for our armed forces. That is the reason I feel all the more shocked that in this sweeping order, a part of which the Senator from Kansas read,

and the remainder of which I shall shortly read, the whole amendment known as the Tydings amendment has been completely brushed aside insofar as what General Hershey said is concerned. Actually the Tydings amendment is just as valid and effective today as it was the day it was signed. No man coming within the provisions of the Tydings amendment can be drafted for any service until Congress changes the policy it adopted at the time it enacted that amendment, and the Tydings amendment provides that if a man is regularly employed in an essential agricultural endeavor he cannot be taken for any other service unless a replacement for him shall first be found.

Mr. President, following what the Senator from Kansas just read, I wish to say that I hold in my hand a pamphlet known as Selective Service, on the second page of which appears a supposed editorial, which is nothing more nor less, as it is published by the Selective Service System, than an instruction to the draft boards of the country. I ask unanimous consent that the editorial be published in the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

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

The Selective Service System has the job of furnishing 750,000 acceptable men to the land and naval forces before July 1, 1945. These men should be the best that can be made available as combat replacements. In recent months the armed forces have repeatedly stressed their extreme need for young men. The supply of men 18 through 29 and of the types essential to the successful prosecution of the war by the armed forces is most limited. It is evident that there are insufficient men below 26 years of age to meet the calls which will be placed upon the local boards.

The continued production of the munitions of war and of food must be maintained. This production can and must be maintained by the use of the least possible number of deferred men within the age group 18 through 29, and of the physical standards required by the armed forces.

The decision for each registrant must be made initially by his local board. The members of these local boards are most familiar with the Selective Training and Service Act; they know the regulations; they have detailed information of the part that each registrant has played in support of the war since Pearl Harbor. To a most unusual degree the local boards have the confidence of the people, the President, the Congress, and the judiciary.

During this month certain coordinated steps have been taken by the Government to aid in the procurement of suitable young men for the armed forces and to assist in the continued production of the munitions of war. Local board memorandum No. 115-I provides measures to reduce the withdrawal of men from war industries for reasons other than induction, as well as provisions which generally tighten the requirements for deferment in the older age groups, particularly 26 through 29.

In my letter of January 15 and the list accompanying it, I transmitted to the local and appeal boards the best information available as to the activities that are essential or critical and the priority of withdrawals of men in the 26 through 29 age group from these activities. The number of men to be inducted from those now deferred in II-A or II-B in the 26 through 29 year age group will depend on the number that can be made available from those in the younger age group, 18

through 25, and those reaching 18 years each month.

In this younger age group there can be some recovery of men for the armed forces from those who have been heretofore rejected for military service. There will be some now deferred in II-A or II-B who have completed the critical work for which they were deferred or for whom satisfactory replacements can be made available. The numbers in II-A or II-B below 26, however, are not substantial when the merchant marine deferments are deducted. The necessity for men to man the ships in our merchant marine is disputed by no one. If the measures provided in local board memorandum No. 115-I effectively stabilize male labor in the older age groups, it may be possible to gradually withdraw for induction physically acceptable young men from the merchant marine.

Regardless of these measures the necessity of finding all available men under 26 requires the most careful screening of all such men.

Many individuals believe that section 5 (k) of the Selective Training and Service Act (the Tydings amendment) creates an exemption for farmers, but, as you well know, the amendment prescribes the requirements that a man must meet for agricultural deferment and does not provide an exemption from military service. It vests in the local boards the duty of determining, in the case of each registrant, whether or not such registrant meets the requirements of law after a full consideration of all of the pertinent facts. These facts include the extent the registrant is engaged in agriculture, how essential in the war effort are the products of his efforts, how necessary is he to this production, and whether there is a replacement available.

The urgent present need for young men by the armed forces cannot fail to be a factor which the local boards must weigh in considering deferment from service. The act of which section 5 (k) is a part was passed, in the words of the act itself, because "the Congress hereby declares that it is imperative to increase and train the personnel of the armed forces of the United States."

The local boards are ever conscious that their primary job has always been to procure men of the right age and type for the land and naval forces. They have considered always that the fundamental policy of Congress was expressed in these words, "The Congress further declares that in a free society the obligations and privileges of military training and service should be shared generally in accordance with a fair and just system of selective, compulsory military training and service."

The Congress originally delegated to the President the power to issue regulations to govern deferments; it later provided by the Tydings amendment the method to be used in determining whether or not a registrant should be given an agricultural deferment. Neither of these provisions change the fundamental purpose of the act, which was to provide men for the armed forces, or the basic principle of a fair and just system of selective, compulsory military training and service.

State director advice No. 288 provided information which had been furnished by the Secretaries of War and Navy, by the Chairman of the War Production Board, and War Food Administrator. It includes a finding by the President that the need for all of the men now agriculturally deferred in II-C under 26 years of age is not as essential to the war effort as is the need for young men in the armed forces. It was stated that the President felt that in view of existing conditions, agriculture, like other war industries with few exceptions, can be carried on by those above 26.

The purpose of State director advice No. 288 was to provide the information as to the

current urgent needs of the armed forces and the relative needs of agriculture to the local boards for their most serious consideration. It did not seem to me at that time necessary to indicate that there was no intention to annul, to change, or to ignore the provisions of the Tydings amendment, as State director advice No. 288 specifically stated: "The President has authorized me to ask you to take such action in connection with the administration of the Tydings amendment as may be necessary to provide to the full extent permitted by law for the reclassification and induction of the men agriculturally deferred in the age group 18 through 25."

There was no intent, I am sure, on the part of the President, or the Director of Selective Service, to direct a classification in any particular case or any type of cases. The effort was to bring to each member of the Selective Service System full information concerning the present situation in the words of those primarily responsible for the prosecution of the war. The duty then rested on the local board to consider each case and decide which registrants still met the requirements of the law for agricultural deferment.

I am aware of the tremendous responsibilities which the necessities of war now place upon local board members. I am aware of the great fund of good judgment and fortitude which local board members have displayed for more than 4 years. I am reassured by the knowledge that when you have weighed all of the factors you will, pursuant to the provisions of the Tydings amendment, render your own judgment to defer or not to defer consistent with the needs today of the armed forces for young fighting men.

LEWIS B. HERSHEY,
Director of Selective Service.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, it will be found that the third, the fifth, the seventh, and the ninth paragraphs, particularly, of the editorial in effect say, "It does not make any difference whether a man is employed on a farm in an essential agricultural endeavor, and whether or not a replacement for him is available; if the draft board wants to draft him I say, 'Go to it.'"

That is exactly what the language means.

Mr. President, I do not believe Congress is going to stand for that sort of interpretation of its clear and express purpose in this matter, not only because of the merits of the legislation itself, inherent, in my opinion, in its wording and in the circumstances which now confront the country, but because the Congress will not be worth its salt unless it shall see to it that its acts are respected by those in executive position who are called upon to administer and enforce them.

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

Mr. TYDINGS. I yield.

Mr. REED. To reinforce what the Senator has said, though it really needs no reinforcement, I hesitate to refer to the Constitution of the United States in the presence of so many distinguished lawyers, but in the Constitution I find only this language in regard to the Army:

The Congress shall have power * * * to raise and support armies.

Mr. TYDINGS. That is true.

Mr. President, we can simplify this situation in a few sentences without oversimplifying it. We all know that in this Government the Congress defines policy. It declares war; it supports and maintains armies, and so forth, and so on.

There is another branch to execute the policies promulgated by the Congress. In the instant case the language of the so-called Tydings amendment is clear beyond any possibility other than deliberate misinterpretation, no matter what expediency or the exigency of the moment may indicate to be wise to some officers of the Government. In other words, if Congress wants to modify or rephrase or restate its position as to essential agricultural workers for whom there is no replacement in the community, Congress can do so, but no one else, not even the President of the United States, can do so until Congress acts. I do not think anyone will challenge the accuracy of that statement. In this instance Congress has definitely spoken.

The draft boards of the country are confused. For nearly 3 years they have been carrying out the program as outlined by Congress. While there may have been some inequalities or injustices here and there, we all know and must admit that in the main the so-called Tydings amendment has been as reasonably and fairly interpreted as has any other act passed by Congress during the course of this war. Now we have a total striking down of that amendment, not by us, not even by the President of the United States, but by the head of the Selective Service System. I know that the pressure on General Hershey to provide men is tremendous and I sympathize with him. The way to obtain a change in anything we may have done so as to accommodate the country to the situation is by a new policy of the Congress; but so long as the policy of the Congress remains unchanged it must be interpreted as it has been interpreted up to now.

When the amendment was under consideration, in order to prevent any evasion of military service, a number of us, Democrats and Republicans, met with General Hershey for several days in the office of the Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD], and there we worked out with General Hershey a program under which an essential farm worker not only had to be employed but he had to produce a minimum number of units in order to show that he was regularly employed and essential to the war effort. If he did not produce the required number of units, then, even though he were regularly employed, he could be drafted. We went as far as we could go. Subsequent to that time the unit system was revised and modernized in the light of experience; but now, even though a man may milk 40 cows twice a day, feed them, and take care of them, and although he may now be deferred because he is doing that work, even though there is no replacement for him in the community, General Hershey says "draft him anyway."

What is to become of the man's dairy herd? It will be totally worthless. There is no provision to compensate him. If this policy were carried out willy nilly—and the editorial seems to indicate that it is the wish to carry it out—it would wreck American agriculture, and a shortage of food would ensue. Every Senator who comes from a farming State knows that statement to be true.

The Tydings amendment has not excused millions of men from the armed services. The number deferred has been very modest indeed—far more so than I expected. Why? Because, in addition to consideration by the local draft boards, there is consideration in the farming counties by the farm boards, food boards, or whatever they may be called. They first investigate the case as practical farmers to see whether or not a man is essential, to ascertain whether or not he is producing the minimum number of units, and whether or not there is a replacement for him in the community.

I am hopeful that before the compulsory service bill comes before the Senate for consideration the Selective Service System will see fit to interpret this amendment exactly as it was written by the Congress. If it is not so interpreted, they may find that they have opened up a Pandora's box, for legislation will undoubtedly be introduced in this body to make certain that the farmer is not stripped of his essential labor. I serve notice, not in a threatening manner, that when that bill comes before the Senate, if there is not a change in attitude, if there is not a desire to carry out the law enacted by Congress, I have on my desk an amendment which I think will cure the situation, and which I shall offer with reluctance as a last resort.

Senators have come to me with amendments proposing to defer all agricultural workers from now on because the farms have already been stripped of labor to a considerable extent, and there is considerable support for an amendment of that kind. In my judgment, that would be a mistake. I believe that all men whom the Army and Navy need and who can possibly be spared from the farms should be permitted to go into the armed forces. No man should be permitted to remain on the farm if his services there can possibly be dispensed with. That was the intention of the so-called Tydings amendment.

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

Mr. TYDINGS. I yield.

Mr. REED. Let me say to the Senator from Maryland that if he has any idea that General Hershey is going to give effect to the Tydings amendment I believe he is sadly mistaken. Last week I submitted a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, providing for an inquiry into this matter. Question arose as to the jurisdiction of committees. Last Saturday a subcommittee of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry met. I am not a member of that committee. General Hershey was present, and I discussed with him the document which the Senator holds in his hand, of which I have a copy. General Hershey made it clear that he had no intention of carrying out the Tydings amendment by the deferment of essential farm workers until they can be replaced.

I invite the attention of the Senator from Maryland—

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, let me interrupt to point out to the Senator that the Tydings amendment was enacted by Congress subsequent to the

enactment of the Selective Service Act. As it postdates the passage of that act, it takes precedence over anything in the act which is in conflict with it. So anything that may have been done before Congress formally went on record with regard to the deferment of essential farm labor cannot be set up as a means of evasion. Such a policy is not good law or good sense.

Mr. REED. As the Senator has indicated, there are half a dozen places in the so-called editorial to which I called General Hershey's attention. I discussed them with him. I am sure that the Senator from Maryland is familiar with the portions of the editorial to which I refer. I hope he will discuss briefly some of the statements which General Hershey has made, which are intended to be controlling upon the local selective service boards.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I do not wish to take the time of the Senate at this unusual hour to discuss this question at length. The only reason I do so at all is that this matter is coming to a head. It has far-reaching ramifications, and time is of the essence. To illustrate, let me read a paragraph from the editorial:

The urgent present need for young men by the armed forces cannot fail to be a factor which the local boards must weigh in considering deferment from service. The act of which section 5 (k) is a part was passed in the words of the act itself because "the Congress hereby declares that it is imperative to increase and train the personnel of the armed forces of the United States."

There an attempt is being made by a disingenuous approach to this whole matter to make it appear that, because the Congress said, in enacting the draft law, that we needed a large army, even though the Tydings amendment was adopted subsequently, the original declaration still stands regardless of any qualification written into the law by the Tydings amendment.

Mr. President, let me sum up the situation. The Congress is watching. Shortly there will come before the Senate for consideration a measure having to do with compulsory service in work of various kinds. I do not know what form that measure will take. Perhaps it will not come before us at all. If it does not, a rider will be offered as an amendment to some other bill. Shortly there will be legislation much more drastic, in my judgment, than any amendment which I might offer, because those engaged in agriculture are reaching the conclusion, rather reluctantly, that the Tydings amendment is to be disregarded, even though Congress has not changed its policy, and that men are to be taken willy-nilly, without regard to the declared purposes of Congress.

I am hopeful that within the next week we may have such clarifying interpretation by the Selective Service System that there will be no need for further clarification. Otherwise, some of us will attempt to clarify the situation in Congress.

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

Mr. TYDINGS. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. Has not the Congress some method of control over an officer such as General Hershey, whereby we can prevent boys who should not be taken from being taken, before a new bill is enacted into law?

Mr. TYDINGS. I believe we can find a way to take care of the situation. I believe in giving everyone a chance. Certainly we do not want anything that Congress has not said we shall have. In my humble judgment we are entitled to what Congress has said we shall have; and if we do not get it, we will certainly find means to get it. I say that not in the sense of making a threat, but because I believe the Congress of the United States owes it to itself to demand complete respect for its own acts.

It is just as wrong to violate one law of the Congress as it is to violate any other law. The necessities of war do not excuse violation of the law. When Congress has had time to consider a question, and has defined a policy, that policy is the law of the land. So far as I know, we have not yet reached the point where edicts can set aside the law of the land.

Mr. LANGER. In my State farmers are renting their farms or abandoning them, because farm labor is being taken. That situation also prevails in eastern Montana. My mail contains many letters from farmers saying that they simply cannot continue farming unless the boys are left on the farm.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I apologize for the time I have taken, but I feel justified because of the importance of this question. I send to the desk the two amendments to which I referred at the beginning of my remarks.

Mr. TYDINGS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 36) to amend section 5 (k) of the Selective Training and Service Act, 1940, as amended, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

Mr. TYDINGS also submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 1752) to amend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

INVESTIGATION OF AGRICULTURAL DEFERMENTS—THE SO-CALLED TYDINGS AMENDMENT

Mr. REED (for himself, Mr. TYDINGS, and Mr. WHERRY) submitted the following concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 8), which was ordered to lie on the table:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring). That in order that there may be no further misinterpretation of the will and the desire of the Congress in enacting subsection K, section 305, title 50, United States Code, commonly known as the Tydings amendment to the Selective Service Act, Congress reaffirms the necessity to our war effort of said subsection K and again expresses its will and desire that the local selective-service board, in classifying the registrant, observe subsection K, and concern itself solely with the registrant's essentiality to an agricultural occupation or endeavor, and to the question of whether or not a satisfactory replacement can be obtained.

That a joint congressional committee of six be appointed, three to be selected by the chairman of the Agricultural Committee of the Senate and three by the chairman of the

Agricultural Committee of the House, to determine who is responsible for the wholesale induction of essential farmers and farm workers where no replacements are available, in violation of the Tydings amendment, and to determine the effect of such induction upon agricultural production and upon the war effort, and to return its findings to the Congress at the earliest possible date.

ELECTION OF LESLIE L. BIFFLE AS SECRETARY OF THE SENATE

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I wish to offer a resolution which I suppose is a privileged matter. Before I offer it I desire to make a brief statement.

We in the Senate understand the value of loyal service to the Senate and to the country by those who serve in offices to which they are not elected by the people, those who never or rarely ever get their names in the newspapers because of anything they have said or done. Yet the wheels of legislation could not turn and the intelligent consideration of legislation would be impossible if it were not for these public servants of ours who year after year and even decade after decade serve in the humbler walks, as we might say, who walk in the shadows where the sun of publicity never beats. We had an instance of that the other day when we lost our great Secretary of the Senate, Colonel Halsey, who had served the Senate for 48 years, rising from page to the secretaryship. We have an example of it here in persons like John Crockett, who has been here for so long that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, and I hope that will continue to be the case for a long time. We have an example of it in Carl Loeffler, on the other side of the aisle, who I think has been here since 1889. That means 56 years of continuous service in the Senate.

We have another example of that in the personality of the man who for a number of years has been the secretary of the majority. I do not like to indulge in extravagant praise, and I am not ordinarily given to the use of hyperbolic language, but I believe I am well within the truth when I say that I think Members on both sides of the aisle will agree that never within our recollection has there been a more efficient, loyal, alert, intelligent servant of the Senate than Mr. Leslie Biffle, who has been here a long time. He came to Washington years ago as secretary to a Member of the House of Representatives. Subsequently, he became secretary to one or more Senators from Arkansas. Thereafter he was superintendent of the folding room for a number of years. Since 1933 he has been the secretary to the majority of the Senate. A few days ago he was elected Acting Secretary of the Senate, because there had to be a Secretary at once, so that the ordinary routine of the Senate might be carried on through the Secretary's office.

I have been directed by the unanimous vote of the majority conference to present his name for election as Secretary of the Senate. I offer his name not only with pleasure and satisfaction; I offer it as a matter of great pride. He has made the job he has held here almost indispensable, as he had made himself; for if I may say so, he has become one of

the most indispensable, if not the most indispensable, of all persons within the entire service of the Senate, especially to the majority and to the majority leader. I am sure the minority leader and the minority Members of the Senate will also join in the statement that no more courteous, efficient, loyal, devoted, or intelligent man has served the Senate of the United States within the recollection of any of us here. It gives me great pleasure to send to the desk a resolution providing for his election as Secretary of the Senate, and I ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution submitted by the Senator from Kentucky will be read.

The resolution (S. Res. 69) was read, and, by unanimous consent, the Senate proceeded to its consideration, as follows:

Resolved, That Leslie L. Biffle, of Arkansas, be, and he is hereby, elected Secretary of the Senate.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, no resolution could have been submitted by a Member on the majority side of the Senate which could give greater satisfaction to those of us upon the minority side, and which would have more complete approval, than does the pending resolution. I shall not state how long I have known the Senate of the United States. I am sure I do not look that old, and no one would believe me if I stated the number of years. But during the entire span of time in which as a boy, a young man, and later as a Member of the Congress, I watched the Senate and the other House of Congress, no man ever served more faithfully, more efficiently, and with greater effectiveness, than has Mr. Biffle in the various capacities which he has filled under the present majority. I express my great personal admiration for him, and my great respect for the manner in which he has met his obligations. But beyond all that, I express a deep sense of obligation for the consideration shown me and for the many kindnesses which have moved from him to me. If I may do so, I wish to second the suggestion of the majority leader and express the hope that the selection of Mr. Biffle may be the unanimous choice of the Senate.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I wish to say to the Senator from Kentucky that I endorse all the statements which he has made with regard to Leslie Biffle; but Leslie Biffle is so darned smart, and has served the Democrats so well in getting them into the Chamber on close roll-call votes, that it has made me somewhat hesitant in voting for him as Secretary of the Senate. However, I have overcome my hesitancy and hope that there will be no dissenting vote against him, because he is all that the Senator from Kentucky has stated.

Mr. HAWKES. Mr. President, I have been a Member of the United States Senate a little more than 2 years. Therefore I do not have knowledge of all the services which have been rendered by Mr. Biffle, but I should feel remiss in my duty today if I did not state that ever since I became a Member of the Senate Leslie Biffle has been as courteous and considerate to me, as one sitting on this

side of the aisle, as he has been to Members sitting on the other side of the aisle.

I should like also to state that we in the Senate are peculiarly fortunate in that the majority party has seen fit to select Mr. Biffle to be Secretary of the Senate. We are fortunate in having a man like him to replace so promptly the able, efficient, and patriotic American, the late Col. Edwin A. Halsey, who served so faithfully and well as Secretary of the Senate for a period of 12 years. We know that death is no more mysterious than birth; we know that a thousand years are as a day when they shall have passed, and that things must change as we move along the highway of life. I think it is to the credit of the Democratic Party and the entire Senate to have trained a man like Mr. Biffle so that the important duties and responsibilities of the office of Secretary of the Senate can now be reposed in the custody of such a fine and able American citizen, who, I am sure, will render distinguished service to this body.

THE VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolution submitted by the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY].

The resolution (S. Res. 69) was unanimously agreed to.

THE VICE PRESIDENT. Mr. Biffle will present himself at the desk and take the oath of office.

Mr. Leslie L. Biffle advanced to the desk, and the oath of office prescribed by law was administered to him by the Vice President.

MR. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I send to the desk another resolution and ask for its present consideration.

THE VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read.

The resolution (S. Res. 70) was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be notified of the election of Leslie L. Biffle, of Arkansas, as Secretary of the Senate.

MR. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I send to the desk another resolution and ask for its present consideration.

THE VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read.

The resolution (S. Res. 71) was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to as follows:

Resolved, That the House of Representatives be notified of the election of Leslie L. Biffle, of Arkansas, as Secretary of the Senate.

INVESTIGATION OF COURT MARTIAL OF PVT. HENRY P. WEBER

MR. WHEELER. Mr. President, I submit a resolution asking that the Committee on Military Affairs or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, make a full and complete investigation in respect to the court-martial proceedings at Camp Roberts, Calif., in the case of Pvt. Henry P. Weber.

Let me say that since I made a statement regarding this matter on the floor of the Senate on Monday last suggesting an investigation of this case, letters have been coming in from many sections of the United States and Canada.

All those who telegraphed or wrote were shocked because of the heavy sentence imposed on this boy. Many felt that he

never should have been in the Army, but rather should have been in a camp for conscientious objectors.

The fact that the sentence was reduced to life imprisonment at hard labor does not excuse in any way the action of the court martial in the case, especially when the fact is considered that many of the soldiers who were engaged in the black market in France were merely given comparatively short prison terms. I think it will be generally agreed that the act of a soldier in dealing in the black market, thereby jeopardizing the health and happiness of his fellow servicemen, is far more serious than the act of this one lone private who refused to drill because of his deep conviction that he could not kill, but who had aided his country by working in the Kaiser shipyards and who, upon being taken into the Army, had asked assignment to a medical unit so he would not have to kill.

Let me say that I am not at all opposed to disciplining soldiers who violate the rules of the Army, but certainly to sentence a man to be hanged or to life imprisonment under the circumstances surrounding the case of Private Weber is wrong, and the matter should be thoroughly investigated by the Military Affairs Committee.

THE VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be received and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The resolution (S. Res. 72) was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof is authorized to make a full and complete investigation with respect to the court-martial proceedings at Camp Roberts, Calif., in the case of Pvt. Henry P. Weber, with a view to ascertaining whether the sentence imposed pursuant to such proceedings was reasonable and proper, and to report to the Senate at the earliest practicable date the results of its study and investigation, together with such recommendations as to necessary legislation as it may deem advisable.

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

SUPERVISION OVER GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES

MR. AIKEN submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 73), which was referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments:

Resolved, That the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to make a full and complete study and investigation in order to determine whether the General Accounting Office, un-

der its present organization, can properly carry out the functions, as an agency of the Congress, of maintaining constant supervision over expenditures in the executive agencies of the Government and of reporting, at least once each month and more often if required, to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments of the Senate and House of Representatives with respect to the questions hereinafter specified; and the said committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to make from time to time full and complete studies and investigations in order to determine (a) whether funds appropriated to the various governmental departments and agencies are being properly and economically expended; (b) whether there are duplications of services and efforts by such departments and agencies and, if so, means for eliminating such duplication; (c) whether services of such departments and agencies can be reorganized so as to increase efficiency; (d) whether agencies interested with the recapture of large sums of money have properly functioned, and whether such sums due the Government have been recaptured; and (e) whether contracts entered into by the various agencies of the Government have been in compliance with existing law. The committee shall report to the Senate from time to time at the earliest practicable dates the results of its studies, together with its recommendations, if any, for necessary legislation.

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

PAN-AMERICAN HIGHWAY SYSTEM

MR. CONNALLY (for Mr. ANDREWS) submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 74), which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Whereas the Pan American Highway Congress has, from time to time, by resolution called to the attention of the governments of the American republics the need for a study of the pan-American highway system, with a view to the extension and connection of the trunk highways of each country, including, where needful and practicable, connection by oceangoing ferries; and

Whereas the potential benefits of such extensions and the interconnection of the highway systems of the American republics, including the island republics, appear to merit thorough study: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations, or a subcommittee thereof, is hereby authorized and directed to conduct a study of all questions which the said committee may consider as germane to the proposal to connect the highway systems of the United States, Puerto Rico, and the Panama Canal Zone with existing or proposed highways of other American republics by means of oceangoing ferries. The study hereby authorized shall include, but shall not be necessarily limited to (1) the development of a comprehensive plan, including the location of road and ferry routes and termini considered by the committee as needful or desirable to effectuate an over-all, connected,

inter-American highway system; (2) the respective views of the interested governments with regard to such a plan, and the extent to which each of such governments would cooperate in its execution and operation; (3) estimates of the cost of surveys, construction, maintenance, and operation of roads, ferries, and ferry termini, and estimates of revenues reasonably to be anticipated from the operation of the ferries proposed; (4) a study of the questions of design, construction, financing, ownership, control, and operation of ferries and ferry termini proposed; (5) contributions of the plan to the peace and security of the Western Hemisphere, the growth of amity between the American republics, and the development of hemispherical solidarity; (6) the benefits from the plan which would accrue to trade and industry; and (7) the cultural and educational benefits reasonably to be anticipated.

SEC. 2. For the purposes of the study hereby authorized, the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations is authorized to designate and request one member of each of the following-named standing committees of the Senate to act as adviser to the Committee on Foreign Relations or a subcommittee thereof; viz: The Committees on Commerce, Finance, Immigration, Manufactures, Military Affairs, Naval Affairs, Post Offices and Post Roads, Territories and Insular Affairs.

SEC. 3. For the purposes of the study hereby authorized, the Committee on Foreign Relations, or a duly appointed subcommittee thereof is authorized (1) to sit and act at such times and places during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Seventy-ninth Congress, to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, to take such testimony, to procure such printing and binding, and to make such expenditures as it deems advisable. The cost of stenographic services to report hearings shall not be in excess of 25 cents per hundred words; (2) to employ and fix the compensation of such counsel, experts, and employees as it deems necessary to assist it in carrying out the purposes of this resolution; (3) to request the use of services, information, facilities, and personnel of the departments and agencies in the executive branch of the Government.

SEC. 4. On or before December 31, 1945, the Committee on Foreign Relations shall make a report to the Senate of its findings as a result of the study authorized and directed hereby, together with its recommendations, including recommendations, if any, as to the nature and form of any legislation deemed by the committee to be advisable in the premises.

SEC. 5. The expenses of the committee, or any duly appointed subcommittee, incurred pursuant to the authority granted in section 3 hereof, which shall not exceed \$, shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate, and shall be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

CONSTRUCTION OF CERTAIN PUBLIC WORKS BY THE NAVY

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 626) to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to proceed with the construction of certain public works, and for other purposes, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

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

The motion was agreed to; and the Vice President appointed Mr. WALSH, Mr. TYDINGS, and Mr. JOHNSON of California conferees on the part of the Senate.

MANPOWER AND OTHER NEEDS AT THE BATTLE FRONTS—EDITORIAL FROM STARS AND STRIPES

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I desire to read an editorial which appeared in the Paris edition of Stars and Stripes, published on February 7, 1945. The thoughts are those of the men in our front lines. As a member of the Military Affairs Committee, I hope we will act without delay to aid them by passing the necessary legislation. They are offering their lives. All of us at home must assist to the limit of our ability. The editorial reads as follows:

Sure the news is good. No doubt about it. "West wall cracked again," reads one headline. "Soviets cross Oder," says another; "Half of Manila liberated by United States forces," reads a third.

To many readers here and at home the war must seem on ice. That's exactly where it is—ice that's thick in some places, thin in others. Nothing but a film in the middle and still open water most of the way.

Happy optimism is one sure way to delay the day when the ice will be crossed, when we reach the other side to victory.

Victory depends on blood, not ice; that's why for our money the really good news in the paper was the squib on the manpower bill. "It would tell our fighting men," said Under Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson, "that they will get the weapons and supplies that they must have and the men."

You can say that again, Mr. Patterson. This war won't be won by good news, by optimism, by headlines, by wishful thinking.

Take it from the writer of this editorial, Mr. Patterson, he's fought in the mud and the blood of the Ruhr; what the front needs is men and more men, weapons and more weapons, supplies and more supplies; everything and all that American manpower and industry can feed it. Everything and all.

They call the proposed manpower law the May bill. That name ought to be changed. There can't be any may about it. "Must" is the word.

COAL-MINE PRODUCTION IN 1944

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, the almost miraculous production record of American industry, for which both management and labor share the credit, has been an outstanding achievement in this war and one to which the whole world has paid tribute. Both our allies and our enemies are aware that the tremendous weight of American arms, munitions, shipping, planes, foodstuffs, and so forth, has been a decisive factor. These vast quantities of supplies together with the valor of our fighting men are recognized by the entire world as having made a contribution to victory that has earned for this Nation the right to take a place inferior to none in the councils of the world.

Occupying a foremost place in the great American production record is the vital coal industry which has exceeded all previous records of tonnage mined with fewer coal miners and in spite of grave obstacles caused by bureaucratic fumbling. Coal is the basic fuel for all of our war industries and without plenty of it production could not possibly be maintained or increased.

I take special pride in citing the record of the miners of my own State of Montana, who in 1944 produced an estimated 4,700,000 tons. This figure is a Bureau of Mines preliminary estimate and it is likely the final total will show 100,000 tons more for 1944, or upward of 4,800,000 tons. This would be almost 1,000,000 tons more in 1944 than was mined in Montana in 1942.

The man-day per-capita production of Montana miners for all classes of mining is the highest of any State in the Union, averaging 11.85 tons per man per day in bituminous coal mines. Such is the official average reported by the Bureau of Mines for the year 1942. The combined average for both bituminous and lignite is 11.57 tons per man per day.

During 1944, Montana lost a considerable number of miners. What is more, shipment of higher-quality coals on subsidized freight rates by the Government to Seattle territory of approximately 3,000,000 tons shut off possible increased markets for Montana coal. The subsidized freight rate averages from \$18 to \$20 a ton.

This excellent record of the Montana miners is representative of that of all coal miners everywhere in the Nation, who toiled unremittingly through 1944 to supply this fuel in greater quantities than ever before produced in any single year, for our home industries and our allies. This was achieved despite the serious drains of manpower of the mines, through Selective Service and other industries, which left the working forces in bituminous and anthracite mines more than 100,000 below pre-war years. Official figures show that even with reduced number of miners, there was produced in 1944, 684,500,000 tons of anthracite and bituminous coal—more than the combined production of the rest of the world. Bituminous totaled 620,000,000 tons, an increase of 31,000,000 tons over 1943. Anthracite totaled 64,500,000 tons, an increase of 4,000,000 tons over 1943. Once again in 1944 coal miners sacrificed their vacation period and worked the extra hours required of them, sometimes in exceedingly dangerous conditions due to absence of safety devices and proper ventilation. Illustrating the hazards of the industry, there were 934 miners killed in the first 9 months of the year.

Not only have the miners served the Nation well in producing coal, but from their ranks have come thousands of our most heroic fighting men. On the service flag of the United Mine Workers of America there are 2,345 gold stars, indicating men lost while in action, and there are 130,136 serving in the American forces. The United Mine Workers and their membership have also purchased a total of \$170,617,330 in United States and Canadian War bonds. Contributions to the war relief agencies aggregate \$3,603,293. Both these figures have been increased considerably in recent months and the total will range several thousand above the figure cited.

This accomplishment of the American coal miners came about despite malign interferences with free collective bargaining in the industry and efforts to

deny mine workers just wage demands by chaining them to a formula that has kept their wages frozen, although living costs have risen outrageously in mining communities. Fortunately, the leadership of the United Mine Workers of America was able to preserve collective bargaining against the assaults of those who lacked understanding of the fact that the institution of free collective bargaining is the basis for the fruitful production effort that has been achieved.

Throughout the year there has been a flood of press releases and statements from Government and coal operators and political sources designed to create confusion in the public mind and to obscure the great record that American coal miners have made in this war.

It is to their everlasting credit that the miners have gone ahead disregarding the petty attacks on their organization and on their record, to produce the coal in sufficient quantities not only to supply our own needs but also to ship large amounts abroad.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks an article entitled "Much-Maligned American Coal Miners Break All Production Records in 1944," from the United Mine Workers' Journal, volume LVI, No. 1. The article contains an authoritative analysis of the subject to which I have referred.

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

**MUCH-MALIGNED AMERICAN COAL MINERS
BREAK ALL PRODUCTION RECORDS IN 1944**

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—Official figures released by the Department of the Interior, on coal production, may be at variance with the totals of 1944 coal production used in this summary, but the fact is that it is many months following the close of the calendar year before correct totals are available. These belated totals invariably add from two to five million additional tons to the totals reported by the Department at the year end.)

American coal miners, and the coal industry as a whole, despite the shenanigans of certain managements, can look their fellow Americans in the eye in the midst of all the claims and counterclaims of manpower shortages, production delays, misdirected efforts, and countless other accusations which have flared of late in official circles as regards alleged shortages of munitions' supplies, and take a bow.

Four hundred seventy-nine thousand bituminous and anthracite miners, responding to the Nation's demand for increased coal production on the home front, and to supply the ever-increasing but undisclosed demands of our allies, literally tore the cover off the ball to establish an all-time production record of 684,500,000 tons in 1944—20,000,000 tons more coal than Government authorities were willing to admit at the start of the year as being obtainable with the decreased manpower available. Such an achievement is something for the boys over there and the war effort at home which the industry has every right to feel proud of and boast about. The industry faced many difficulties and hazards to life and property in the repair and maintenance of old and defective equipment to achieve the result.

There were not quite as many directives and press releases relating to coal issued by the combined Government agencies and operators' associations as there were millions of tons of coal produced, but, looking over the shelf-laden stacks of words, sermons, sta-

tistical summaries, and public appeals in this office and without an official count, we judge that it was a close race.

Despite all the directives and, in certain instances, failure of management to function through the medium of joint mine production committees, machinery shortages, lack of repair parts, dwindled manpower, decreased transportation facilities for miners, confused distribution, delayed action, and stalling tactics by Government agencies—purposely planned to avoid validating negotiated wage agreements—lawsuits by some operators to circumvent the law of the land providing "portal to portal" payments, American coal miners patriotically set about to do the job plainly necessary to keep the wheels of American industry and transportation delivering in ever-increasing quantities the implements of war needed to speed victory.

Although the story has been told over and over again, too few people in the United States seem to recognize that without coal—and plenty of it—the war-production effort could not be maintained, to say nothing of being increased month after month.

American coal miners produced in 1944 a total of 684,500,000 tons of anthracite and bituminous coal—more than the combined production of the rest of the world. Bituminous production totaled 620,000,000 tons, an increase of 31,000,000 tons over 1943. Anthracite production totaled 64,500,000 tons, an increase of 4,000,000 tons over 1943. The over-all increase of 35,000,000 tons approximates 5.1 percent.

The 1944 production records were achieved despite a decrease in manpower during the year due to permanent and partial disabilities, retirements, enlistments in the military services, and other causes, of approximately 30,000 men and an increase in the average age of miners employed of 13 years from 32 to 45 years. Demonstrating their loyalty to the Nation's war effort, 15,000 miners over the social-security retirement age of 65, many between the ages of 70 and 80, remained on the job, while others returned to the mines from retirement to take up any available task which could be assigned to them to meet needed coal requirements.

The efficiency of the production efforts of American coal miners in 1944 stands out all the more remarkable when compared with the previous record high established in 1918 during World War No. 1.

In 1918, 613,000 bituminous coal miners produced 579,500,000 tons of coal, while 147,000 anthracite coal miners produced 99,000,000 tons—a total production of 678,500,000 tons by 760,000 miners.

In 1944, 72,000 anthracite miners and 407,000 bituminous miners—a total of 479,000—produced, on a basis of 281,000 fewer men employed, 6,000,000 tons more coal than were produced in 1918, a reduction in manpower of approximately 37 percent—all of which tells the story of why Americans enjoy the cheapest coal produced in the world.

In 1944, as in 1943, coal miners sacrificed their vacation periods, worked holidays in bad air and under dangerous conditions, in some cases where companies flatly refused to install safety devices and improved ventilation, and in others where companies could not obtain the machinery and devices to comply with the safety recommendations of Federal and State mine inspectors.

Coal-mine fatalities for 1944 are not available except for the number killed, which total 934 for the first 9 months, of which 810 deaths were in bituminous and 124 in anthracite. Both fatal and nonfatal accidents have been increasing since 1940, with 61,089 recorded for 1940 and 78,064 for 1943.

All the while the miners were slugging and digging the record 1944 coal production, hardly a week passed that coal associations did not indulge in their favorite pastime of giving out news releases attacking miners for absenteeism. These figures usually included the sick, disabled on compensation,

worn-out old men who cannot take it every day, men forced to lay off and take their children to nearby communities for medical care for lack of mine-community doctors, and those absent for many other reasons who should not, in all fairness to American coal miners, be included in honest absenteeism accounting.

Topping all the publicity show and resorting to full-time competition of using the coal industry to get all possible individual news space for personal play, the Solid Fuels Administration seldom let a day pass without grinding out some release containing refigured calculations of an estimated, growing coal shortage. All this was indulged in face of the fact that during many months of 1944 thousands of miners were forced to work short-time because, in the scheme of preferential buying, the coals they mined were snubbed by purchasers and the operators for whom they worked were forced to curtail running-time for lack of orders.

Some of the publicity about "the growing coal shortage," unless understood fully by the trade, would lead one to believe that the coal miners were very negligent and should be blamed for mining inferior coals. In other words, all miners had to do to mine the kind and size of coal that the preferential buyers wanted was simply to follow the course of one in a garden—pick the big tomatoes and pass up the little ones—or exercise the same selectivity in loading coal that the grower does when grading oranges or any other fruit. In fact, we believe the result of these releases which came with such frequency induced many consumers to think that they would be foolish to take whatever was offered them at the time; let it go to the other fellow and they would get the cream of the crop later on.

STORAGE STOCKS HAVE GROWN SINCE WAR BEGAN

Bituminous-coal stocks as of December 1 totaled 65,000,000 tons. Storage stocks of coal are 15,000,000 tons higher now than they were when we entered the war. We believe that, at a minimum, stocks are 7,000,000 tons higher than reported. We don't trust voluntary war estimates of stocks on hand by consumers.

The ability of the American coal industry to supply every need and build up reserve stocks—while every other country in the world has exhibited such a miserable failure in meeting its coal requirements—is but another demonstration of the efficiency of American coal miners.

Early cold December weather which brought rains that flooded mines and snowdrifts that stopped all transportation, closed mines in Pennsylvania, southern West Virginia, and elsewhere for 4 to 5 days, resulting in a production loss of 4,000,000 tons. Many consumers who had postponed adequate storage became anxious buyers, willing to discard their preferential specifications and accept the kind of coals which they refused to buy when many mines were operating on curtailed running time. Such consumers have now rushed and increased spot buying, but there is, however, no over-all coal shortage now, nor will there be one in the immediate months to come.

Lake shipments of coal in 1944 established a new record, in keeping with production, totaling 54,000,000 tons—an increase of 8,300,000 tons over 1943.

Both anthracite and bituminous shipments to New England registered increases, while nearly 3,000,000 tons of coal were shipped from the Midwest territory to the Washington-Oregon region, which constitutes one of the most uneconomic and unlooked-for developments in coal distribution connected with the war effort.

Little publicity is given to shipments of coal to our allies. Just who gets the coal, in whose vessels it is shipped, what the terms are, who pays for it—if anybody—whether on lend-lease or otherwise, constitutes one of

those bureaucratic war-suppressed confidences which the coal industry, and especially the coal miner, is not supposed to know about.

Another partial news black-out, although referred to occasionally, is the constant decrease in transportation facilities available for coal miners to get to and from their work. Then we have mine explosions, which not only take the lives of men but decrease coal production sometimes as high as 5,000 tons a day for months, or maybe a whole year, which are played down; also floods, snowstorms, and influenza epidemics.

All of these important factors in employment and production receive but scant publicity, while the results are played up in the monthly charts of absenteeism and weekly production figures.

Although American coal production in 1944 totals more than all the rest of the world combined, the job of fueling our allies and liberated countries and increased shipping, together with meeting the expanded domestic and manufacturing needs of the United States, as a result of diverting oil and gas, constitutes a load that will eventually "break the camel's back," even though our bureaucratic statesmen in their good-will travels and conferences do not take such a factual result into consideration when they offer our last shirt as convincing proof of America's all-out war effort.

During the course of the past 3 years, international officials of the U. M. W. A. have met and talked with representatives of the coal industry and Government officials representing various nations allied with our war effort. In every case, these representatives have persisted in their inquiry:

"How do you get American coal miners to do the job they are doing?"

In each instance, the representatives of our Allied Nations have confessed their inability to overcome a lag in coal production in their own countries. They have been free to assert that, regardless of all the compulsory efforts taken—conscription, draft threats, arbitrated and enforced wage rates—increased production has not resulted. These men read the statistics of American coal production. Many have visited American coal mines. They witness mechanized development, strip-pit operations, and hand-loading mines and they marvel even at the high rate of production in hand-loading mines. Yet, somehow or other, in the planned economy of their nations, with compulsory arbitration and all the other bulwarks to force workers to produce in a regimented economy, they have become so baffled in their viewpoints that they simply cannot understand how, through the simple operation of a collective-bargaining wage agreement, free from the policing and direction of production by Government agencies, such continuity of operation and production results can possibly be attained.

All of which is another way of saying that wherever free collective bargaining has prevailed in American industry on a Nation-wide basis, such as in the coal industry, the most fruitful productive efforts have followed.

The leadership of the U. M. W. A. had a difficult time in 1943 and on into 1944 in championing the maintenance of free collective bargaining in the American coal industry, the sacrificing of which would have resulted in a far different coal-production story for 1944. It was a hard road for the U. M. W. A. to maintain the present collective-bargaining status in the face of the Government's determination to deny miners just wage demands and shove them about from agency to agency when the preservation of free collective bargaining in the industry meant the salvation of the American war-production effort.

The Government took over nearly all coal mines on several occasions; took over others

from time to time. Yet the belief of mine workers in their union, their solidarity in acceptance of the fundamental principle of free collective bargaining, finally resulted in the negotiation of a national wage agreement on a collective-bargaining basis for the coal industry as a whole. This enabled the coal industry to continue with such freedoms as are basically essential to maintain high productive efficiency.

It is generally admitted that American coal miners have been the most maligned of all American workmen by politicians, the press, and radio. The following appraisal by the S. F. A. of the problems faced and results obtained, culled from a year-end press release, confirms the outstanding 1944 performance of American coal miners:

"The biggest factor in the fuel problem is the lack of manpower and equipment for increasing production as rapidly as requirements have arisen. The coal mines have lost 1 out of every 5 men employed in peace time. And the average age of the coal miner is now 45, 13 years older than before the war.

"To help counteract these conditions, mine working hours have been increased 37 percent. Thousands of inexperienced, physically inferior, or aged men have been recruited for mine work. Many of these are men who had been retired because of age, including a large number now 70 to 80 or more years old. The advanced age of the average coal miner is an important factor, in view of the arduous, dangerous work involved in mining. But despite their handicaps, the preponderance of the coal miners are digging more coal per man each day than at any time in history, and the remainder are also giving a good account of themselves.

"Wherever manpower and materials permitted, mine capacity has been expanded, particularly in the higher-grade coals, for which the need is most acute."

AMERICA'S PLACE IN THE PEACE— ADDRESS BY SENATOR VANDENBERG

[Mr. VANDENBERG asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address entitled "America's Place in the Peace," delivered by him at a civic dinner in Detroit, Mich., on February 5, 1945, which appears in the Appendix.]

PAYING FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION— ADDRESS BY SENATOR HILL

[Mr. HILL asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address, entitled "Paying for Public Education," delivered by him in the New York Times Forum on January 23, 1945, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE RED MASS AT CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY— SERMON BY BISHOP HUNT OF UTAH

[Mr. MURDOCK asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD the sermon delivered by the Most Reverend Duane G. Hunt, Bishop of Salt Lake City, Utah, at the Red Mass at the Catholic University on February 4, 1945, and also a brief description of the mass, which appears in the Appendix.]

MEDICAL CARE INSURANCE—PORTION OF NINTH ANNUAL REPORT OF SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

[Mr. WAGNER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the Ninth Annual Report of the Social Security Board having to do with the question of medical care insurance, which appears in the Appendix.]

A. M. ETTESVOLD, TYPICAL MIDWESTERN FARMER

[Mr. SHIPSTEAD asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD the record of a survey to determine the most typical mid-

western farmer which appears in the Appendix.]

THE AMERICAN DOLLAR AND THE BRETTON WOODS PLAN—ADDRESS BY DR. E. W. KEMMERER

[Mr. HAWKES asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address entitled "The American Dollar and the Bretton Woods Plan," by Dr. E. W. Kemmerer, professor emeritus of international finance, Princeton University, and president of the Economists' National Committee on Monetary Policy, which appears in the Appendix.]

CERTIFY LABOR LEADERS—EDITORIAL FROM THE RAILROAD WORKERS JOURNAL

[Mr. HAWKES asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Certify Labor Leaders," from the January-February 1945 issue of the Railroad Workers Journal, which appears in the Appendix.]

MANPOWER IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST

[Mr. MORSE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD two telegrams from Palmer Hoyt, editor of the Portland Oregonian, and an editorial entitled "The Coercion Bill," from the Portland Oregonian of February 4, 1945, which appear in the Appendix.]

SCHOOL-LUNCH AND MILK PROGRAMS

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to provide Federal assistance in the establishment, maintenance, operation, and expansion of school-lunch and milk programs, and for other purposes. In connection with the introduction of the bill, I desire to say a few words at this time.

All groups concerned with the welfare of children—doctors, educators, nutritionists, child-care agencies, and the leaders of parent groups—have long pointed to the urgent need for an organized program to provide well-planned lunches at school. Many thousands of children, especially those attending the schools from poorer homes, have always had an insufficient supply of food—insufficient in quantity and in essential nutritional elements, or both, causing malnutrition with its dire effects upon mind and body.

At the hearings on school-lunch legislation, held by a Senate committee last May, Dr. Thomas Parran, Surgeon General, United States Public Health Service, pointed out that surveys of the situation almost invariably have shown that malnutrition in this country, despite its wealth, is not only widespread, but serious. This, he emphasized, has resulted in retarded growth of children, in increased susceptibility to disease, in retardation of the mental development, and in the production of an adult population much less healthy than we reasonably should expect. He reported that in the opinion of the medical staff of the Selective Service one-half of all men rejected for the draft were rejected because of poor nutrition in childhood, which resulted in lack of physical development and other defects.

I quote a brief extract from Dr. Parran's statement:

The best way of correcting this situation, at least in part, is to make a well-balanced school lunch available to all. That would insure for 5 days of the week, during a school year, at least one good meal a day. Such a

school lunch will have far-reaching influence on the nutritional habits of the child in later life. * * * Probably no experiment the Federal Government could make would have a greater, more beneficial influence on the future health of this country.

Mr. President, educators have frequently pointed to the loss of public money entailed when children stay out of school because they are too ill or listless to go to school or when they are too hungry or undernourished to benefit fully from the education provided. Everywhere teachers testify that not only are children in better health when they can get a good, hot lunch at noon at school but they progress better in their studies; they get more out of their education, and their conduct is improved. This testimony is enthusiastically supported by both parents and welfare workers.

The point naturally arises as to why Federal help to provide good noon meals for all children at school should be pressed now when the Government is plagued with a multiplicity of problems growing out of the war. There are several urgent reasons for this. In the first place, the Federal Government is already involved in the school-lunch program. Instead of proceeding directly to help the schools to supply this important school service, as England and many other progressive nations have done, our Government began to aid school lunches indirectly, first, through seeking worth-while employment for unemployed women; second, through seeking outlets for surplus farm commodities; and third, through making the school lunch an important part of its farm-market price-support program.

As a result of these several Government operations the schools have for several years been motivated to install school-lunch equipment, to provide lunchroom facilities, and to employ school-lunch workers. If the help these schools are receiving from the Federal Government were to be discontinued, many of them would now find it most difficult to carry on. This would result in a serious set-back.

Moreover, many of the school districts, either to secure better educational services or to adjust to war conditions, have consolidated with others, have abandoned small schools, or have changed school bus routes. These consolidations and changes have resulted in children going greater distances to school and in having to spend longer hours away from home. Such children usually leave home early and hurriedly; they often leave without breakfast. Obviously, they cannot go home to eat at noon. Since many of these reorganizations were made because, with Government help, lunches had become available at school, the need for continuing Federal assistance to this program seems clear.

Added to the needs already pointed out for continuing Federal support to school lunches, it should be borne in mind that certain demands for school-lunch programs have grown directly out of the war. Many mothers are now employed in the war industries, and they leave home early in the morning and return late at night, or they work on shifts thus making it difficult or impossible for

them to provide well-planned morning and evening meals. They also find it difficult to plan and prepare properly balanced or adequate lunches for their children to take to school. Transportation, shopping, rationing problems have all greatly complicated the processes of providing adequately for the food needs of children. As a result there must be a growing dependence upon school-lunch programs which will give all children an opportunity at the noon hour to buy good lunches at cost, or which will provide part-free or all-free meals to those who are unable fully to pay the cost. To fail to help the schools to provide and maintain school lunches would be disastrous, especially during this critical wartime.

Mr. President, another very important justification for furnishing lunches at school is the fact that opportunities are thereby afforded to provide much needed instruction in nutrition and applied economics. The school lunch, properly directed, becomes an activity through which children learn some of the most important lessons of life; namely, the production, conservation, purchase, preparation, serving, and consuming of foods. But to accomplish these purposes the school lunch must become an integrated part of the entire school program. It must be managed by technically trained supervisors who have the ability not only to put the funds provided to most effective use but to help all the children to secure from the school-lunch program maximum benefits both nutritionally and educationally.

While school lunches were begun in some of the schools of the United States more than 30 years ago, this development has until recently shown a very slow growth. The recent progress in this field is to a large degree due to the various types of assistance given to school lunches by the Federal Government. Yet even today only about one school in three provides this important school service; and only about half of those now providing school lunches receive financial assistance from the Government.

Moreover, it cannot be said with accuracy that the schools which now serve noon lunches, with the aid of the Federal Government, are located in the communities where the children most need lunches at school. The available facts indicate that the installation of most of the school-lunch programs has been achieved as a result of a combination of factors other than need—factors such as the availability of school lunchrooms and equipment, or the funds to procure these facilities. School-lunch programs have been put into effect through the leadership and vision of school officials, socially minded parents, and public service organizations; they have developed where State legislators and other leaders have been far-seeing enough to provide essential appropriations and enabling acts to help organize and maintain school lunches. There is much evidence that aid for school lunches which has come from the Federal Treasury has given great impetus to this development in nearly all the States and has achieved much good. When viewed

from the standpoint of the unfulfilled need for this service, it becomes clear that the Government should not only continue and increase its help to school lunches, but that the time has come to enact sound and permanent legislation to the end that all children, and especially those most in need of it, shall be assured of the benefits of this important school service. To be sure, this service always has been, and it should continue to be, largely self-supporting; but well-considered Federal assistance to this program can accomplish far-reaching results in promoting the health and physical fitness of children.

Extensive hearings were conducted last May on the whole question of what constitutes sound Federal legislation to aid school-lunch programs. These hearings resulted in much helpful testimony. Practically all persons appearing before the committee agreed that the excellent results brought about by affording financial aid to school-lunch programs not only justified but made the continuation of such assistance imperative. They were almost unanimous in urging that this type of Government aid be retained, systematized, and made permanent. Many helpful ideas for improving this aid program were suggested. These have now been studied and evaluated. To effect the desired improvements in school-lunch legislation I am now prepared to propose a plan, the high lights of which may be briefly described as follows:

First. The bill I introduce is basically a merger of the outstanding features of S. 1824 and S. 1820, two of the school-lunch bills introduced in the Seventy-eighth Congress, and is receiving wide public support.

Second. It is a "two title" bill. Title I assigns to U. S. D. A. the administration of an initial sum of \$65,000,000, increasing to \$100,000,000, for aiding school lunches through the distribution of surplus foods, or cash in lieu thereof; title II assigns to the Office of Education \$15,000,000 for aiding school lunches through the distribution of funds for the development, administration, and supervision of school lunches, for the training and employing of technical personnel, and for other critical needs.

Third. Apportionment to the States of both sums is to be made according to an objective formula based on the ratio which the number of children 5 to 17, inclusive, bears to the number of adults 20 to 64, inclusive.

Fourth. Title I is to be administered according to agreements made between the Secretary of Agriculture and the State departments of education, and title II is to be administered according to plans made by State education departments with the guidance and approval of the Commissioner of Education. The basic features to be included in the agreements and plans are stipulated in the law.

Fifth. Both titles are designed to make Federal aid to school lunches permanent.

Sixth. The Federal funds used by the States under both titles are to be matched by State or local funds on a differential basis determined by economic ability.

Seventh. Title I provides that \$500,000 of the funds appropriated shall be used by the Department of Agriculture for administration and audits. Title II also provides that \$200,000 be appropriated to the Office of Education for the purpose of administering and promoting school-lunch and nutrition programs and for auditing the funds spent under this title.

Mr. President, it is my earnest hope that the committee to which the bill will be referred will consider it at once, and report it back to the Senate within a short time.

The bill (S. 503) to provide Federal assistance in the establishment, maintenance, operation, and expansion of school lunch and milk programs, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. ELLENDER, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

PROPOSED DRAFTING OF LABOR

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. President, during the debate this morning concerning the Tydings amendment reference was made to the confusion in the consideration of the manpower problem. This confusion is not new. It can be traced, in a large degree, to the failure of the administration to inform the people adequately of its definite program.

In 1940—for political purposes—the people of America were told that they were not going to be taken into the war, while the administration secretly had drawn up the plans for an army of 11,000,000 men.

Again in 1944, just before the election, b. the control of the agencies of propaganda and the organization set up for that purpose, the people were led to believe that all was well. Victory was a matter of hours, and production was at its height in munitions of war and food. Rationing restrictions were drastically relaxed. In fact, there was not the slightest intimation that we were short of men, of materials of war, labor, or food, or essential supplies for the home front.

The President, himself, speaking of the glowing picture of our successes stated at Philadelphia on October 27, 1944:

Never before in history have the soldiers and sailors of any nation gone into battle so thoroughly trained, so thoroughly equipped, so well fed, and so thoroughly supported as the American soldiers and sailors fighting together in Europe, Asia, and the Pacific.

It all means planning and terms of precisely how many men will be needed and how many ships . . . and how much equipment and what types of equipment, down to the last cartridge, and it has meant getting them all to the right place at the right moment.

But suddenly, when the election was over, it became known that we had been falling short in our production—ration points were canceled without an hour's notice—and then it was revealed that there was a shortage of food, and that even shells had been rationed to our troops at the front line. Now comes the demand that we pass another law stepping further and faster toward complete regimentation of the civilian population of our country—and this at the very hour when MacArthur has retaken

Manila and the American and Russian forces are closing in on Berlin.

The very fact that we are considering, at the request of the President, backed up by letters and statements from the heads of our armed forces, a bill designed to draft the labor of the United States for the prosecution of the war, is a terrible indictment against the leadership of our country. The very fact that 7,000,000 men have been sent out of the country to the battle fronts of the world, and more than 4,000,000 in addition are in the various services at home, and there is a lack of civilian production to sustain and maintain them, is proof of the failure of the present administration to give intelligent, inspirational leadership to our free people.

Just think of it. Our Government conscripted the men of the Nation, taking 11,000,000 sons, brothers, husbands, and sweethearts, hurling many of them into the jaws of the machines of war in the hands of vicious enemies and failed to provide sufficient leadership to attract full cooperation of the trained womanhood of our country to bind the wounds of our gallant wounded men. It is an indictment which speaks more eloquently than words of the failure of the national leadership of our beloved land.

There are many people who have believed from the beginning that the present administration, coming into power as it did in the depth of a depression, in the midst of a real emergency, launched its march to unprecedented centralization of power by creating further emergencies, situations, and crises under which Congress is always put in a bad light if it does not yield to the request of the President. He has always astutely developed his demands for more power as being in the best interest of the people. The demand for a draft-labor law is another demand for power.

All of us have great admiration, faith, and confidence in the leaders of our naval and military forces, but we must never lose sight of the fact that the founders of our country, fresh from the tyranny of military abuses, feared that some day an oversized military establishment under the control of a central government would destroy the liberties of the people. Strong leaders throughout history have used vast military forces and military regulations to promote their own ambitions and the liberties of the people were lost. That is why the raising and maintaining of the Army and Navy was placed in the hands of Congress by the Constitution.

The people, through their representatives in Congress, in the march of human liberty under our form of government provided in the thirteenth amendment to our Constitution that—

Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

The problem confronting us today is production—and the question is, How can production for war be accelerated to meet the demands of our fighting men and our home front?

More than a year ago, on October 1, 1943, when there was a previous demand for a labor draft law, I presented a resolution in the Senate to create a committee to study the entire manpower problem so we could keep a constant check on labor shortages, labor hoarding, and slow-down practices in production plants. That resolution died in committee without even a hearing. Now comes the War Department and Navy Department, under the direction of the President, demanding a work-or-jail law.

On the other hand, the responsible leaders of labor, individual employers, the Association of Employers and Manufacturers, and major farm organizations, who together are responsible for our miracle of production, all warn us that such a law will retard production rather than increase it.

The fact that General Marshall and Admiral King have added their voices in the demand for such a work-or-jail law, does not impress me. They are professional men, trained in the art of strict military and naval tactics and discipline, but they are not experts on assembly lines and the art of labor and management cooperation which is so necessary to maximum production.

In fact, they are, in a measure, to blame for the overconfidence on the part of our civilian population. Under the guise of military and naval security they have helped play down our real reverses and losses, and under the guise of morale have played up the successes of our forces.

During the months of September and October they did not tell us that they were short of ammunition and that shells were being rationed. As the heads of the Army and Navy, they are responsible in part for the failure to utilize fully the vast manpower already in the armed forces. They are responsible for vast overproduction of the billions of dollars' worth of surplus goods now being sold back to the public at a loss.

I yield to no man in my willingness to take any steps necessary to provide the fullest possible support of our fighting men. On the Appropriations and other committees, I have voted for the requests made by our armed forces almost without question, believing that, in that field, they were experts.

But this is a different matter. I join them in their demand for whatever production is necessary, but I have never felt that intimidated, forced, or slave labor, ever could or would equal the production of our free American people.

I believe that the leaders of American labor and American industry will cooperate with a patriotic fervor if they are given an honest picture of a genuine manpower and production shortage.

Merely to place more power in the hands of those who either cannot, or will not, outline a definite program, increases confusion.

To shout that we "draft men to die" why not "draft men to work" does not answer our problem. The problem is to get more production to sustain our gallant men who fight for a free country. Of course we can draft men to work

but our industrial and labor authorities tell us that this will not improve our production. Certainly it is another step toward wiping out freedom in the land for which our men are fighting.

* I always have believed, and now believe, that every able-bodied man should be either at the fighting front or where he can render the greatest possible service to those who are. I seriously doubt whether drafting labor will answer our perplexing problems.

THE DRAFTING OF DEFERRED FARM LABOR

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I wish to make a brief observation or two with respect to the Selective Service System of the United States as it applies to the Tydings amendment. There has been much discussion upon the floor of the Senate today concerning the failure of certain State directors of the Selective Service System strictly to construe and apply the Tydings amendment so as to defer agricultural workers.

I was a member of the subcommittee of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry which consulted with General Hershey last Friday in the office of the Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD]. At that time I took occasion to call the director of selective service of Illinois to ascertain from him whether or not they were now applying the intent of Congress as expressed in the Tydings amendment with respect to the deferment of agricultural workers, and he advised me that they were. I requested that he write me in respect to the matter, and I have a letter from the deputy State director, which I shall now read:

ILLINOIS STATE HEADQUARTERS,
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM,
Springfield, Ill., February 2, 1945.

Hon. SCOTT W. LUCAS,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR LUCAS: Colonel Armstrong is in Chicago today, and after I told him of your telephone call, he instructed me to write you and enclose pertinent and current memoranda and releases regarding farm deferments. I am, therefore, enclosing copies of the official memoranda and publicity releases which Colonel Armstrong has issued in recent months in reference to farm-deferment matters.

Illinois State headquarters and our local and appeal boards have always gained from directives received from the Director of Selective Service in Washington the definite impression that the provisions of the Tydings Act must be followed. Because of this understanding, local and appeal boards in this State have been generally most careful in determining whether or not farm registrants were necessary to the agricultural production on their respective farms.

After Pearl Harbor, Colonel Armstrong increased the membership of each Illinois local board from three to five members. To make certain that agricultural production would be fully protected, he insisted that local boards in all agricultural areas—those outside of metropolitan Chicago—each have two bona fide farmers as members—real dirt farmers who fully understood the labor requirements in their respective communities.

Colonel Armstrong also developed a farm questionnaire which is filled out by each farm registrant and his employer to show the number of war units each farm supported. This questionnaire, through the cooperation

of the Illinois State Departments of Agriculture and Finance, has been furnished each year to the selective-service local boards in this State without any cost to the System. The form is revised annually, and I am enclosing a copy of such form for your information. It provides the local board with specific information which—along with any other information received (from U. S. D. A. War Board, etc.) plus the board's personal knowledge of each case—permits the local board to determine quite efficiently whether or not an individual farm registrant is necessary to agricultural production. If, after consideration of all written evidence in a registrant's file, the local board determines that such registrant is necessary to agricultural production, then the local board, in strict accordance with the Tydings Act, grants deferment to such registrant unless or until a replacement for such registrant is available. Incidentally, Illinois was the first State in the country to develop and use its own farm questionnaire.

For the State director:

VICTOR A. KLEBER,
Colonel, Specialist, Deputy State Director.

Mr. President, that letter was dated February 2 and it is current with respect to how the boards in Illinois are now construing the Tydings amendment. I do not know what the situation is in other States. I do not know what the State directors of Selective Service have done in connection with the interpretation of any telegram or directive that General Hershey has recently issued, but as of February 2 this year, insofar as the State of Illinois is concerned, the director of Selective Service and the draft boards throughout my State are following the Tydings amendment, just as they have always done since it became the law. And that is, of course, the way it should be.

Mr. President, I wish to make one further statement. Insofar as Illinois is concerned, there are at the present time some 33,000 farm boys between the ages of 18 and 26 who have been deferred under the Tydings amendment and who are now performing the agricultural work for our State. I have not received half a dozen letters from Illinois with respect to the proper interpretation of the Tydings amendment, notwithstanding any directives, telegrams, or additional rules or interpretations by General Hershey. I think I should add that to what has already been said here today.

MARY Y. HALSEY

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, I report favorably, without amendment, Senate resolution 68 and ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 68), submitted by Mr. BYRD on February 5, 1945, was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the financial clerk of the Senate hereby is authorized and directed to pay from the contingent fund of the Senate to Mary Y. Halsey, widow of Edwin A. Halsey, late Secretary of the Senate, a sum equal to 1 year's compensation at the rate he was receiving by law at the time of his death, said sum to be considered inclusive of funeral expenses and all other allowances.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. BARKLEY. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGE REFERRED

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MURDOCK in the chair) laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States submitting several nominations, which was referred to the appropriate committee.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no reports of committees, the clerk will state the nominations on the Executive Calendar.

FOREIGN SERVICE

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Foreign Service.

Mr. BARKLEY. I ask that the nominations in the Foreign Service be confirmed en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Foreign Service nominations are confirmed en bloc; and, without objection, the President will be immediately notified.

POSTMASTERS

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations of postmasters.

Mr. BARKLEY. I ask that the nominations of postmasters be confirmed en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations of postmasters are confirmed en bloc; and, without objection, the President will be immediately notified.

That completes the calendar.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY

Mr. BARKLEY. As in legislative session, I move that the Senate adjourn until 12 o'clock noon on Monday next.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 1 o'clock and 33 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Monday, February 12, 1945, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate February 8, 1945:

Col. David R. Nimmer to be a brigadier general in the Marine Corps, for temporary service, from the 20th day of January 1945.

Col. William W. Rogers to be a brigadier general in the Marine Corps, for temporary service, from the 20th day of January 1945.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate February 8, 1945:

FOREIGN SERVICE

Ely E. Palmer, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Afghanistan.

Joseph F. McGurk, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Dominican Republic.

Edwin Jackson Kyle, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Guatemala.

R. Henry Norweb, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Panama.
Herman B. Baruch, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Portugal.

POSTMASTERS

ARIZONA

Lena M. Morrell, Florence.

COLORADO

Ruby H. Schroeder, Gypsum.
Edward Termer, Sugar City.

CONNECTICUT

John J. Shea, Colchester.

FLORIDA

George C. G. Hopkins, St. Augustine.

IDAHO

William Clay Peebles, Nampa.

ILLINOIS

Roy M. Hart, Fairmount.
George T. Hobkirk, Williamsville.

INDIANA

Esther Wolford, Linton.

IOWA

William F. Hulburd, Dow City.
Walter H. Peters, Ireton.
Florence Goss, Lawler.
Jeneva G. Parker, McIntire

MAINE

Loretta M. Dwyer, Great Works.
Clara A. Lewis, Litchfield.
Everett E. Clarke, Long Island.
Maud R. Tyus, New Harbor.
Walter W. Anderson, New Sweden.
Clarence T. Carll, Waterboro.
Mary W. Dingley, West Farmington.

MARYLAND

May B. Bolt, Eckhart Mines.
Ruth V. Hoshall, Parkton.

MISSOURI

James H. Powell, Elsberry.
Imogene Johnson, Galt.
Ethel I. McRaven, Glencoe.
Oren G. Gamel, Half Way.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Gould S. Richmond, Orford.

NEW MEXICO

Dolores Romero, Roy.

NEW YORK

Elliott McClung, Campbell Hall.
Charles Riccardi, Glasco.
Naomi C. S. Garritt, Cragmoor.
Mildred E. Kraack, Lake Huntington.
C. Everett Scott, Morristown.
Patrick K. Fleming, Plattekill.
Mabel J. Bigelow, Richville.
Belle Ernes, Selden.
Katherine C. Slattery, Trudeau.

NORTH CAROLINA

Clyde B. Shaw, Carthage.

OHIO

Richard Brooks, Bradford.
John W. Martin, Cadiz.
Josephine A. Ginnan, Jacksonville.
Vera E. Schaller, Jenera.
Elizabeth C. Brown, North Madison.
Alta O. Sharp, Pleasant Plain.
Flora W. Brown, Smithville.

OREGON

Lloyd W. Lewis, Nyssa.

VERMONT

Frank H. Duffy, Jr., Rutland.

VIRGINIA

Manie R. Rodeffer, Keswick.

WASHINGTON

Doris M. Stock, Allyn.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1945

The House met at 11 o'clock a. m.
The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Most gracious God, Thou art infinitely high above our thoughts, yet Thou dwellest amidst Thine own and wilt accept our poor tributes. Open our hearts and minds for the contemplation and reception of Thy goodness; let Thy holy spirit be granted unto each of us. Wherever there is perplexity or sorrow, may it be no vain thing to call on the name of the Lord: "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace whose mind is stayed on Thee."

Heavenly Father, we pray that the public mind may not be confused or cumbered with fear but meet all crises with calmness which is the secret of strength. Grant that by faith we may empower our wills and vitalize our spirits, and thus be made strong for the valley, the shadow, and the hill. As we cannot be cup bearers to the king, O may we beautify the commonplace road of life, giving a cup of cold water in Thy name. Thus may our light shine on the dark, heavy paths of the tired wayfarers in life's throng and press. We need one another here; the poor, the bent, and the broken are threading their way through the dense and indifferent crowds; inspire us to heed the words:

"He who has a thousand friends has not one to spare;

He who has a single enemy will meet him everywhere."

In the holy name of our Elder Brother. Amen.

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

SWEARING IN OF NEW MEMBER

Mr. HENRY J. LATHAM, Member-elect from the Third District of New York, presented himself at the bar of the House and took the oath of office.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ROBERTSON of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therewith an editorial by David Lawrence.

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

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my

remarks in the RECORD and include therewith a letter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SUNDSTROM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the New York Times?

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

There was no objection.

AMERICAN DENTAL ASSOCIATION

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BREHM. Mr. Speaker, I have been a member of the American Dental Association since 1917. Speaking for that association, through our president-elect, Dr. Sterling V. Mead, as well as the Council on Dental Education, I wish to inform the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER] that there is no foundation to the rumor which he reported on the floor of the House yesterday wherein he stated that it had been advocated by the Council on Dental Education that religious affiliations should be taken into consideration as a qualification for entering a college of dentistry.

There has never been any racial or religious discrimination advocated by the A. D. A. or the Council on Dental Education. The members of the dental profession constitute one of the most democratic organizations in America, and I regret that the gentleman from New York saw fit to express a mere rumor without ascertaining the facts, especially since the facts were so readily obtainable.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and include therein a statement made by a member of a local draft board in submitting his resignation.

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

There was no objection.

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

DR. E. B. FRED, NEW PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

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

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

There was no objection.

[Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. GILLIE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a resolution.

Mr. COCHRAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a short article.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION
BILL, 1946

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 1984) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes; and pending that motion—

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

The SPEAKER. Evidently no quorum is present.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. McCORMACK. 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. 16]

Adams	Gardner	Madden
Anderson, Calif.	Grant, Ind.	Mansfield, Mont.
Baldwin, Md.	Green	May
Baldwin, N. Y.	Gwinn, N. Y.	Miller, Calif.
Barden	Hand	Mott
Barry	Harless, Ariz.	Mundt
Bates, Mass.	Harness, Ind.	Norton
Blemfler	Havener	O'Hara
Boiton	Hébert	O'Toole
Boren	Hefner	Patterson
Buckley	Heldinger	Peterson, Ga.
Bulwinkle	Hess	Pfeifer
Carlsen	Hoch	Phillips
Cole, N. Y.	Holmes, Mass.	Powell
Colmer	Izac	Powers
Cooley	Jenkins	Quinn, N. Y.
Curley	Johnson, Calif.	Randolph
Dawson	Johnson,	Rayfiel
De Lacy	Lyndon B.	Rees, Kans.
Delaney,	Keefe	Rivers
John J.	Kelley, Pa.	Boe, N. Y.
Dingell	Kelly, Ill.	Sasscer
Domengaoux	Keogh	Satterfield
Durham	Kilday	Sheridan
Eaton	King	Somers, N. Y.
Elliott	Kirwan	Talle
Ellsworth	LaFollette	Thomas, N. J.
Engle, Calif.	Landis	Thomason
Ervin	LeCompte	Towe
Fallon	Luco	Traynor
Fenton	Lyle	Weiss
Fernandez	McDonough	West
Fisher	McGlinchey	White
Fogarty	McGregor	Winter
Fulton	McMillen, Ill.	

The SPEAKER. Three hundred and twenty Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

The SPEAKER. So many Members who were not on the floor at the proper time have come to the Chair to ask that they be allowed to submit requests to extend remarks that the Chair will now recognize Members to submit unanimous-consent requests to extend remarks or correct the RECORD.

Hereafter, when there is a legislative program, Members on the floor at the beginning of the session will have an opportunity to submit such requests, but after the roll is called and the House is ready to go into the Committee of the

Whole no Member will be recognized for any purpose.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary may be permitted to sit this afternoon during general debate on the pending bill.

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

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MORRISON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD, and to include an article which appeared in a recent issue of Labor.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include a reprint from the Boston Traveler.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BRYSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include a newspaper clipping.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include an address by H. A. Morgan.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. RYTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD, and to include an article entitled "Heroic Polish Boy Scouts Keep Their Movement Alive," and to include also a resolution adopted by the Polish people of Connecticut.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include therein an editorial, certain statements, and excerpts.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. WORLEY asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper article.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include an editorial from the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include a brief editorial from the New York Times regarding the rescue of incarcerated individuals in the Philippines.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include a resolution unanimously adopted by the Oklahoma State Legislature commending the Commander in Chief and incidentally the Congress of the United States.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CRAVENS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include a resolution.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD on the life of Mrs. Ruth Hanna Simms, a former Member of this House, and to include therein certain editorials.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT] may have permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD, and to include therein newspaper articles.

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

There was no objection.

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. WEICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include an editorial from the San Francisco Call-Bulletin.

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

There was no objection.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION
BILL, 1946

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 1984) making appropriations for the

Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes; and pending that, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate on the bill shall be concluded not later than 2 o'clock, the time to be equally divided between the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH] and myself.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 1984, with Mr. WHITTINGTON in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON].

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, the Congress faces three matters of major interest, first, winning the war; second, winning the peace; and third, employment in the post-war era. The statement I want to make deals only in a collateral way with the bill now under consideration.

Mr. Chairman, I wish to bring to the attention of the Members of the House the fact that the Select Committee on Wildlife Conservation Resources sent to all Members of Congress yesterday its last printed hearings. These hearings constitute the only full report of seven Federal agencies dealing with conservation matters and they also include the reports of 42 State game departments.

Through this medium each Federal agency ascertains what the other Federal agencies are doing, as a means of coordinating their activities; what the State game departments are doing; and State game departments learn of and check on the Federal activities in their respective States.

In addition to outlining the general trend of the national conservation program, the 500 pages of these hearings contain something of interest for every congressional district. There is not a congressional district in the Nation in which the sportsmen and conservationists are not interested in this program.

I hope each Member of the House will take time to examine the copy of the hearings which has been sent to him, because the program involves employment projects after the war as well as a contribution that we can make to the physical rehabilitation of those who have suffered for us on far-flung fighting fronts.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM].

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Chairman, I wish to offer a few observations with reference to a provision in this bill appearing on page 18 and having to do with public works advance planning. It makes an

appropriation, and the language begins as follows:

Toward accomplishing the provisions of title V of the War Mobilization and Reconstruction Act of 1944, \$5,000,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended.

I fear that there is a great deal of misunderstanding with reference to the subject matter of this provision. The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds was a pioneer in the consideration of post-war planning and, in order to gather factual information, began hearings on this subject, irrespective of any bill, in November 1943. The hearings continued for 2 or 3 months and many witnesses prominent in various fields of American activity testified. It was recommended by quite a number of these witnesses—and, incidentally, I might mention Mr. Eric Johnston, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. Henry Kaiser, the eminent shipbuilder—that, in order to avoid another W. P. A. after this war and afford employment upon a more practical basis, some provision should be made to make loans when necessary to cities or other political subdivisions to stimulate them to get their plans ready for construction of the projects that they would undertake when the war is over absolutely at their own expense and without any Federal contribution or grant. The purpose of this suggestion was to make it more certain that when the time came when such work could be done it could be started promptly. It is not difficult to understand that this would in very large measure obviate unemployment.

I believe that the cities and States, which are in much better financial condition than the Federal Government, should carry on at their own expense the projects which are not essentially Federal in character, but it does seem necessary that their programs should be ready in plans at the appropriate time. Many cities have programs in prospect, but a very small percentage of them have their plans in readiness. To the extent that it is necessary to impress upon them the importance of such plans, it seems feasible to offer loans for the completion of their planning. The mere offer might have good effect in speeding such preparation. And I repeat that such advances should be loans, and I think the law so contemplates, to be repaid as a part of the cost of the projects. Proper administration would forestall such loans in cases in which there was not a reasonable prospect that the projects would be completed. If some such step is not taken, I fear that most of the cities and States will continue to rely upon the Federal Government to carry on the local public works which are no essential part of Federal activity.

The Budget estimate which the President has submitted to the Congress calls for \$75,000,000 for this purpose, exclusive of administrative expenses. I may say in this regard that I think administrative expenses should be reduced to the minimum necessary. I believe the Federal Works Agency could administer this policy without any considerable increase of personnel. This bill appropriates \$5,000,000. There is a very great discrepancy

between \$5,000,000 and \$75,000,000. Personally, I do not know what amount is necessary and will not at present offer any amendment, but I do think that further serious study should be given to the matter of loans where necessary to assure getting these programs of projects ready. It will save the taxpayers of this country many millions of dollars by establishing in advance the obligation and responsibility of the States and cities and political subdivisions in financing their own local projects.

Let us learn from our experience after the First World War. What was the situation then? There were no such plans available, and resort was had to the W. P. A., which required no plans, and my recollection is—and someone can correct me if I mis-state the fact—that the original appropriation for that purpose lacked just a little of being \$5,000,000,000. The cities and States were not ready to give any employment and had no plans perfected. It took almost 18 months to get 100,000 people employed in W. P. A., and some of that money was devoted to the raking of leaves and to other things of no permanent value.

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

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 additional minutes to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. LANHAM. The purpose of the authorization in the act referred to in this provision of this bill is to obviate a repetition of any such impractical policy as that, and to make sure that the cities and States and political subdivisions will be ready to carry on at their own expense when the war is over their needed projects and thereby afford profitable employment. A few cities have their plans, most of them do not, and surely we should see to it that their responsibility is properly recognized and provision made for its discharge.

I do not believe this subject has been sufficiently explored by the Committee on Appropriations. I do not think the purpose is properly understood. Our past history forces upon our attention a realization of the problem. The proposal as originally made and as incorporated in existing law is, as I understand, not for the Federal Government to furnish the money for these local projects, but simply for the Government to take appropriate steps to give assurance that the cities and other political subdivisions will do what is necessary to get their plans ready for execution.

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

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

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Does the gentleman see any reason why this work should be undertaken by the Federal Government when the States and localities themselves can do the job without Federal assistance?

Mr. LANHAM. I do not think the Federal Government should make any unnecessary loans, but I do believe that proper action to convince the States and localities that it is their obligation to have plans ready will aid materially in preventing a recurrence of the W. P. A. and the expenditure of very vast sums of

Federal money when the States and the cities are in much better financial condition than the Federal Government itself. If we are to have a sound economy, they must learn in some way sooner or later that they will have to bear the cost of their own local projects and improvements.

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

Mr. LANHAM. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. COOPER. I am sure the gentleman is correct in his statement. The purpose sought to be accomplished by providing plans is to prevent a W. P. A., which does not require any plans and which will be the only source to which we can turn for general employment if no plans are available.

Mr. LANHAM. That is right, and a W. P. A. would be at the expense of the Federal Government, which means all the taxpayers in the country.

Mr. COOPER. I am sure that the gentleman's experience is similar to that of the Committee on Post-War Economic Policy and Planning. We considered the question and went into it rather thoroughly and heard some of the biggest men in the country on the subject. As I recall, it was pointed out that many cities and local communities have projects in mind but only about 2 percent of the plans are ready.

Mr. LANHAM. That is correct.

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

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 additional minutes to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. LANHAM. May I say that the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds submitted to the gentleman's committee, which was headed by our distinguished friend the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. COLMER] similar information, giving it the advantage of the data our committee had acquired through extensive hearings.

I do not know how much ought to be appropriated, but there is a great discrepancy between the estimate of \$75,000,000 and the appropriation of \$5,000,000. I am suggesting that a study be made promptly and seriously as to just what should be done to save the Federal Treasury in this regard.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LANHAM. I yield.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I would like to ask the gentleman this question: How long a time elapsed between the other war and the depression which called for the W. P. A. appropriation?

Mr. LANHAM. I do not recall just what the dates were.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. There were many years which elapsed.

Mr. LANHAM. But I do recall very definitely that the failure to have any planning or any projects that could be carried out as a post-war program led to the W. P. A., and it cost billions and billions of dollars of the taxpayers' money, and much of it was spent for things of no lasting value whatever. Let us obviate that and let us study this question promptly and make proper provision, whatever that provision may be.

This bill is in accord with the stipulations of existing law. Let the States and the cities bear the brunt of their own local expenses, but let them have their plans and their programs ready when the war is over.

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

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GIFFORD].

Mr. GIFFORD. Mr. Chairman, I rise to make the observation that the United States Army engineers, under the established custom, will pay one-half of the expenses of making plans for municipalities, as I understand it. I think that is the intent of this legislation—to extend this practice. I do want to remind you gentlemen who declare that our State and municipal treasuries are bulging with funds while the Federal Treasury is so badly off that those funds are largely, if not sometimes wholly, invested in United States bonds—that is, Government debt. Our banks today have invested about 75 percent or 80 percent of their entire assets in that Government's debt. What a situation? Think that over. If our Government Treasury is in such a condition as you state, have our banks and our municipalities made a bad investment?

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

Mr. GIFFORD. I yield.

Mr. FLOESER. As I understand the premise of the talk of the gentleman from Texas, it was that enterprise is going to cease to function in this Nation after the war is over and that the only hope of the Nation is to have Government public works.

Mr. GIFFORD. I want to bring out the fact that the banks and municipalities have invested much or all their money in the debt of the Government which some here today declared to be badly off. Perhaps we should be worried about it. I know, of course, it is no worry to some people who have adopted the theory, as I have reminded you so often, "We owe it to ourselves, so what of it?"

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

Mr. GIFFORD. I yield.

Mr. BENDER. We are spending so much money in this country on dead horses. That is the trouble with so many of our municipalities and other political subdivisions, and it is becoming the trouble of the Federal Government. The income is being absorbed by paying for dead horses. Is that not what the gentleman has in mind?

Mr. GIFFORD. Perhaps my municipality bought bonds with their surplus money which they depend upon for post-war activities. Our banks own 75 to 80 percent of the Government's debt. I do not like such a situation. Do not talk to me about our municipalities bursting with money; they are bursting with Government debt.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois is recognized for 30 minutes.

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

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield briefly.

Mr. RICH. I could not get the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM] to answer my question, but I would like to know whether the spending of this \$5,000,000 is going to be any duplication at all of the work of the Committee on Post-War Economic Policy and Planning.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I trust I may supply the answer to my genial friend from Pennsylvania before these rather rambling remarks are concluded.

Mr. Chairman, I might begin by saying that the bill before us is the first of the fourth. By that I mean the first regular appropriation bill of the fourth term. It is an important bill. When bills of this magnitude come before the House they deserve our attention not only with respect to the immediate bill but with respect to the whole fiscal picture which confronts the country and confronts the world. It is to that matter that I want to address some time this afternoon.

However, I do want to pay testimony to the chairman of the Subcommittee on Appropriations on independent offices the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM]. He has been so eminently fair and tolerant; he has been so genuinely good and decent in all the deliberations on this bill. And so, speaking for the members on the minority, we take off our hats to the chairman of the subcommittee for the fine treatment we have received. He has always indicated rare ability in piloting a difficult bill across the floor of the House, and it is testimony, I think, to his capacity, to his background, and his experience as a legislator.

At the same time I want to offer a tribute to the very diligent and earnest clerk of this committee, Mr. William Duvall. For years I have been in close association with many of the clerks on the Committee on Appropriations. They do such a tremendous amount of work. Night after night you will find them burning the proverbial midnight oil for the purpose of digging out these little legislative difficulties that sometimes pop into the provisos on appropriation bills. They labor long and earnestly, and they are among the most skilled and devoted public servants we have. I do not see Bill Duvall on the floor at the moment, but I do want to say to him and for him that he has rendered an outstanding service to this committee, and we are genuinely appreciative and grateful.

Let me then start with the general observation that we are in the Lincoln season. In a little while we are going to observe the birth anniversary of the Great Emancipator. I have more than casual interest in him because I represent three of the counties that he represented when he was a Member of this Congress in 1847. We live in that country and we are steeped in that lore. It serves a useful purpose to go back now and then and to dig out something that is timely and appropriate to the problems and the occasions of today. It runs in my mind that Lincoln once sent a little note to some farmer out in Illinois in which he was addressing himself to the problems

that were on the national threshold in his day. He said, "If we could but know where we are and whither we are tending, we should know the better what to do."

That is a priceless sort of thing. If we can but know where we are and whither we are tending, the direction we are taking, we shall know the better what to do. Like so many mariners who have been tossed up on the restless sea, it becomes necessary now and then to take a shot at Polaris, or at the Southern Cross, for the purpose of ascertaining our latitude and longitude to get a better sense of direction.

I think I can illustrate it further by a story that appeared in Reader's Digest some months ago. It was a story about a lady who had gotten aboard one of the double-decker busses in New York on Park Avenue. She went up to the only available seat on the top deck and when comfortably and safely ensconced she unfurled a huge colored map of China done in gold and red and green and blue like maps usually are and began to study it very intently. After a while the bus stopped to pick up another passenger. Unfortunately, it happened to be a man who before coming aboard had looked too long and lovingly upon the flowing bowl. So he clambered up the stairs and took a seat right opposite this lady. After a while his dull perceptibilities finally encompassed the fact that here was a map and evidently he may have thought it was a road map, because when he could ultimately manage it he suddenly stared at her and said: "Lady, are you sure you are on the right bus?" And so we have got to be sure we are on the right bus and going in the right direction. And I propose after a little while to touch only a few of the fiscal high lights that are suggested by the bill that is before us, in the hope of better pointing our direction.

In the pending bill we are appropriating \$3,200,000,000. That is an awful lot of money—\$3,200,000,000—but it is only a circumstance compared with what we find in the President's Budget message when he indicates that for the fiscal year 1946, which begins on July 1, 1945, our over-all expenditures will be \$87,000,000,000. I like to phrase it in another way—it sounds more emphatic and it frightens me more: Instead of \$87,000,000,000 I like to say eighty-seven thousand million. That is beyond the comprehension of any finite mind; it is simply inconceivable to comprehend. It will be for 1 year only, but it gives point to the fact that since we have been in this conflict we have expended or will expend four hundred and fifty thousand million for war alone, four hundred and fifty thousand million for the purpose of humbling an enemy in the far areas of the world and for the purpose of restoring peace to this turbulent and distressed world. What we could do with four hundred and fifty thousand million! And as I contemplate it in connection, of course, with the loss of precious young lives, it is to me the greatest incentive in all the world that this time the Big Three who are meeting in the Black Sea area must not fail to find the answer for this insane kind of brutality that we call war. We

cannot stand the impact of another expenditure like that a generation hence. Maybe it is vain now to talk about it, and perhaps the damage may have been done, but at least here in the lawmaking branch it deserves our best thinking and our best courage as we wrestle with this problem of war in the hope that we can still reorient our fiscal situation and salvage something for this country and for the other countries of the world.

Do not forget, Mr. Chairman, we are going to borrow forty thousand million in this fiscal year. The revenues are not sufficient to stretch, so we have got to tell somebody down here in the Bureau of Printing and Engraving to work the printing presses overtime, to get out the bottles of red and green and blue and gold ink and start running off these pieces of paper we call bonds and debentures and Treasury notes. Those will be sold to the people. Those will be sold in the form of war bonds and direct obligations of Government.

With each additional bond issue, the public debt increases. We know, of course, that in time of war, money which is one of the sinews of war must be raised. When revenues are insufficient, the Government must borrow.

The purpose is, of course, to keep our housekeeping in order and borrow the necessary money so that we can strike a balance upon the books of the Nation when the next fiscal year has been closed. The books of Government are always nicely in balance for the revenues plus the borrowings must always equal the expenditures. But the borrowings must one day be repaid.

Our receipts are going to drop somewhat. This is important not only to economists and tax experts but to every taxpayer. This year our revenue will be approximately forty-seven and three-fourth billion dollars, but the President indicates that in the fiscal year 1946 it will drop to forty-one and one-third billion dollars. We will be losing substantially six and one-half billion dollars in revenue in the next fiscal year and perhaps that will be one of those phenomena that will continue from year to year. It is going to plague us plenty before we finally peg our income in the post-war period at a certain level and are able to say that we can muster and command the necessary revenue to develop a balanced budget, and then look forward with courage and hope into the future.

The President indicated also in his Budget message that the national debt, the public debt, on June 30, 1946, will be two hundred and ninety-two thousand million dollars. I like that term "public debt" because it gives everybody a share in it. The babies that are being born now will have their part in the public debt; the octogenarians and the people who have reached fruitful years all have a share in this debt. I suppose if one bothers with arithmetic he would find the per capita will be perhaps \$2,000. So if you take a family consisting of a man, wife, and two children, which makes a total of four, their share of the public debt will be \$8,000. It is so difficult to dramatize, yet, in my judgment, it is the most important domestic item that is

before the country at the present time as we prepare to give some orientation to this tremendous load that we are going to carry for the very good reason that it is going to make a lot of difference in the world whether a free functioning, private enterprise system is going to endure in the United States.

Now, then, there are lots of debt theories. I like to consider some of the wizards of money and magicians of our monetary system who say, "Well, what difference does it make how big the debt really is?" Take, for instance, a very accomplished economist like Steuart Chase. He says, "Never talk about debt. You must call it an investment." He has a very felicitous explanation or illustration. He says, "Debt and income are but opposite sides of the same shield. You hold it up like that, it is debt, but turn it around and it is income." If you spin out that theory sufficiently, why, I suppose it would not make any difference how big your debt is except that your money will be no good, the incentive for business and for the generation of revenue and the preservation of opportunities for the millions of young men who will come back will go aglimmering, and then we will be on a basis of State management which has been very adequately called State socialism.

That is why this debt business is so important at the present time. I worry under the spell of my good friend from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH], when day after day he belabors us with his admonition, "Where are you going to get the money?" I worry about that. Sometimes I feel a good deal like the lady who went to the Governor of Tennessee and said: "Governor, I would like to get my husband out of prison." The Governor said, "What is he in there for?" She said, "For stealing a ham." The Governor said, "Has he been a good husband?" "No." "Do you have a family?" "Yes; we have a family of nine children." "Does he support you and take care of you?" "No, Governor, he is just no good." "What is he in prison for?" "He is in there for stealing a ham." The Governor then asked, "Why do you want to get him out of prison if he is no good?" She replied, "Governor, to be frank with you, we are out of ham again." I am just alarmed that one of these days we may be out of ham. We may run out of money, we may run out of confidence which is, after all, the basic foundation for a money structure and then, of course, our problems will become difficult indeed.

Maybe you missed that line in the President's Budget message, but to me it is extremely significant when he said:

The management of the public debt is bound to have a profound influence on our economy for a long time to come.

"The management of the public debt should have a profound influence." What kind of a management? Will we be called upon finally to divorce ourselves of what few powers remain in the legislative basket and delegate broader and broader authority over the economy of the country to the point where the fiscal wreck will one day be complete? What does the distinguished Chief Executive

mean when he says, "The management of the public debt?" It has not been clarified.

But there is an implication here that disturbs me a great deal, so it is time for us to bethink ourselves and to cudgel our best thoughts on this whole problem and ventilate those thoughts very freely here, because I think it adds to the residual confidence of the country and to these enterprisers who are also looking forward to the days to come for them to invest money out of which there shall stem jobs for the rugged hands of rugged young soldiers returned; that they may be inspired by the confidence to go ahead and build this country even to a higher and to a more prosperous level. How else shall 60,000,000 jobs be developed if that number is needed? There are some problems. There are going to be continual justifiable, and defensible expenditures. You cannot escape it. That was so clearly delineated by the chairman on the Veterans Administration appropriation on yesterday. I got out a little statement on this matter the other day, and as I think of this veteran's picture I go back to the Revelations of St. John the Divine—you know that old patriarch, who sat on the Isle of Patmos, and there probably with a quill laboriously wrote the Apocalypse. You remember his prophecy about the Four Horsemen; pestilence, famine, disease, and death that shall ride over the world and conquer the dominions, and leave destruction and agony and death in their wake. Then finally the seal shall be closed again and the Four Horsemen shall disappear.

The Scripture says nothing, however, about the Fifth Horseman, but the Fifth Horseman of the Apocalypse is just as surely there and he rides and rides and rides long after the war has come to an end. The proof is so apparent.

Two years ago General Hines told us in the committee that the peak load of neuropsychiatric cases of those veterans of the First World War, in whom that slender and brittle cord of memory that binds the present to the past and the present to the future has snapped—and they are the veterans for whom the armistice bells will never ring and the armistice whistles will never blow—he said it would be 1947 before we reached the peak of those mental cases of the last World War. That is 29 years after the deums were sung in the churches and we got the glad tidings on the western front that the world's greatest conflict up to that time had come to an end.

Think of it. There is the creeping, progressive, continuing disintegration of war as it moves on and on and on through the years and keeps affixing its destructive stamp to the mentalities and the bodies of the youth of the Nation.

Look at the picture that is presented to us now—373,000 veterans, not of World War No. 1 but of World War No. 2, who are already on the compensation rolls as service-connected disability cases. What is the estimate for June 30, 1946? Hold your breath. General Hines estimates are good and they are always verified by the facts at the end of the estimated period. General Hines said, "We estimate that on June 30,

1946, the number of compensable cases on the rolls will be 993,000." That is just short of a million, and it is only beginning. So there is going to be an outlay for the veterans, a justifiable outlay, expressing the tangible gratitude of the people of this country to the young men of this generation who have become soldiers at the battle stations of freedom. We owe it to them, and let there be no niggardliness about it as we approach that responsibility as lawmakers. I impress it upon your attention, however, because it must be taken into account as a continuing expenditure in the years ahead.

It is estimated that the number of veterans' hospital beds in the future to take care of them will be 300,000, and the over-all staff of the Veterans' Administration, the nurses, the attendants, the doctors, the orderlies, and all those who minister to the wants of those who freely gave of their talents and their energies and, yes, their lives for this country, will be 100,000 people. It is an empire in itself. New hospitals must be built. Other hospitals must be taken over from the Army and Navy. All these must be maintained and we dare assume that these costs will mount and continue for many years to come. It becomes a fiscal item to be considered in our future fiscal policy.

So as you contemplate in this bill \$2,700,000,000 for veterans, you must realize that it will grow infinitely larger as the years go on. In 1940 the whole expenditure for the Veterans Administration was only \$561,000,000. In the fiscal year 1946, only a matter of 6 years later, the amount jumps from \$561,000,000 to \$2,707,000,000. I point that out to you for the very good reason that if we undertake to strike some balanced fiscal picture in the future for the purpose of reaching that elusive hope of a balanced budget, we have to take into account these increased expenditures.

In this fiscal year, how much will the interest on the public debt be, that public debt that belongs to you and me and everybody and in which we shall all have an equal share? The interest for the 1946 fiscal year will be \$4,500,000,000. It will grow greater as time goes on. Fortunately, the interest rate has been kept down. In 1941 the going Federal rate of interest was about 2.9 percent plus. Then in October of 1944 I think it was reduced to perhaps 1.97 percent. So the interest rate by means of our monetary and Federal reserve efforts has gone down, but the debt has steadily gone up. The amount for interest, for the privilege of borrowing money from our people, will be \$4,500,000,000 each year. It also will grow as expenditures grow beyond our revenues.

Why, it is more than the over-all cost of government in 1933, much greater than the cost of government. As I think back comparatively to these astronomical sums and to what we must do to maintain fiscal solidarity in the future, I go back again to this war expenditure of \$450,000,000,000. It is 20 times the direct cost to this country of World War No. 1. It is 2½ times the war cost to all the Allied Nations that were engaged in World War No. 1. If we had all this

money and if we were spending on a 1933 level, we could run the Government of the United States for 112 years and not collect 1 penny of taxes from the people of this country. It affords a comparative idea of the vast sums in which and with which we deal.

In the preparation of any Annual Budget in the future therefore, we shall continue to deal in staggering figures. In addition to increasing outlays for our veterans; in addition to the growing cost of carrying the public debt; there will be other items which are suggested by the bill before us.

An effort may be made when this bill is read for amendment to increase the amount allowed by the committee for advance planning of public works. Much interest in and solicitude for our future economic stability has been expressed on this floor in the last few days. Thoughts run to huge public-works programs as a stabilizing force. These are already being programmed in the Federal, State, and local fields. There will be grants and loans. But whatever they are, they represent expenditure which must be raised by taxes or borrowings. The war constantly directs our thoughts to future security. We shall not make the mistake again of letting the Nation's defenses lapse. In a feverish world, our hope and trust must be placed in a defensive force on land, sea, and in the air that will assure security and peace. These of course will cost money for maintenance and constant modernization. Expenditures for this purpose will far exceed the amounts which were devoted to this purpose in prewar days. And such additional sums must be reckoned as we consider annual budgets and the problem of debt in the future.

I know that there is wide anxiety as to whether or not we shall be able to find that combination of vision, talent, and courage in financial leaders in government in the days ahead who can pilot the Nation through these shoals and still preserve the essential freedoms.

More important than all else, the forgotten man is getting rather concerned about this. You probably have had experiences similar to my own during the winter recess. Many people would come to me and ask, "Do you think these bonds we buy will maintain their value?" My answer was invariably that they would. If the bonds are no good, then nothing is any good. But how often one heard that question, not in high financial circles but coming from the minds and hearts of the common man—the forgotten man—the fellow who has a little mortgage on his home, the chap who has a job, the chap who religiously buys War bonds because he thinks it is his patriotic duty, the man who has surrendered his son to go forth to war. He is getting a little concerned about it because, after all, the value of what is accumulated in the form of worldly goods in this country is going to depend after all upon what the fiscal operations and fiscal integrity of the National Government will be. He finds it difficult to comprehend these figures. Of course, as he comes within the orbit of the Federal tax collector, it does make him more tax conscious. You see, at one time there were so few who

paid Federal income taxes. The last estimate from the Treasury is that there will be 44,000,000 citizens of this country who will make their peace with the Bureau of Internal Revenue each year. So as the tax collector knocks upon the door and by implication hands him a little statement that says, "This is what you owe your Federal Government," it makes him a good deal more tax conscious, and also debt conscious.

As we think of taxes and as we think of debt, let us not forget this, just as a rule of common sense; debt is a difficult business for a democracy. In a country where all power is lodged in one man, it is very easy to manage debt because all he has to do is to call in the president or the chairman of the central bank and say, "Now, this is what you will do." So management of debt and of the monetary system of the country which is on a totalitarian basis is very easy. But for a democracy it is not so easy for several reasons. In the first place, we recoil from taxes. Have we not had many illustrations here in Congress? I assume I have voted on at least a dozen revenue measures since I have been a Member of this body. Somehow or other we recoil from taxes, because of one of those natural impulses of humankind. It is so easy, of course, when you have not got the money and you are spending money, that you borrow. That is why the very first line in this appropriation bill constitutes one of those felicitous fictions.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 20 additional minutes to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, that is why you have one of these hypothetical fictions:

There is appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated—

Note that it says, "not otherwise appropriated."

But there is no money in the Treasury. For a long time there has been a deficit. That is to say, if you try to cast up a figure and draw a line and strike up a balance sheet there definitely is no money.

We must borrow \$40,000,000,000 in this fiscal year of 1946. So I say debt is a difficult problem for a democracy, because we do not like taxes. We find it so easy to go in debt and borrow. And, of course, we cannot repudiate. When you start thinking about this problem, we so often hear people idly say, "Oh, one fine day there will be repudiation." There will never be any repudiation with my vote. I say that to you right now. When you repudiate the solemn debts of this country, you repudiate yourself and you repudiate every God-fearing citizen in the land. That is what happens. Repudiation is something more than financial repudiation. Repudiation is moral obliquity. It is unthinkable to understand these easy, happy phrases that flow from the tongues of people about repudiation; to think that ever in the history of this great Republic there should be repudiation. I do not think we are going to pursue that course. This Nation has too much character for that.

There is one other observation I want to make in that direction. Has it ever occurred to you that debt is speculation on growth? A young man borrows money to go to college. For what purpose? Well, to increase his social horizon, of course, but also for the purpose of earning more money. There is growth in his soul. He is a growth creature.

A man buys a house and he pays so much down and then there is a mortgage on it. It satisfies his desire for anchorage on a bit of this earth's surface that he can call home, because he is looking into the future. He is anticipating a family. He expects growth in the country. Cities go into debt. They issue bonds and borrow money to install sewer systems, to lay out paving and other public projects. It is speculation on growth. If growth should ever level off in cities, counties, States, and the Nation, but the level of debt continue to increase, can anyone deny that it constitutes a truly dangerous condition? So we cannot be unmindful of the fact that there has been a leveling off of population. The trend has been down since 1850. When you go back to your offices, get out the abridgement of the 1940 census. Right in the front of it you will find the percentage factor by which the population grows in a decade. Also the exact number. How many more people we had in 1860 than in 1850; and then the percentage of increase. You will find that since 1850 it has been dropping from about 32 percent in a decade to 14 percent. And so it goes on down. As we move along in this debt structure, let us not forget there is a factor operating against us. It is that static or diminishing factor of population growth when considered by percentages.

So I bring it to your attention only to marshal your interest in appropriations because it is tremendously important. But all this leads up to something that I really was going to say to you. Out of burdensome debt there may come management of your country. We surrender a great many things in wartime. We have got to do it. We have got to surrender a measure of our economic freedom. I had no great taste for the work-fight bill that was here the other day. I felt the military imperative made it necessary to hold up the hands of our military leaders in time of war. But in time of peace it is a different thing.

I wonder whether or not there has been an acceleration of this leadership and management idea away back before the war began; whether it is registered in the thought processes and lives and customs of the people to the point where when peace comes again and people resume the ways of contentment and happiness, we can divest them of that thinking and once more put our feet on the pathway of the tradition that we always associate with living in this Republic.

As you analyze the speeches that have been made on this floor from time to time, we say we have got to do something to stop the march of totalitarianism in our country.

Can it be that there has actually been a change in the essential substance of

government in this Nation already and that because of closeness to it, we have inadequately discerned and appreciated that it was taking place. Can it be that, ever since 1933, we have quietly but surely embraced the leadership principle without ever being too fully aware of it and that already it has become an accomplished fact?

I shall never forget the speech made by Majority Leader Joseph Byrns on this floor on the 11th day of March in 1933. We were considering the so-called Economy Act which delegated broad powers to the President. That great Tennessean made quite an impression that day as he exhorted the House to enact that first bill of the new administration. On that occasion he appealed to his party in behalf of the new President and said.

Do not mistake it, this is his bill. It has come from his hand. This is not a time to look for defects. It is time to get behind our great leader and to show him and be guided by his judgment rather than our own in this critical period.

Here was an interesting use of the pronoun. Here was the very foundation of personal government. It has grown with the years and perhaps we are maintaining a vigilance against a change in government which has already happened.

We are like Elijah; we are watching for a cloud. You remember how Elijah sent his servant saying: "Go look at the horizon; see what is there." The servant came back and said: "Elijah, I do not see anything." "Go back and look again." "I see nothing." "Go back and take another look." He came back and said: "I see a little cloud arising out of the sea no larger than a man's hand." And it was the cloud of prophecy of that ancient day. And so we are doing that; we are watching the horizon for a cloud of prophecy for the restoration of all those things that were a part of a three-branch government each articulating in its own sphere and enjoying the maximum confidence of the people. I wonder if the cloud has come and gone.

Now we are getting to the thing I really want to tell you, because up to this time it has been really preliminary. I want you to take a look at the hearings. You do not have to do it now, but just mark this: Look at page 119 of these hearings when you have time, under the appropriation for the Federal Register under the Department of Archives. You know what the Federal Register is. When the administrative rulings and orders and proclamations and Executive decrees became so numerous that they became virtually the bible by which people lived and moved and had their being, we had to devise a way of acquainting the country with them. So in 1935 we authorized the publication of the Federal Register. The law provides that every order of legal effect and general applicability must be published there. It is fair, therefore, to assume that the administrative orders by which the Government moves, the administrative orders under which the people live, are published in that document. How many have been published? The hearings will provide

the answer. From 1941—and I am starting long after the Register got under way—from 1941 to 1946—and the fiscal year 1946 is estimated—182,170 administrative orders of legal effect and general applicability were submitted to the Federal Register. Of that number 178,828 were published.

What are these thousands and hundreds of thousands of orders? These are the orders of the O. P. A. to tell at what price a house dress must be sold by the dry-goods store in your town; these are the orders from the Office of Defense Transportation to tell whether you in the produce business can buy a new truck because your old truck is antiquated and worn out; these are the orders that tell a factory owner by the recommendation of the War Production Board how much coal he as an industrial consumer can have; these are the orders from the Interstate Commerce Commission mandating railroads what they can or cannot do under existing law; these are the orders that deal with peanuts, and wheat, and hogs, and beef prices, with life insurance, and the brokerage business, and areas of production, and car purchases, and everything that touches the people of the country. One hundred and eighty-two thousand in 6 years. When the Federal Register and the codes up to date have been compiled, there will be 90,000 pages of administrative orders. Do you need anything additional from me to indicate the trend of things in this country and in what direction we are moving? How did we get that way?

The Federal Register presents a cold and realistic picture of what has happened in the land. It is like a direction finder. It reveals so clearly our progress toward administrative government and administrative law.

It is not a phenomenon of war. War merely increased the tempo. Our progress toward administrative government was rapid long before the war. It began in 1933. The vast number of orders and regulations which were issued long before the war, carrying their own penalties, is a matter of record. War but speeded the process.

The beginning of the fourth term is an appropriate time to review the matter. The depression was such a splendid instrument for bringing about change. It seemed so easy then to take over all economic power, make it palatable by means of persuasive publicity, develop broad political support for the program, substitute Government enterprise for private enterprise, make debt alluring or at least divest it of its terrors, and then undertake the complete management of Government from the top. How simple it seems. And how effectively it has been done.

Moreover, there has been a strange vitality about this trend toward administrative absolutism. Remember when Bruce Barton came to Congress on a platform to repeal a law a day. Not a single law was repealed during his tenure here. That is not a reflection on Bruce Barton. Rather, it reflects the bigness and complexity of Government. More than that, it indicates the force and power of the

trend toward complete administrative rule.

Is it not a rather amazing thing that the so-called proviso that we wrote in the Agricultural Adjustment Act in 1933 to issue billions in greenbacks is still the law of the land? It has not been repealed. None of those things against which we fought have been repealed. It is still unlawful for one to have more than a hundred dollars of gold in his or her possession. All those things we did when Government captured economic power, long before the war began.

How, you may ask, can Government depart from the ancient faith and make it palatable. It is easy enough. I recall when Edward Taylor was chairman of the Appropriations Committee that a report was obtained from the Budget Bureau showing the number of persons doing all manner of publicity work in the various agencies of Government. It totaled about 34,000, full time and part time. This great host, equal to three Army divisions, was preparing news releases, lecture material, radio scripts, and what not to support the action programs of the Government in all fields. This host labored well and effectively. They did sell the new programs to the people through the medium of the press, the magazine, and the radio. The best proof of their workmanship lies in the fact that anyone who decried Government policy as unsound, dangerous to our fiscal well-being, and certain to lead toward disaster was shouted down as a Tory and a reactionary. Thus was economic power taken over, made palatable, and made to have political sex appeal to substantial groups.

That is the same technique that was used even long ago. Is the technique any different from the days of Emperor Augustus? Is it any different from the technique used in the days of Diocletian, who instituted the first O. P. A. probably 1,900 years ago and which for all practical purposes was intended to be a permanent one? He went much further than Mr. Bowles. Mr. Bowles gets out his schedules and orders on mimeographed paper. Diocletian had the price tables chiseled in stone where all the world in succeeding generations could see them. The technique of those days is no different than it is now; first, the capture of economic power and making it palatable to swing large segments of people in line so that they like it. As an illustration, there is the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the Farm Security Administration, all those things for farmers, some good, some perhaps not so good.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. In reference to the A. A. A., does the gentleman think the farmers of this country would sell out their freedom and subscribe to this philosophy unless they were paid for it?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I am only indicating what I see here as a perspective picture which we have to have in mind as we think of the future.

So here is this capture of economic power, here is this continuous drive to make it palatable, here is the bringing of great quantities of our people into line because it is so easy, it is so palatable, and it looks so good. Then you must put those who have other ideas about this thing, shall I say "in bad repute," or perhaps a better statement would be, to impair their credibility as witnesses for the existing system; to put the tarred stick on them, if necessary to smear them a little bit. How many businessmen have tried to hold on to the great American tradition, and were promptly confronted with the charge that they were economic royalists; they were corporals of disaster, and sergeants of despair. Remember how this technique was so effectively utilized year in and year out, to make personal government palatable; to marshal the support that was so indispensable every 4 years so that the program might go on to its ultimate fruition; to discredit the protest of any substantial group or agencies in the land who might possibly stop this trend and impair its efficiency as it moved on down—to what? To the greater and greater centralization of power, the impairment of the sovereignty of the States and of the localities of the country, and to make management, to make personalized government, complete, not in wartime when we naturally expect to surrender much of our economic freedom in the interest of speedy and complete victory but in the post-war days that lie ahead.

One cannot examine the oft-expressed opinions of that school of economists who might best be defined in the President's own phrase as somewhat "left of center" with respect to debt and the management of debt without somehow feeling that here is the instrument which has been shaped to their use in bringing about a completely managed economy in the post-war period.

On every hand, one can detect the deep notes of concern and anxiety about the future. The common man and the uncommon man if there be such a creature, the farmer and the laborer, the home owner and taxpayer, the businessman and enterpriser, the retailer and the industrialist are freely expressing their concern about the future. The efforts of labor and agriculture and business to secure from Congress such legislation as will safeguard wages and prices and values are after all nothing more than expressions of concern on the part of these economic groups that something is liable to happen in the readjustment period and they want to be protected.

When anxiety is so widespread over the future, it is not too difficult to persuade many folks that unless the whole complex business which we call our economy is entrusted to strong guidance and direction, it may all go to pot. After all, the dark deflationary days of 1933 are only 12 years behind us and people have good memories. With such a background of concern, it is easy to command attention by saying, "Leave it to us. Leave the management of debt and the whole economy in our hands. We will know what to do."

That rings persuasively. Let us assume that there will be some dislocation in the post-war period. Let us assume that we recede from high national-income levels and we have some unemployment to contend with. Think not that the readjustment is going to be so easy. It never was. The thing we overlook, when we have it all so nicely put by standards of arithmetic, is after all the moral factor. If I remember correctly, there is written in Revelation that story about the dead who lay under the altar of the earth, and whose voices ascended to righteous Providence and say, "How long, O Lord, holy and true, dost Thou not judge and avenge our blood on them that dwell in the earth."

Oh, we are going to have to make our peace for our own sins of omission and commission; whether social or economic, does not make any difference. The whole economic fabric has been distorted. We dip down into the human fabric of the world and take 50,000,000 people and throw them into the pile of human wreckage. They are these dead, yes. We always forget that moral factor. I think it frightens us as we go along with all of the groups in the country clamoring to maintain present levels. What is it? It is a bad conscience. They are afraid there is going to be dislocation. So bad conscience now impels them to take hold and sort of dig in at these higher levels that now obtain, knowing that when the war is over and the transition begins, then must be both moral and economic expiation. So I say to you, the adjustment is not going so easy. And when dislocation comes with its handmaiden of despair and distress, there will come those eloquent and persuasive economic prophets to preach their magic dispensation and say, "The forces of dislocation may destroy the Nation. It cannot survive the shock with such a burden of debt unless—yes, unless complete economic power is entrusted to strong hands." What then?

For years, many well-meaning and altruistic men have been going over the country preaching the gospel of greater centralization, more control, more direction by Government, more spending and more debt. Mr. Wallace is one of these. He is an amiable and affable person. He has so freely expressed his beliefs from the platform and by the printed word. I have read much of what he has written. I picked up a little booklet the other day that he wrote in 1934, in which booklet he says:

The social controls are here to stay and to grow on a national and a world scale.

That is what Mr. Wallace wrote in 1934, and he has not relinquished that philosophy insofar as this humble mind knows.

I think of a learned educator by the name of Dr. Lynd standing before 2,500 educators at Columbia University, standing before people whose life's business it is to fashion the direction of the thinking of our youngsters, and there before those people he said:

To preserve the technological advances there must be a centralized, planned national economy.

I think of Stuart Chase, whose economic theories are so beautiful and persuasive until he gets around to the point where the question is asked about finances, and when you ask Mr. Chase, "Where are you going to get the money?" his theories show up much like the point in the story that came up from Texas when one of the candidates who was running down there promised everybody \$30 a month. He would go around with his orchestra playing these hill-billy tunes. After a while somebody in the audience who at least had done a good deal of fiscal housekeeping in his time and could make his budget balance, even though it was meager, said, "Mr. Candidate, how are you going to get the money?" The candidate turned to the orchestra and he said, "Boys, play him another tune." Yes, play them another tune. If one solution of a problem fails, try another and appropriate additional billions. If a W. P. A. fails to meet our job problem, try a bigger W. P. A. If modest borrowing is good, heavy borrowing is better. If a little debt is good, more debt is better. Never call it debt. Call it investment for income. If this theory is sound, then one must agree that a person can drink himself sober. Yet this is the philosophy which seems to be catching on from the persuasive pens of economists like Mr. Chase.

Then I think of Rex Tugwell, our Governor down in Puerto Rico, one of the most engaging personalities I ever met. I used to go down and visit with him when he was Under Secretary of Agriculture. You will not find a more facile conversationalist or a more intriguing personality. In Los Angeles he made that celebrated speech a few years ago in which he said: "There must be disciplined democracy."

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has again expired.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 5 additional minutes.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I think of Doctor Hanson, adviser to the Federal Reserve Board, one of whose favorite phrases is "bold social engineering." S. E.—that is the new degree which youngsters may look forward to—social engineering. There are many others who accent the same general theme today. Debt, discipline, control. These are the miracle words of today. There must be mass direction for the common good. There must be management. The individual counts for naught.

Put those forces together and they are so relentless and so determined. Give them a national debt estimated now at \$292,000,000,000, and it may be more, and let them frighten enough timid people that this the job of managing a huge debt and controlling every aspect of our economy must be entrusted to them or we shall surely go to pot and then what? This condition when fused with another period of distress will make administrative absolutism complete.

I end where I began. I suggest you read pages 119 and 120 of the hearings—182,000 administrative orders from 1941 to 1946. If the trend continues, then

what? Then instead of fussing as we have been that something must be done to preserve all the basic values and traditions of our Republic we may very well say that unlike Elijah we watched and we missed the cloud; it is already gone down. Then our achievement in state socialism will be complete.

Let us think pretty carefully about these appropriation bills that come along, because in them is the seed of the preservation of our country in the days that lie ahead of us.

Now, any questions?

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

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

Mr. GIFFORD. The gentleman referred to Stuart Chase. I want to quote him directly:

Great nations do not go bankrupt in the way a person or a business does, because the debt they owe is to themselves. If the price level is kept under control, the public debt can be a great reservoir for public investment.

Mr. DIRKSEN. That is right.

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

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. The great financier who is now the leader of our country in 1932 promised the American people that in a short time he would balance the Budget. Then they decided to spend and spend and spend, and now we find we have gotten into our present situation. Does the gentleman believe the words he used in his Budget message, "the management of the public debt," meant anything other than that they would so manipulate the debt that, owing this debt to ourselves, as he said, it would eventually amount to nothing? Does the gentleman believe that when he referred to the management of the public debt he had in mind that eventually the debt would be wiped out by his manipulations?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Permit me one final observation. Now and then one encounters the name of a great philosopher. One such was Oswald Spengler. You remember he wrote that rather difficult tome called "The Decline of Western Civilization." You know the theme that he pursues. He takes all the civilizations of the world, the Chinese, the Greek-Roman Classic, the Egyptian, and others, and divides them up into periods. He shows the precultural period and how long it lasted, and then the duration of the culture is divided into spring, summer, fall, and winter. He shows the rise and decline of each one of these cultures, and there is an amazing cycle of consistency about it, because the spring season of every culture was about the same number of years, and likewise the summer season, the autumn season, and then the decline. Then he measures the development of western civilization, including us, for the purpose of predicting that there will be a decline in western civilization and that the ultimate end is what? His word is imperialism—amazing thing. We dare then ask today, Are we on the way to fulfillment of that

prophecy? Spengler says it is inevitable. History may incline that way but it does not impel. Salvation still lies in our own souls, our own efforts.

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

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. JUDD. There was another great social philosopher named Thomas Jefferson, and he foresaw with uncanny clarity the very things the gentleman has discussed so well for us today. He stated his philosophy in one inspired sentence:

I am for a government that is rigorously simple and frugal and not one that multiplies offices to make partisans and by every device increases the public debt under the guise of being a public benefit.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has again expired.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. LYNCH].

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Chairman, I first want to say a word of appreciation for the splendid and clear manner in which the chairman of this committee presented the statement on this bill. However, I was a little disappointed at the manner in which the committee has handled that part of the bill which has to do with advance planning of public works. You will recall that when we passed the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act in September of 1944, there was provision in that act for the planning of public works. As the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM] has said, his committee went into the fact-finding field. There is a special committee of which the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. COLMER] is chairman, and a subcommittee, of which I am chairman, which has to do with public works. We have gone very carefully into the field of public-works planning, because we feel very definitely, although our report has not been completed, that we should not have a W. P. A. in this country. Both the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. COLMER] and I feel that instead of loans or advances, we ought to have grants on a matching basis. However, the law provides for loans and advances. If we are only going to the extent of \$5,000,000 for an appropriation for the planning of these public works, then truly it is only a token appropriation and we must look forward in the future to some real development so that the planning of public works might go on.

I do not maintain that the planning of public works, or the construction of public works will by itself quiet any great economic unrest which might result from the cessation of the war, but it will have a powerful influence and this Congress should determine whether or not we are going to have advances or loans for public works or whether we are going to have grants-in-aid. The present bill provides that where loans or advances have been made for post-war planning and those plans go into construction, that the loan must be paid. If the plans do not go into actual construction, then the loan must not be paid back. It has

been intimated that by reason of the latter provision perhaps the bureaus are going to go out or will go out and try to dig up trade, as it were, amongst the various communities, urging them to start their planning even though there is no prospect of going into actual construction later. However, I think it can be fairly said that the Federal Works Agency is giving careful consideration to all these plans as they are submitted.

Further, I desire to state that actually there is present now a case where the city of St. Louis needs funds for post-war planning. They have authorized a bond issue for the construction of public works. They cannot issue those bonds until their plans and specifications are ready.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York [Mr. LYNCH] has expired.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 2 additional minutes.

Mr. LYNCH. They cannot get those plants and specifications because they do not have the money. The bonds have not been sold.

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

Mr. LYNCH. I yield.

Mr. COCHRAN. Of course, the gentleman is talking about my city now. As I stated yesterday, after members of the committee had said that no applications had been made for funds to be used for preparing plans and specifications, within the past 2 or 3 weeks the mayor of the city of St. Louis, together with his engineers, called in person upon General Fleming, and appealed for financial assistance so that our city can be ready to spend this money in the event it is necessary at the termination of the war. The gentleman is absolutely correct. They cannot proceed until plans and specifications are ready. The bond issue has already been passed. We cannot change it. However, we were led to believe by the Reconversion Act that the Government was going to loan—not grant—we are not looking for a hand-out—but we need a loan to complete the plans and specifications.

Mr. LYNCH. I am sure there are other instances in addition to that of the city of St. Louis where the money is needed for this planning.

As I said, under the present law it is now a question of advances alone. \$5,000,000 will not in any way take up the slack that exists in connection with the need for money for post-war planning.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has again expired.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. SAVAGE].

Mr. SAVAGE. Mr. Chairman, I should like to call the attention of the Members to the case of Pvt. Henry Weber, of Vancouver, Wash., sentenced to death by a court martial at Camp Roberts, Calif., the reason being, as far as I can ascertain, a refusal to drill for conscientious reasons. I note in this morning's newspaper that the death sentence has been commuted to life imprisonment at hard

labor with all pay and family allowances cut off.

Private Weber is a conscientious objector against war and the killing of his fellow men. No one can question the sincerity of his feelings when we can plainly see that he has faced the death penalty because of his beliefs. Private Weber's draft board knew that he was a conscientious objector when they inducted him. The Army knew he was a conscientious objector since the records show that he has already served one 6-month term at hard labor for refusal to bear arms. Why was he discriminated against and kept in a combatant unit when the records plainly showed his firm convictions against such service, and the fact that on several occasions he had requested transfer to a noncombatant unit?

Not only is Private Weber made a victim of this discrimination but his wife and 2-year-old son, cut off from his Regular Army allotment by the action of the court martial, must now make their way in the world as best they can.

I believe that the Military Affairs Committee of the House should make a complete investigation of this affair before it becomes a blot upon the record of our armed forces.

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

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Delaware [Mr. TRAYNOR].

Mr. TRAYNOR. Mr. Chairman, I am in full accord with the remarks made today by the gentleman from Ohio concerning the American Dental Association and the entrance of Jewish boys into dental colleges. During my 50 years in the practice of dentistry and my membership in the American Dental Association I have never known the American Dental Association to pass a resolution dictating to dental colleges the personality of dental students of any race or religious beliefs to be denied courses in their chosen professions.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN].

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I wish to address myself to the item in this bill of \$5,000,000 for lending to States and municipalities for the making of plans to provide employment during the post-war period. I hold in my hand a copy of the report composed of 102 pages by the Iowa Post-War Rehabilitation Commission presenting detailed recommendations to the Governor of Iowa and the fifty-first general assembly in January 1945. It is a most comprehensive and notable report. This commission is composed of 25 leading citizens of the State of Iowa who gave much of their time to the study of this problem. The chairman of the commission is Mr. Don L. Berry, of Indianola, Iowa, and the secretary is Bar Keshlear, of Shenandoah, Iowa. In this report they say:

If a liberal-spending program for public works is inaugurated, either by the State or Nation, which cannot be slowed down or suspended when private enterprise calls for the available men and materials, such

a program will contribute toward an inflationary spiral and a subsequent collapse which may make the troubles of the thirties seem by comparison like a mild summer breeze.

Your commission believes the Fiftieth General Assembly was wise in calling for a program financed mainly from within the State itself for several reasons. In the first place, the Federal Government is deeply in debt and without considerable assets, the inevitable aftermath of war, for which no criticism is here implied. Local governments are in better condition and able to finance their own projects.

Secondly, the tax or bond dollar will buy more if expended near to where it is raised, rather than by sending it to Washington to be allocated back. Experience has demonstrated that such dollars lose most of their manhood during their visit to Washington and return home looking like victims of pernicious anemia.

On the next page of their report they make the following statement:

It is the opinion of your commission that post-war stability would be greatly strengthened if the Government would finally announce that the era of Federal generosity to local projects is past. We recommend that the Iowa General Assembly memorialize Congress to this effect. From the best information we can gather, a great many communities, instead of going ahead and making plans for projects that can be used to stabilize employment after the war, are sitting back waiting to learn how much help the Government will give them.

They say further:

It is the opinion of this commission that the legislature should take such action as will empower cities, counties, and school districts to levy a tax sufficient to defray the expense of planning improvements in advance of final financing, and to permit them to borrow in advance of the anticipated proceeds of such levy in order that planning activities may proceed immediately.

One would think, listening to some of the debate on the floor this afternoon, that the Federal Government had a monopoly on all planning ability for the things that will be needed after this war.

I want to remind the Members of this House who are inclined to feel that way that we still have brains out in the States and just as good architects, just as good planners, if not better, as you can possibly get out of Washington, D. C. I hope this \$5,000,000 item in question will be stricken from the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN].

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, as the reading of this bill proceeds, there will be one item hardly any notice will be taken of and it is for this reason that I call attention to it now.

It will be recalled that a few years ago an effort was made to bring the Members of Congress and members of the Cabinet under the Federal Retirement Act. All the newspapers of the country carried articles to the effect that the Congress was voting itself a pension. I challenged that statement at the time based upon my own service and I showed that if I received all the benefits of the Retirement Act it would cost me, according to the Civil Service Retirement Division, around \$8,900 and from that

time on I would be required to pay \$41 a month as long as I was a Member of the Congress.

There are many people who feel that Government employees take care of their own retirement. That is exactly what I want to call attention to. I feel that the Government, just like any private employer, should contribute toward a retirement fund or a pension plan or the Social Security Act, as they do. However, in this bill you will find an appropriation of \$245,000,000 of the taxpayers' money which is put into the retirement fund. That is an increase over the current appropriation, which was \$194,500,000. The increase is due to the fact that a large number of new Government employees have joined the retirement fund and, as they make their private contribution toward the retirement fund, under the law the Government likewise adds a certain amount. The Government employee today is contributing 5 percent of his salary toward the retirement fund. I just wanted to show that the fund is not self-sustaining.

Mr. Chairman, I do not have the figures presently at hand, but I shall put them in the Record, showing that we are appropriating at the present time something like \$500,000 a year to pay the salaries of retired members of the judiciary, and those individuals do not contribute a nickel toward their own retirement. We are also appropriating almost a hundred million dollars a year to pay the retired pay of officers and noncommissioned men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Public Health, and the Coast and Geodetic Survey, not one of whom contributes 5 cents toward that fund. The taxpayers pay the bill every year without any contribution from anyone. If that is fair, it seems to me that we should be able to work out some kind of an amendment to the present Retirement Act whereby the Members of the Congress and the members of the Cabinet will have an opportunity if they so desire to join the Retirement Act providing that they meet all of the requirements of that act that every other Government employee and official meets. There should be no objection to that. The Chairmen of the Tariff Commission, the Communications Commission, and every other commission come under the Retirement Act, if they desire to join, but Cabinet officers cannot nor can Members of the Congress.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Lecompte].

Mr. Lecompte. Mr. Chairman, I was very much interested in the figures that were given relative to the Veterans' Administration. We regret the necessity that calls for the enormous increase, but we are very glad that this Nation is able and prepared to take care of the veterans of this war. Three years ago, as I recall, the over-all appropriation for the Veterans' Administration was something like \$900,000,000; somewhat less than one billion. In the appropriation bill today the figure is \$2,700,000,000.

The United States has a record of taking better care of the defenders who bare their breasts to the enemy, who keep the enemy from invading the shores of our

country and putting down the enemies abroad, than any other nation, I believe, and we are not going to fail in our obligations to the veterans now fighting on three continents for our Republic.

The last time I talked with General Hines he anticipated it was going to be necessary to have a great many more veterans' hospitals. I can see that that must be true with the number of casualties that are reported daily from overseas from all theaters of war. This forenoon I was in the Casualty Division of the Adjutant General's Office. The reports of casualties come in by the thousands every day; not once in a while, but every day. They showed me where some time reports come into the Casualty Division at the rate of 5,000 in 1 batch. Those casualties, of course, include different degrees of injuries, missing in action, and deaths from various causes.

It may be of interest to Members of Congress to learn that the Casualty Division sends, on the average, more than 4,500 notification telegrams per day. It has from 900 to 1,000 telephone inquiries daily, and if you become vexed because it seems to take more time to answer one of your personal inquiries than seems necessary let me say that it would pay you to make a trip down to the Munitions Building and let one of the officers there show you their set-up and explain how each case is handled. It is a marvel to me that they can furnish us with information as quickly as they do, especially when one learns that whereas a year ago congressional inquiries averaged 54 a day, now there are on the average 243 inquiries each day from Members of Congress. The Casualty Division is open 7 days a week, and in order to keep up with the work there are 3 shifts of employees. Something like 2,300 civilians and around 80 officers are required in this division of The Adjutant General's office alone.

Each report is checked so carefully that while during the last war mistakes averaged approximately 6 percent, up to the present time during this war errors have averaged only three-tenths of 1 percent, including reports coming to us from our own people and from the enemy as well. Out of the whole number of casualties there are a great many soldiers suffering from injuries who will have to be taken care of for a good many months and some who will have to have hospital care for a good long while after the war is over.

I am glad to say that the Appropriation Committee has been generous and has undertaken to anticipate the needs of the Veterans Administration even before the end of the war is in sight.

Mr. BENNETT of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. Lecompte. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. BENNETT of Missouri. A measure has been passed in another body, S. 294, providing that the taxpayers of this country shall give to the veterans of our Allied Nations in this war, at our expense, each and every benefit we are giving to our own veterans, and that these other countries at some future date to be agreed upon shall repay to our Government such sums as we disburse

for that purpose; in other words, it is proposed that we lend-lease veterans' benefits. I am wondering if the gentleman thinks we can meet the obligation we have to our own veterans in this country if we adopt any legislation of that character.

Mr. LECOMPTE. May I say to the gentleman that our obligation is first to our own defenders. I do not know what it is going to cost to administer the veterans' affairs in the years to come, including pensions, disability benefits, hospitalization, and so forth, but I can visualize that it might go to \$5,000,000,000 annually, and the total budget of the Federal Government not many years ago was less than that figure. I do not know how we can carry out the provisions of the bill to which the gentleman refers. Our first obligation is to our own boys, obviously.

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

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 additional minutes to the gentleman from Iowa.

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

Mr. LECOMPTE. I yield to my good friend, the gentleman from Mississippi, who knows more about veterans' affairs than anyone else in the House, I think.

Mr. RANKIN. There are two things I should like to say to the gentleman. In the first place, the Army and Navy have built some very splendid hospitals that are being used now, and it is our hope that when the war is over some of them at least may be transferred to the Veterans' Administration.

With reference to what the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BENNETT] said a moment ago, I think you will find that the bill to which he refers is merely a reciprocal proposition, that we are to provide the same facilities for the disabled men from other countries who are in the United States that they provide for ours in their countries. There are really more of our disabled men in their countries than there are of their disabled men in our country, so I do not think there is as much danger in the bill as the gentleman from Missouri seems to apprehend.

Mr. LECOMPTE. I have not seen this bill. It applies for the present and not for the post-war years? It applies to the period before we get our boys home?

Mr. RANKIN. That is my understanding.

Mr. LECOMPTE. That is another proposition entirely from what I understood the question of the gentleman from Missouri to be. We want to do whatever is necessary to insure that our boys will be taken care of abroad the same as at home.

Mr. BENNETT of Missouri. Charity begins at home.

Mr. LECOMPTE. Charity, of course, begins at home, but we want our boys to be taken care of when they are overseas in a foreign country.

Mr. RANKIN. But if we have disabled men in Canada, and Canada has disabled men in the United States, there is no reason why a reciprocal agreement should not be worked out for them to

help take care of ours and for us to help take care of theirs.

Mr. LECOMPTE. We want our boys taken care of wherever they are.

Mr. RANKIN. I agree that we want to take care of ours first and bring them home as quickly as possible, but where this reciprocal agreement can be worked out to the benefit of all concerned without imposing an unnecessary burden on the United States, of course we are in favor of it.

Mr. LECOMPTE. Of course, we will see that our boys have the care that they so richly deserve. They are the saviors of our country and in fact the defenders of liberty throughout the entire world.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BENDER].

NEEDED: REINTERPRETATION OF G. I. BILL TO ASSURE VETERANS TUITION PAYMENTS

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Chairman, it has just been revealed that 350 veterans now studying in private trade schools have been seriously affected by a new interpretation of the G. I. bill of rights by the Veterans' Administration. In New York City a small delegation of 15 soldiers now studying at a photography school have been informed that the Veterans' Administration is not planning to pay their full tuition.

The school tuition fees are \$410, together with an additional \$90 for supplies. The school curriculum calls for a 4-month course, and veterans honorably discharged from the services with more than 90 days of service are permitted \$500 a year for educational purposes, together with a regular monthly stipend for maintenance during this scholastic training.

Under the new ruling, the Veterans' Administration has interpreted the law to require the soldier to attend school for at least 30 weeks of every year in order to receive the full credit of \$500 provided by the act. If the course is shorter in duration, the veteran becomes entitled under this view to only one-thirtieth of the \$500 annual amount, or \$16.67 for each week of schooling, in addition to the maintenance sums.

The Veterans' Administration had already approved the applications of some 350 veterans before issuance of the new interpretation. Included in this number are many who are disabled and who now face the prospect of owing their training schools as much as \$200 each. At the New York photography school its director pointed out that 12 students had already completed their training and that some 50 others are now attending classes. No funds at all have yet been paid for this training.

It should be pointed out that this new ruling has not had congressional authorization, but that it has been handed down by Veterans' Administration officials upon advice of counsel. To declare that this decision is a breach of faith with those who have relied upon the popular understanding of the G. I. measure does not solve the problem. It must be reconsidered and clarified by Congress so that every soldier who has served 90 days becomes eligible for a training

course of his own choosing up to the \$500 figure, provided that the course is offered by a regularly approved educational or trade-school institution.

In this bill we provide over \$2,707,000,000 for the Veterans' Bureau. The item here discussed is a relatively small amount. It involves a mere \$500, but it is most important to those affected. I trust that it will receive the immediate attention of the Veterans' Administration. I share the views of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM] and the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH], the ranking minority member of the subcommittee, about General Hines and his administration. I think they are doing a remarkable job, but I think they have misinterpreted the law in this regard. This is the time to bring this to their attention. I trust this injustice will be corrected.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. ENGEL].

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I take this time to comment upon one phase of the manpower situation which has not been commented on, at least as far as this bill is concerned. We heard a great deal during the debate on the recent manpower bill about the shortages of manpower in certain industries manufacturing war material. But nothing was said about the surplus of manpower in other industries making and manufacturing war materials which are no longer required. An illustration in point is found in this bill when we come to the appropriation for the United States Maritime construction fund. The report of the committee shows that the United States Maritime Commission was given an appropriation for its construction fund for the present fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, the sum of \$6,766,000,000.

That record further shows that there is no money in the present appropriation bill for construction.

Reading the committee report we find the following language:

It is estimated that funds and contract authorizations now available will be adequate for the program as presently agreed upon by the Joint Chiefs of Staff. In fact, after providing \$2,759,300,000 for obligations during the fiscal year 1946, for the anticipated requirements of the Joint Chiefs of Staff for ship construction beyond the current program, it is estimated that, of the contractual authority already available, \$1,167,350,000 will remain unobligated at the close of that fiscal year.

That is the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945.

Continuing the report reads:

The entire estimated cash balance in the construction fund at the close of the fiscal year 1945 will be \$3,941,484,924, and it is estimated that the cash balance as of June 30, 1946, will be \$1,629,650,000.

In other words, they will spend approximately \$2,300,000,000 during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946. The 1945 appropriation was for \$6,476,000,000. This reduction in funds means a reduction of manpower.

On page 563 of the hearings, Admiral Land testifying on January 15, 1945, we find the following:

We have dropped down from about 750,000 to about 585,000, and if we can hold the men and hold their morale, as we have been able to do—and when I say we, I do not mean Washington; I am talking about the industry—I think we can meet the program as outlined in the first quarter of 1945.

They had already dropped on January 15, 1945, 165,000 workers from the rolls in the Maritime Commission alone.

A little farther down in the same quotation he said:

We announce in advance that we are going to slip on our schedule, and very properly so, and very willingly so, in order to gear in with the program for the second half of the calendar year.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. ENGEL] has expired.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 2 additional minutes.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. Let me continue the quotation:

You can easily understand when you remember that we are doing 9,000,000 tons on schedule the first half of the calendar year (1945) and only four or five the second half, that you will have to slope it down.

Talking about the construction program, Admiral Land states that they are going to produce 9,000,000 tons of shipping with 585,000 men during the first 6 months of 1945 and they expect to cut construction down to from four to five million tons during the second half of the calendar year 1945. From this testimony we can anticipate that the present reduction from 750,000 to 585,000 will probably go down to approximately three or four hundred thousand men. We can expect a reduction of from 250,000 to 350,000 men in this one construction field alone.

This is only one illustration of many where we will find a reduction of manpower in plants producing items of war material where we have an adequate supply or where we have a surplus.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has again expired.

The Clerk read as follows:

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

For salaries and expenses of the Federal Trade Commission, including personal services in the District of Columbia; contract stenographic reporting services; supplies and equipment, lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, garage rentals; traveling expenses; newspapers not to exceed \$500, foreign postage; not to exceed \$4,500 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); and witness fees and mileage in accordance with section 9 of the Federal Trade Commission Act; \$1,897,833: *Provided*, That no part of the funds appropriated herein for the Federal Trade Commission shall be expended upon any investigation hereafter provided by concurrent resolution of the Congress until funds are appropriated subsequently to the enactment of such resolution to finance the cost of such investigation.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CASE of South Dakota: On page 17, line 8, strike out "\$1,897,833" and insert "\$1,832,833."

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I may say that this is the first amendment of four which I intended to offer at points in the bill to reduce amounts. It happened that when the bill was being marked up after our hearings were concluded I was on the funeral escort committee to Montana for our late colleague, Mr. O'Connor, and was not present when the bill was being marked up, so some of the notes I have made about possible reductions or revisions in the bill I did not have a chance to offer.

With this amendment as with the others, they are not crippling amendments. They are offered in a sincere effort to save a little money, to do something about this problem of decreasing deficits and debts about which there has been a good deal of talk.

With respect to the Federal Trade Commission, my amendment proposes a reduction of \$65,000 and that \$65,000 is directed to the request for \$100,000 for new general economic investigations proposed by the Federal Trade Commission. Last year they had \$35,900 for this purpose. My amendment proposing a reduction of \$65,000 will leave them substantially the same money they had this year for that purpose.

Mr. Chairman, in the hearings the Federal Trade Commission proposed \$100,000 to permit it to make investigations in seven broad fields as follows: First, production and distribution policies and practices of large companies and their effect upon small business; second, survey of mergers; third, cost of production and cost of distribution on a number of things; fourth, lumber and other building materials, costs, prices, and profits; fifth, wholesale bread-baking industry; sixth, present degree of concentration in industry and of industrial prices and policies and their effect on trade and commerce; and, seventh, a survey of trade-association activities.

These are broad general investigations, independent of and in addition to the specific tasks which the Federal Trade Commission carries on as a matter of course. In connection with a couple of them let me tell you what happened in the committee. I asked them about the bread-baking industry. They had made a study of that last year, but wanted to go further. I asked them if they had anything to do with the regulation of the O. P. A. last year for the elimination of the use of slicing machines in bakeries. They stated: "Well, we recommended against that." Then I said, "Evidently the O. P. A. did not follow your recommendation. And if that fact were true, 'I asked them, 'What good does it do to make these particular investigations when the O. P. A. is operating and is functioning?' They had to admit that if the O. P. A. did not follow their suggestions, there was not very much they could do about it.

I asked them also with reference to the proposed investigation into the production and distribution policies and practices of large companies and their effect upon small business, a laudable

objective, perhaps, but meaningless if they cannot do anything about it. I pointed out that under the present set-up the O. P. A. prescribes the regulations as to retail distribution, grades, prices, and so forth. I refer to the hearing on page 242 of the hearings where I asked them:

Is there anything you can do about these practices if they are ordered by the O. P. A.?

Mr. England answered:

I would prefer for the chairman to answer that if he will.

Then Mr. Ferguson answered:

I think, Congressman CASE, as I said a moment ago, the Commission, under section 6 of its act, could conduct an investigation of that kind, provided it had the funds and the personnel to do it.

Then I asked:

What I was getting at was your power to investigate the effect of the O. P. A. ceilings.

Mr. FERGUSON. We cannot investigate the O. P. A. If it is done at all, I think a committee of Congress will have to investigate O. P. A. and not the Federal Trade Commission.

So they are asking \$100,000 to go into fields where they can have little if any effect when they make their recommendations. It is true they can make some general recommendations. It is true they can make findings, but they are not going to be effective if another Government agency can ignore them.

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

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. COOPER. I appreciate the splendid statement made by the gentleman. I would like to have information on this point. Of course, the O. P. A. is a temporary war agency. The Federal Trade Commission is a permanent agency of the Government, designed and intended to help and improve business practices.

Why would it not be helpful for the Federal Trade Commission to have available the necessary information, especially for the reconversion and post-war period, as to the effect of business practices of large business institutions on small businesses? Why would it not be helpful for us to have that information for the post-war period? Certainly, the O. P. A. is only temporary.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I recognize that. May I say this to the gentleman that when this agency was before the subcommittee, when the O. P. A. was established, when we were first going into the whole field of price control during the war, I asked them if they were equipped to make price studies. I asked them to place in the record, and they did place in the record, a statement showing the price-control activities in which they engaged during World War No. 1.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from South Dakota has expired.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 3 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Dakota?

There was no objection.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. It was my feeling that we ought not to abandon the experience and the facilities of the Federal Trade Commission in favor of setting up a new temporary agency, but we were confronted with the fact that by the policies of the administration the O. P. A. was set up.

The investigation that the Federal Trade Commission proposes to make now would be based on temporary data. It would be based on artificial conditions set up by the O. P. A. It is my thought that it will be valuable to the Federal Trade Commission to investigate these practices when normal conditions return. My amendment leaves them \$35,000 for these broad investigations, the level of this year, and they still have \$1,832,000 for carrying on their normal activities. But this idea of going out into some new field is valueless if they are not going to be able to do anything about conditions they find, and if the conditions they investigate are temporary conditions set up by O. P. A. regulations.

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

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. If I remember correctly, I saw in the paper the other day where the Federal Trade Commission had found that this stuff that Drew Pearson is advertising over the radio called Serutan was a fake. Of course, the Federal Trade Commission cannot go out and prosecute Drew Pearson for this fraud. That is a matter for the Department of Justice.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. The Federal Trade Commission can and does institute complaints and orders to cease and desist.

Mr. RANKIN. All right; but prosecutions are left to the Department of Justice. So if the Federal Trade Commission in its diligence does what the Congress authorized it to do, I submit that you are not going to cure the delinquency of other agencies of the Government by cutting down the appropriation for the Federal Trade Commission.

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

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. COCHRAN. I do not believe that the gentleman from South Dakota remembers what this Congress did by resolution—as I recall—by Senator WHEELER in the Senate and by Mr. Warren in the House. We provided that the Federal Trade Commission should make these very investigations named in the hearings. On top of that—

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I must decline to yield further, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. COCHRAN. We gave them \$300,000 to do the job, and they made the report in part. There are many volumes. I have some in my office you can see if you desire.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I trust the members of the committee who have been talking about economy will do something about it and vote for my amendment.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that

all debate on this amendment close in 5 minutes.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, the appropriation for the Federal Trade Commission is \$1,897,030. Of course, to cut \$65,000 off of this appropriation is not an extremely serious matter so far as dollars are concerned. But I want to submit to the committee, in view of the statement in the hearings which the gentleman from South Dakota himself has read, that there is no reason whatever why the action of this committee should be overruled and an additional cut placed on it. The committee has already cut \$50,000 off of the appropriation of the Federal Trade Commission. We did that because in most of these old-line agencies, like the Federal Trade Commission and the Tariff Commission, and other agencies, we tried to hold them down especially where any increase in their appropriations would call for additional manpower.

Now just look for a moment, if you will, at one of these seven categories in which the Federal Trade Commission stated they might operate if they were given this \$100,000; and \$100,000 for a fiscal year in the broad field of general investigations, of course, is a mere pittance. Let me call your attention to one subject which they propose to investigate, for instance, and see if it is important:

Cost of production, costs of distribution, and prices of farm implements, tractors, motor vehicles, household appliances, and household furniture and furnishings.

And another:

Lumber and other building materials, costs, prices, and profits. The building industry affords an enormous market for post-war labor, which market will tend to be larger if material costs are kept at a low level. A general study of production and distribution costs and profits of sample selections of manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers would disclose whether costly and uneconomic practices are being engaged in.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Are not all of those things, farm machinery, lumber, and so forth, under price ceilings of the O. P. A. today?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Maybe they are under the price ceilings of the O. P. A., but everyone here knows that the O. P. A. is a temporary agency, just as pointed out by the gentleman from Tennessee, and its life is fixed by the duration of the war. If the war is over, O. P. A. ceases. We all hope it will be over soon. Then the only investigative agency we will have is the Federal Trade Commission, which is operating under mandates of Congress. To take \$65,000 off their appropriation, it seems to me, is a little bit more than a pat on the wrist; it is a sort of a slap in the face. If they are not doing any good and they are not a useful agency, we do not want their investigations and we ought not

to appropriate anything for them. We ought not to appropriate even \$35,000 if these broad general investigations are no good. Why throw away \$35,000? Why give them \$35,000 and take the \$65,000 away from them?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. That is what they had this year, \$35,000.

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

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. MAHON. Is it not true that these facts are being assembled for the post-war period principally to safeguard the consumer in the field of agricultural implements, and the small businessman?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I think so. It is not a large operation, and it is an operation they are eminently qualified to do. They are doing a good job on it.

Mr. Chairman, I hope very much the amendment will not be agreed to.

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

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. CASE of South Dakota) there were—ayes 62, noes 74.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read, as follows:

Public works advance planning: Toward accomplishing the provisions of title V of the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944, \$5,000,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, of which not to exceed 4 percent shall be available for administrative expenses necessary therefor, to be immediately available and to remain available until June 30, 1946, including salary for not to exceed one position at \$10,000 per annum; personal services and rent in the District of Columbia; printing and binding; purchase and exchange of law-books and books of reference; purchase (not exceeding 5) and repair, maintenance, and operation of passenger automobiles; and travel expenses (not to exceed \$10,000): *Provided*, That the Federal Works Administrator may delegate to the principal administrative officer of this activity the authority to make appointments of personnel hereunder.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state his point of order.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the paragraph on the ground it contains legislation in an appropriation bill. I invite the attention of the Chairman particularly to the language in lines 14 and 15, page 18, which says:

to be immediately available and to remain available until expended.

And also to the language beginning in line 24 saying:

Provided, That the Federal Works Administrator may delegate to the principal administrative officer of this activity the authority to make appointments of personnel hereunder.

I direct the point of order to the entire paragraph.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Virginia desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I concede the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia: On page 18, line 12, insert:

"Public works advance planning: Toward accomplishing the provisions of title V of the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944, \$5,000,000, of which not to exceed 4 percent shall be available for administrative expenses necessary therefor, to be immediately available and to remain available until June 30, 1946, including salary for not to exceed one position at \$10,000 per annum; personal services and rent in the District of Columbia; printing and binding; purchase and exchange of lawbooks and books of reference; purchase (not exceeding 5) and repair, maintenance, and operation of passenger automobiles; and travel expenses (not to exceed \$10,000)."

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against certain language in the amendment just offered reading, "to be immediately available," and call the attention of the Chair to the fact that the bill is an appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946. I direct this point of order merely against the language, "to be immediately available."

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Virginia desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, the amendment offered conforms to the point of order which the gentleman made to the paragraph originally. The language in line 17, "to be immediately available," had not been complained of by the gentleman from South Dakota.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE] makes a point of order against the language indicated by the gentleman from Virginia, "to be immediately available." Does the gentleman from Virginia desire to be heard further?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I do not, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair would like to ask the gentleman from South Dakota, Is the language to which he makes a point of order found in the printed bill after "\$5,000,000", in line 14?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, the language against which I make a point of order is found in line 17 of the printed bill. They are the words "to be made available" in lines 17 and 18.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I would like to be heard on the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair would be glad to hear the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN].

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I do not think the point of order made by the gentleman from South Dakota is well taken. This is a bill making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices for the fiscal year ending—not beginning, but ending—June 30, 1946, and for other purposes. I cannot see where it violates any rule of the House to make this immediately available.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, that means the fiscal year ending June 30,

1946, which means beginning July 1, next.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Mississippi has the floor.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, it says, "ending June 30, 1946." Now, if this money is to be expended between now and that time, I cannot see where those words "to be immediately available" violate any rule of the House.

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

Mr. RANKIN. I yield.

Mr. RICH. How could you end a year without beginning the year? Therefore it begins on July 1 and ends on the last day of June.

Mr. RANKIN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania is right; but that still does not make this language subject to a point of order.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I was just going to make the observation that I thought the precedents on this type of language were sufficiently clear that it was not necessary to look them up at this time. But the language "to be made available or to remain available until expended" has recurrently been held to be legislation on an appropriation bill, where an appropriation bill was under a title making it specific for a given fiscal year. My purpose in making the point of order is because it seems to me, with the manpower situation as it is, this particular activity could just as well start after June 30 as to start before that time.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. WHITTINGTON). The Chair is ready to rule. In volume 7, Cannon's Precedents, section 1120, the Chair finds the following language:

Under the modern practice the provision that an appropriation shall be immediately available is not subject to a point of order.

The Chair overrules the point of order.

The gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM] is recognized on his amendment.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, of course, the amendment in substance is the language carried in the original bill, with the exception of that stricken out, "to be immediately available and remain available until expended."

As I stated in presenting the bill to the House yesterday, the Committee on Appropriations felt there was some question about this program for Federal participation in making money available as loans to States for advance planning, but inasmuch as the authorization was carried in the War Mobilization Act and it was substantive law, we felt we should bring the item to the House for consideration. Therefore, we made what is tantamount to a token appropriation. I believe this amount should be carried in the bill, and we should be guided in the future by what experience shows us. If there are applications for these funds and they are needed, it will be very easy to add to the appropriation. I do not think we should strike out entirely all appropriations for this item. On the other hand, I do not think we should enlarge the appropriation at this time.

Therefore, I hope the action of the committee in making an initial appro-

priation of \$5,000,000 for the next fiscal year will be sustained by the House.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. COCHRAN. I think the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. BAILEY] may be confused by reason of the point of order that was made and sustained by the Chair, and the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM], which is now before the House. It is my understanding that under the rules, if the gentleman from West Virginia desires to increase the amount over \$5,000,000, he is now at liberty to offer his amendment for the amount he desires to insert in preference to the \$5,000,000. Is that correct?

The CHAIRMAN. Answering the parliamentary inquiry of the gentleman, the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM] is now pending. An amendment to change the amount would be in order.

For what purpose does the gentleman from Maryland rise?

Mr. ROE of Maryland. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment to strike out the entire paragraph under discussion.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman had sent that amendment to the desk before the paragraph was stricken on a point of order. The situation is different at this time. If the gentleman desires to oppose the amendment which the committee has offered, he will be recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ROE of Maryland. Mr. Chairman, we all thoroughly enjoyed the masterful explanation of this bill by the distinguished gentleman from Virginia yesterday. I was greatly impressed by his statement that the request for this particular item originally was for \$75,000,000, but that the committee allowed \$5,000,000. Had the request been for six or seven million and the committee had authorized five million, one would not be suspicious, but when a request comes in for seventy-five million and the committee in its wisdom recommends but five, then, in my opinion, we should look into it.

Every State in the Union is planning for post-war work. How this post-war work is handled is going to be one of the most important things facing this Congress and facing this Nation. I believe we should encourage the States and cities to stand on their own legs, not come to Washington and depend on Washington's financing all their projects. I come from a little State that is known as the Free State, a State which still believes in home rule and State's rights, and not too much centralized Federal Government.

Mr. Chairman, we do not have to pass this appropriation to insure that the Federal Government is going to help after the war ends. We already have a road program, a rivers and harbors program, and in this bill a marvelous program for the education of the boys in the armed service, to put them in business, to help them buy homes and to help them in every way we can. So I say we should stop and think before we make this initial appropriation to go

into the field of advance planning for the Nation after this war has ended just to be sure that we do not have any more W. P. A., just to be sure that we do not repeat the mistakes we made during the depression following World War No. 1.

So I hope my amendment to strike out this whole clause will be adopted and that we will let the States and cities proceed with their own planning. Let them stand alone, let them get out of the habit of calling on Washington to help them on any and all occasions.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROE of Maryland. I yield.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. The gentleman's amendment proposes to strike out the entire paragraph.

Mr. ROE of Maryland. That is right.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. The point of order which was sustained by the Chair struck out the paragraph. In other words the gentleman is urging us to vote down the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. ROE of Maryland. I want to strike out the whole paragraph.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. That will do the same thing.

Mr. ROE of Maryland. I thank the gentleman. That is what I wish to urge then.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment to the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BAILEY to the amendment offered by Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia in lieu thereof "\$25,000,000"; strike out "4 per centum" and insert "2 per centum."

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, in offering this amendment I hold no brief for the Federal Works Agency which the committee hearings and the Budget recommendations show asked for a total of \$77,800,000. I do believe, however, that the paltry sum of \$5,000,000 approved by the Committee on Appropriations comes dangerously near to sabotaging the entire post-war unemployment program. This program has legislative approval under title 5 of the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of the Seventy-eighth Congress.

I want to compliment the distinguished and able gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM] on his very fine statement, also the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. LYNCH], and the distinguished gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN] who spoke in support of this program.

It is not a Federal gift as some would have you believe, it is not even a Federal grant; it is a loan, and the Federal Treasury will be reimbursed for all advances to cover engineering costs out of State, county, and municipal funds on all projects that are completed.

I have scanned the program as submitted by the Federal Works Agency and I find the backlog of the proposed post-war projects for 1,480 governmental units is on the dollar-and-cents basis in excess of \$11,000,000,000. Of this \$11,000,000,000 program, plans and specifications have been completed on less than \$1,000,000,000, leaving approximately

\$10,000,000,000 on which plans and surveys must still be prepared.

On the basis of 5 percent for engineering costs, the estimate of the Federal Works Agency as submitted for the overall project was not so far out of line. The five million approved by the committee for this item will provide engineering fees or costs on only \$100,000,000 of construction, which happens to be the approximate amount of the backlog of projects in my home State of West Virginia.

I fear those who are proceeding on the assumption that there will be no post-war unemployment are living in a fool's paradise. Private industry will not be able to absorb all of the employables. There is sure to be a period of months or even years when industrial concerns now engaged in war work will be retooling and reconverting to peacetime production. It is essential that a post-war program of public buildings, highways, and other improvements be ready to go into action should this unemployment situation develop.

I am sure no Member of this Congress desires to return to the P. W. A. and the W. P. A. and like agencies, and I am equally sure that this Congress is not interested in any cost-plus contracts. The only way to avoid all of this is to have plans and specifications ready for immediate advertisement so that they can be let to private contractors.

Again, I submit that the sum of \$5,000,000 is wholly inadequate. If the \$75,000,000 is unreasonably high, then the \$5,000,000 set by the committee is unreasonably low and I trust, therefore, it will be the pleasure of this committee to accept my amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from West Virginia to the amendment.

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

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BREHM. The gentleman preceding the gentleman from Texas made the remark that this is a loan and that the money would be paid back provided the projects are completed. Is that a true statement? It will not be paid back unless the project is completed.

Mr. MAHON. If the gentleman will turn to page 977 of the hearings he will find a copy of the law on the subject which does authorize an appropriation of Federal money to be lent or to be advanced to the States for the purposes of planning.

The Committee on Appropriations, which brings in this bill, is certainly not opposed to post-war plans. All of us know a great deal of work is being done along that line. We are all familiar with the Flood Control Act. Many millions of dollars are planned to be spent on work along that line, including soil conservation, which is essential, regardless of the unemployment or employment situation when this war is over. We are all familiar with the public-roads program

which is being planned and which is essential. We are also familiar with the fact that we must be on the alert and not overlook having adequate plans for employment when this war is over.

The organic law does not state how much money may be appropriated for the purpose of post-war planning. The Budget picked out of the blue the figure of \$75,000,000. They would like to have that amount appropriated by this committee. But it was not shown that requests had been made for loans or advances by the States for this money, and there was no adequate reason shown at this time why the \$75,000,000 should be appropriated. They did bring down for us justifications containing many pages of jobs, one at \$10,000, some at \$8,000, some at \$6,500; numerous jobs to be filled in carrying out this program.

Mind you, this appropriation is merely for the purpose of trying to stimulate the States to make plans for post-war projects. As has been pointed out so well by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM], most of the legislatures of the country are now in session, 42 of them, I believe. The States are pretty well fixed financially, and there is a keen interest in the States as regards planning. Let us give the States whose legislatures are now in session a chance to rise and meet their own needs, and then a little later in the session—as we expect to be here for some time—if it develops that we need more than \$5,000,000, why we can appropriate it, but let us give the States the right of way to plan their own projects.

It seems clear to me that this initial appropriation of \$5,000,000 should give us a start, and let us ascertain whether or not it might be necessary to appropriate \$75,000,000 or \$100,000,000 or any other sum in the future for this kind of program. I submit no one can read the hearings and find why \$75,000,000 should be appropriated at this time.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

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

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I just wanted to ask the gentleman whether, so far as this list of jobs is concerned, the committee has not taken care of that problem in the text of the bill, regardless of whether amendment offered by the gentleman from West Virginia is adopted or not. The language that the committee has brought before us and the language of the Woodrum amendment would prevent any such number of jobs as the gentleman has mentioned.

Mr. MAHON. I think the gentleman's point is well taken.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 30 minutes.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, it seems to me that on as important a

matter as this is we at least ought to have fairly extended debate.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, as I look over the House, I think everyone who is on his feet is opposed to the amendment, and I am wondering what the necessity for prolonged debate is.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 40 minutes.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, I have no objection to making it 30 minutes if it is going to cover the Members now standing and give them each 3 minutes.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. That is what I was thinking of, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. RICH. If that is the case, I will not yield any further, Mr. Chairman. If they are going to cut me down to 3 minutes, I must object.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Virginia wish to submit a further request?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Not at this time, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I realize that I take up time on the floor. I am sent here for that purpose, and I expect to do it. But when they try to cut me down to 3 minutes it just does not seem fair. All of us are sent here with the duty of trying to save this Nation; save it from the New Deal policies. I do not think it is a question of appropriations any more; it is a question of our being the saviors of the Nation. If this Congress is not going to do it, nobody will do it, because we are in terrible straits. The Nation is in financial peril, all on account of the New Deal administration.

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

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. GALLAGHER. The gentleman is not speaking to the question. He is making a political speech.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will proceed in order.

Mr. RICH. When the gentleman from Virginia says \$5,000,000 is a paltry sum, then I wonder where we are heading for. Five million dollars to me is a terribly large amount of money. To New Dealers it is a paltry sum.

For 12 years you have been carrying on with the idea that to spend, spend, spend is the wise and sane thing for the American people to do, and especially this Government, until you have this Nation in the most critical condition it has ever been in in all its history. Notwithstanding the fact that you have got us into this war, you are still continuing to try to wreck us by spending. The very things the boys are fighting for in Europe are going to be lost here unless this Congress saves them. The President will not; he has proven that beyond all doubt. He will wreck the Nation in extravagance.

I say to you from the best judgment I possess that unless you stop this squandering of public funds you are not going to be able to do anything less than keep the printing presses going until you repudiate all the things we have ever un-

dertaken. All the things that have been built up in this Nation of ours by men who have always considered that work, earn, and save should be the policy we should pursue are going to be lost, and there will be no opportunity in this land for anyone. That is a serious situation. It certainly behooves everyone in the Nation and especially every Member of Congress to try to preserve, if they possibly can, the last vestige of American liberty.

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

Mr. RICH. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BREHM. I am attempting to get an answer to my question, which I think was pertinent. Now, I believe in preparing and having plans and am not opposed to the committee request of \$5,000,000, however—

Mr. RICH. I think it was very pertinent, too.

Mr. BREHM. The gentleman from West Virginia made the remark that the money would not be considered a loan to the State, and would not be repaid to the Federal Government unless the projects were completed. Those are his exact words. In other words, the dreamers and visionaries could spend this money to draw plans for building a Tower of Babel or a bridge across the Atlantic Ocean, or engage in any other scheme of planning just to use the money and make plans, knowing the money would never be repaid, because the plans would not be accepted as practical by the State.

Mr. RICH. I will have to leave that up to them to answer, but I think they are up to all kinds of cockeyed schemes in planning for the future and the spending of money. They did it for 10 years in the past. We have been trying to secure money from the people of this Nation by taxing, taxing, taxing until their backs are about broken now. Now they are after the States to start the operation. They are trying to get this idea over to the States that they will let them do it now. I always wanted the States to do the spending. That is the right thing to do, and it always was the right thing to do. I have always been in favor of States' rights. We should have done that a long time ago. But instead of that the Chief Executive of the United States and a great many of the New Dealers have thought they knew everything and they knew where to get the money, and they have been getting it as long as the people in this country had resources, but they have about cleaned up everybody, and they think that within the next year they will have them all cleaned up. Then they want to go back to the States. It seems to me that is the object of this legislation.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a healthy question?

Mr. RICH. I yield for a healthy question. I would like to get a half a dozen of them at least.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I just want to remind my friend from Pennsylvania and my friend the gentleman from Ohio that unfortunately we get partisan every once in a while.

Mr. RICH. This is not being partisan. You would not accuse me of being partisan.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. No; but every once in a while someone will get up and say, "This is just another New Deal stunt." This was written into the organic law by the Congress with practically no opposition from anybody. If it is a cockeyed stunt, it is what was done in the Congress.

Mr. RICH. When was that written in? The New Deal had the majority, so they are responsible.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. In the war mobilization and reconversion bill those words were written.

Mr. RICH. You mean you fellows voted for that.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I do not know where my friend the gentleman from Pennsylvania was at that time. Where was he?

Mr. RICH. I was not voting for that. I was not in Congress.

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

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, in the first place may I point out that if, once this war has finally been won, we should have the good judgment to maintain our national wealth production at the same level we have achieved for the war we could cut taxes in half and still raise \$22,000,000,000 per year of tax revenue. The financial problem of the Nation depends primarily and basically upon whether or not we maintain a high enough wealth production, a high enough level of business activity, so that with reasonable tax rates we can raise revenues necessary to not only finance the needs of the Government but to retire an admittedly staggering debt.

Mr. Chairman, I remember when we considered the contract termination bill I was on one of the committees which discussed that bill. I remember we were told by witness after witness and it was stated on the floor of the House that although there were billions of dollars involved and although by the passage of that bill, an admittedly very liberal measure toward war contractors, billions of dollars, literally billions of dollars, not millions, but billions of dollars, might be lost, it would be a small price to pay to get prompt reconversion back to peacetime production. I remember also when the bill was passed to end renegotiation of war contracts—and I regret to remind the House that renegotiation of war contracts will come to an end on June 30 of this year in the absence of other action by this Congress—similar arguments were made. The one item in the reconversion bill which had to do directly with employment of the people is the item that is here before us, an item which aims not at public-roads construction with Federal subsidies, not at rivers and harbors projects financed in whole by the Federal Government, but an item to encourage the actual blueprinting and careful preparation of worth-while plans for public projects by whom? Not by the Federal Government but by the States

and localities. Why? In order that we may not have a W. P. A. In order that we might encourage such a good program of public-works planning by the States and the cities, counties, and municipalities of this Nation as to hope that when, as, and if it became important to conduct public works those communities would be ready promptly with worthwhile projects.

This is a guaranty against a W. P. A. Indeed, I think it would be sound policy on the part of the Federal Government to pass legislation in the form of a policy declaration, at least to the effect that Federal public works, like roads, to take a difficult example, where not actually necessary to the economy of the country, should be delayed until such time as needed for employment purposes. But this is different. The time to encourage the making of these plans, if you are going to do it at all, is at the earliest possible time. I am susceptible to the argument advanced by the committee, that there has not been presented to the Public Works Administration any great number of requests for these loans. I think, under those circumstances, the committee was probably justified in cutting down the amount the Budget asked for. I think they are severe. I think perhaps the compromise proposed by the gentleman from West Virginia might be the most reasonable. But certainly I think it would be a terrible blunder on the part of the House to cut out this item completely. I think it would be bad policy and a bad precedent for us to establish.

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

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments close in 30 minutes.

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

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] is recognized for 4 minutes.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, the proposals already advanced in this discussion are indicative that there is no unanimity of opinion on what should be done and how much should be allocated. The gentleman from Maryland [Mr. ROE] would strike out all of the money. The gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. BAILEY] thinks it should be \$25,000,000. The Public Works officials who advanced this matter to the committee think it should be about \$75,000,000. The subcommittee believes it ought to be \$5,000,000.

Manifestly, we, as members of the subcommittee, do not arrogate to ourselves omniscience in the matter; but on the basis of all the testimony that you have and all the testimony that you absorb from men who are before you, you try to do a reasonable job. I think we try to follow the old Confucian line of "sweet reasonableness in the face of all circumstances." That is the reason we placed it at \$5,000,000.

Here are some of the supporting reasons for it: First, let me say to the gen-

tleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS], who is so distressed about what may happen in the post-war period, that they told us in the committee that \$2,400,000,000 worth of road projects are well beyond the design stage. That is a lot of money for highways. Thereby you start cushioning the shock of readjustment.

Second, the Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds was before us. They are going to lay the whole program of Federal buildings before the Buildings and Grounds Committee at an early date, calling for the construction of Federal buildings in every congressional district in the country. That will, in addition, cushion the shock. Now, the Federal Works authorities are frank to say to us in support of the \$75,000,000 that these works programs are in the "idea" stage. That is the language that was used in the justification. Now, shall we undertake to give them \$75,000,000 to unduly encourage communities around the country that have some of these projects in the "idea" stage and, against their better judgment, get them, on the basis of advance planning money, to undertake programs that they do not want? If the money is advanced and the project is not built, the money is lost. It will be sunk in engineering work and blueprint paper, and all that sort of thing, but it will be irretrievably lost to the Federal Treasury. Why not pursue a reasonable course, as indicated by the committee? We have no intention of striking it all out, but why not develop an experience factor, and after a while, Congress being in session continuously, they can come back and lay before us some experience tables and say, "Here is what we have ascertained in the field. Here is the way the first \$5,000,000 was used. On that basis, we feel justified in asking for additional money."

That looks like a reasonable way to proceed. I hope, therefore, the amendment offered by the gentleman from West Virginia for \$25,000,000 will be defeated, and that the committee's position to provide \$5,000,000 as a start, an experimental test fund, will prevail.

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

The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN] is recognized for 3½ minutes.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, I am in favor of this amendment. I am in favor of it because I do not like grants, and I have voted against just as many outright grants to the States and municipalities as any Member of this House, I do not care who he may be.

Mr. DIRKSEN rose.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, I cannot yield.

Mr. Chairman, I have read the hearings on this. I know what scared the committee, and I think I know what justified the committee in their action and kept them from making a more favorable recommendation; that was the breakdown submitted to the committee by the Federal Works Administration in connection with the administration of this money; that is what scared the committee. As I recall it, they wanted over a hundred-odd employees in the

District of Columbia and four hundred-some-odd throughout the country. That, in my opinion, hurt the Federal Works Administration more than anything else. The gentleman from Illinois asked us to set up an experimental fund of \$5,000,000. This money will not be available until July. By that time there will be requests far in excess of \$5,000,000. I know what the request of my own city, St. Louis, was, because it was presented by the mayor and his engineers. Our trouble is that while we have been authorized a bond issue, as I understand it, we cannot sell the bonds until the plans and specifications are ready. We do not want this money to be given to the city of St. Louis. We want to borrow the money. We are going to complete the public works, because the bond issue has been approved by the people.

Mr. DIRKSEN rose.

Mr. COCHRAN. I mentioned the gentleman; I will yield to him.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I think the gentleman makes the best argument in support of the committee's position after all, because the city of St. Louis floated an issue of \$63,000,000 in bonds. Bond houses will not buy the bonds on the basis of plans. The gentleman's city probably has the best credit of any large municipality in the United States.

Mr. COCHRAN. I thank the gentleman for the compliment.

Mr. DIRKSEN. How amazing then that a city so amply able to finance its plans should be stymied simply because it needs a little more money to make plans.

Mr. COCHRAN. It is held up for the reason I stated.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Definitely.

Mr. COCHRAN. If the Federal Government lends us the money to prepare plans and specifications we will pay it back; the city agrees to pay it back. Nobody wants this as a grant.

Mr. DIRKSEN. And the gentleman's city has no difficulty whatever in getting all the funds it needs.

Mr. COCHRAN. Yes; it does. We are governed by a charter, and also whether we have the necessary cash available.

I believe the amendment offered by the gentleman from West Virginia is extremely reasonable. Cut down on the administrative expenditures if you desire; you can do that as much as you please; but give us an opportunity to borrow money, not receive it as a grant, so we can go ahead and get ready if the time comes when we may need it in the event of unemployment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. BAILEY] or any one else on either the right or left side of the aisle, tell the Nation where the money is to come from to finance all the proposed plans for post-war employment, except by financing a goodly portion of it with the Government printing press? If you cannot answer this question, then you admit that the political exigencies of the situation demand that we blindly proceed with planned spending until the Nation

is plunged into wild and uncontrollable inflation, ultimately wrecking the whole structure upon which all sound employment rests.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. VURSELL].

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman, most Members of the House are rather worried about our national housekeeping, and the terminal we may finally arrive at, maybe in a year or 2 years from now, maybe not that long, and finding our country financially insolvent.

Sometimes we are charged with being perhaps political. Most of us when we vote for economy vote to try to save this Government of free enterprise and opportunity for the boys who are making such a great sacrifice. So far as concerns the amendment asking for \$25,000,000 and encouraging the people to plan, I fear there are those in this House who have not sufficient confidence in the progressive spirit of the American people to trust them. There is no question but we in Illinois have more plans than we can consummate; therefore, we do not have to borrow any money in order to encourage us to plan for our people, our returned soldiers, and the improvement of our State.

I do not think we should try to encourage people along this line at the expense of the National Government. We have had too much of that during the last few years. I have even seen a campaign waged by a Senator who said, "I can get more money from Washington than my opponent because I go along with the administration." We have had too much paternalism and the people have been encouraged too much to bring all of their problems to Washington. It is going to ultimately wreck this country unless that is stopped.

The committee may have the right answer. They may be putting out a fire in the woods to burn leaves in order to keep a greater fire in the form of an extension of the W. P. A. from enveloping the entire country after this war is over. I would not oppose vigorously the \$5,000,000 if we could stop at that, but I certainly oppose unqualifiedly the amendment offered by the gentleman from West Virginia for \$25,000,000. I have faith in the courage and in the progressive spirit of the people of the States and the various communities to plan. They are planning State-wide projects all over the Nation and they do not need the encouragement of several millions of dollars to get them to overplan.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. HINSHAW].

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I dislike, on such matters as this, to take a position in opposition to the distinguished members of the Committee on Appropriations on my side of the aisle. Perhaps the reason I do so is because I have an engineering viewpoint rather than a strictly legal viewpoint or some other viewpoint that might prevail in the minds of others. I know that my own State government, as such, has no need for these funds and probably would not

consider making any application. That, however, is not generally true in the case of county and city governments, because during these trying times most of them have endeavored to reduce their tax rates to the point where they are barely getting along, what with increased salaries. That has come about also because after all the Federal tax rates have necessarily increased, and our local governments have tried to cooperate by lowering taxes and cutting expenditures to a minimum.

Some cities and some counties are in much better condition than others. Some are in very poor condition. I have to look upon this sort of a thing as being very much in line with conservatism in thinking, a conservatism that arises from the fact that cities, counties, and States, when they engage in public-works projects, do it through private contractors as a rule, although sometimes they engage in construction themselves. I also look upon this from the standpoint that it takes from 12 to 18 months to draft engineering plans. They cannot be begun, of course, until after next July 1, because the funds will not be available until then, and it means it will be July 1, 1946, or July 1, 1947, or later before these plans can possibly be ready. No one knows how long this war is going to last. No one knows when we may need a sudden large amount of employment necessary to make up a sudden slack.

I think that this is very cheap insurance for the future, and I say so with all due respect to my colleagues on the Republican side of the committee. I note that the funds are limited to 4 percent for administration. The balance of the funds will not be used unless the States and municipalities call for them and then, as has been explained, if the projects are entered into, the funds are repaid to the Federal Government. I think it is very good insurance. It comes at the right time, because we do not know what the future may bring in either the length or the shortness of the war.

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

Mr. HINSHAW. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. MASON. The gentleman called attention to the fact that the cities and counties have tried to cut down their tax rates.

Mr. HINSHAW. They really have.

Mr. MASON. What good does it do when the Federal Government has been increasing its tax rates by leaps and bounds and have more than taken up what the cities and counties and States have tried to do in the way of saving taxes.

Mr. HINSHAW. Of course, I appreciate the gentleman's viewpoint but we do have a war on that is very expensive, and necessarily the Federal Government is spending a large amount of money for that purpose. I am in hearty accord with the principle of reduction in unimportant expenses.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH].

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Chairman, I really do not know whether it would be wise for us to vote in favor of the amendment

offered by the gentleman from West Virginia, but whether that amendment carries or not, I hope that the amendment of the gentleman from Virginia calling for \$5,000,000 will carry. That amount is actually necessary and should be voted.

My colleague the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. VURSELL] says that nothing is needed in Illinois. Surely not, because in Illinois, due to the sales tax that we adopted during the trying Hoover days to keep the people from starvation, we have been collecting a great deal of money which, however, has not been spent for the purpose for which it was originally intended, and now, though the need does not exist, is still being collected and the public is being mulcted on 3 percent of the necessities of life, while millions of dollars have been expended for political purposes by the present Republican Governor in his recent reelection campaign; there still remains \$138,000,000 of these moneys in the State treasury, which I repeat has and is now being taken daily out of the pockets of the consumers.

And now a word about my colleague, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH]. I want to call attention to the hue and cry that we hear day in and day out from the gentleman.

Of course, he was not here when we passed the reconversion bill in 1944. I presume he was home counting his profits and making more millions. I do not know whether you know it or not, but he is one of the richest manufacturers and businessmen in the State of Pennsylvania. I have nothing against him. More power to him, as long as he makes the money honestly. But I know the attitude of all these big manufacturers and all these rich people when it comes to appropriating a few thousand dollars or a few million dollars for the general good of the country. They feel that they will have to pay a little larger income tax or that there will not be an immediate reduction in the income tax, and they object and find fault. They oppose, fight, and vote against such needed funds. The gentleman from Pennsylvania has restated at least half a dozen times the fear that there will be repudiation of our values because of the increased debt of the country. I say to him and to the country that there will be no repudiation while this administration is in power. The gentleman is judging this administration and the New Deal by the old Republican Hoover administration, when there was indirect repudiation to the extent in many instances up to 85 percent of the value of the assets, bonds and securities held by the public, as you may not recall that in 1932, or before this despised New Deal came into power, everything we possessed was worth only about 15 cents on the dollar, and nearly every bank, insurance company, and businessman and manufacturer was broke and, if not broke, was on the verge of bankruptcy. That, I repeat, cannot and will not happen under this administration. We will continue to provide employment, and there will be prosperity for all.

When we legislate, we do not legislate in the interest of the Democrats; we legislate in the interest of the country.

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

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman be given 5 additional minutes. We are giving everything else away; we might just as well give a little time.

The CHAIRMAN. The time for debate on the amendment has been fixed.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include a report from an outstanding institution giving the number of billion-dollar corporations, the number of billions they have made in the last few years, and a list of those poor unfortunates who are earning above \$75,000 a year—more than the President of the United States. They are not my figures—they are figures that have been given to me.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will have to get permission in the House to place that in the RECORD.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Chairman, in accordance with my request and the unanimous consent which I have obtained, instead of including all of the figures, I shall give a few totals and excerpts of the figures given in a report issued by the Minneapolis Investors Association—a Republican investors' group—of Minneapolis, Minn. On page 5 of their report there is a list of 40 billion-dollar corporations in the United States having assets of \$88,000,000,000. On page 4, a table is shown giving the increase of national income from 1932 approximating \$40,000,000,000, which rose in the year 1942 to \$147,927,000,000. Compare this amount with the national income in 1920 under a Democratic administration when it was \$75,000,000,000, and the following year—1921—when, under a Republican administration, it was \$60,000,000,000—a drop of \$15,000,000,000, and to prove to the gentleman from Pennsylvania how the insurance companies have progressed, this report shows that in 1933, due to the great "Hoover prosperity" when suicides were occurring daily, the assets of the insurance companies in this country amounted to \$20,000,000,000. Within 10 years—namely 1943—they have increased to \$47,000,000,000.

A comparison of the benefits paid out to policyholders amounted to over \$3,000,000,000 in 1933 with a lesser number of policyholders, and in 1943 with more policyholders the benefits paid out amounted to \$2,365,000,000—\$700,000,000 less than in 1933.

Mr. Chairman, these figures clearly show the prosperity of the Nation under the New Deal administration of President Roosevelt. The few figures which I have quoted should relieve the anxiety of the gentleman from Pennsylvania as to the future and should reassure him that there will be no repudiation of our debts because, with the tremendous income, we will be able to repay our debts within a short number of years and redeem all our outstanding bonds or obligations.

Mr. Chairman, if a compilation was made of all of the commercial and savings deposits in our banks I am sure it would reach the tremendous sum of \$100,000,000,000, and that is not taking

into consideration the billions of dollars which are locked up in safe-deposit vaults, nor is it necessary for me to point out that we own nearly 75 percent of all the gold in the world.

From time to time I receive, and presume most of you Members likewise receive, communications from so-called institutes, which are nothing more than industrial combinations, or from their officers, agents, or lawyers, who, like the gentleman from Pennsylvania, complain, and with crocodile tears express fear as to the future under the New Deal, but on examination you will find that they are the officers or representatives of these \$40,000,000,000 corporations which I have mentioned who are drawing salaries and bonuses ranging from \$75,000 up to \$450,000 a year—a sum six times greater than the salary received by the President of our country. These salaries do not include the tremendous dividends and interests which these representatives derive from the stocks owned in their respective corporations.

Mr. Chairman, in the near future I shall insert a list of those persons receiving salaries in excess of \$75,000. The names of 676 of these poor, underpaid, and overworked officials of these corporations make up this list who find fault with this administration. I shall also include an insertion covering a list of corporations who have increased their assets over \$40,000,000,000 in the last few years.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH].

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I realize fully the force of the argument of those who see in this proposal an opportunity to get away from a repetition of W. P. A. If I thought this proposal would have that result I would gladly vote for either of the proposed sums and for many times either sum proposed. In my judgment, however, this proposal will not have that happy result, but will, on the contrary, open up just one more avenue for the demand for Federal hand-outs of the people's money.

I am going to vote against both amendments, and I take that position because of the fact that in my judgment no action is necessary at this time.

The only real basis for this proposal, as I see it, is the fact that some State legislatures have not placed upon the statute books of their respective States the necessary authority to localities to issue bonds for the purpose of paying planning costs. They all have the authority in respect to construction. If they had it in respect to planning there would be no need for this proposal whatever. Almost every State legislature is now in session. It is a simple matter to enact the necessary legislation.

Moreover, Mr. Chairman, the record indicates that over \$3,547,000 of post-war projects have been already planned. I hold in my hand a newspaper article dated February 2 indicating that the National City Bank of New York stated on the previous day that the end of the war threatens to let loose the greatest concentrated spending in history by States and municipalities. It adds that the States as a whole will have accumu-

lated surpluses of more than \$2,000,000,000 and have been planning on how to spend it. It states further that a survey by the Federal Works Agency shows some \$13,000,000,000 of post-war public projects planned or in the process of planning.

The record also indicates that from 6 to 12 months is all that is required to complete the shelf of post-war projects which those advocating this proposal have in mind. With the war still in process, with the depression following the war probably some years away, it seems to me that the Congress is fully justified in postponing this whole matter for further consideration at some future time. I shall vote accordingly.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE] is recognized.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, there are three simple propositions here.

The first question you ought to ask in your own mind is whether or not this will interfere with the war effort. On that I merely want to submit one thing. This plan is supposed to put engineers at work drawing plans. Less than 2 weeks ago on a train I met an old friend who is now a representative of the Republic Airplane Corporation. He said he was out to scour the country to find 37 engineers to put to work on the draftsman's board designing airplane plans right now. Therefore, Mr. Chairman, we do not have the engineers and they will not be available until the war is over.

In the second place: Is this thing needed now? I am not opposed to the expenditure of money for the proper planning of public works. But on the question of whether it is needed now or not, remember this: Our W. P. A. era did not come until we had a boom for 10 years after the World War. Why do the proponents of starting this plan now believe everything is going into a tail-spin when peace comes? Already we have over \$1,000,000,000 authorized in various ways for public roads. We soon will have over \$1,000,000,000 programmed in rivers and harbors work. We have nearly \$2,000,000,000 authorized for flood control work and going into the plans stage now. Anyone who is at all familiar with the private housing industry knows they expect the biggest boom in private housing after this war that we have ever had. There is no great rush about this proposition before us. It should have the further study which the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM] mentioned.

Then the third question you should ask yourself is: What is this proposition going to lead to? Do not deceive yourselves. You can talk about loaning this money but the community which is not able to finance the planning of its public works is not going to be able to finance the building of such public works. The gentleman from Virginia yesterday stated the case very well against the whole proposition at this time and against the amendment which he has had to offer in his capacity as chairman of the subcommittee. He said yesterday:

I believe one of the most serious problems that confronts government in America today

is that local governments and State governments are too prone to look to Washington for relief on everything. Here is an instance of it.

That is what the gentleman said speaking about this proposition. He said further:

Without any demand, practically, the Federal Government picks up a nice little hunk o' pie and holds it up and invites the States to come in and help themselves.

The statement presented to the committee by the Federal Works Agency for this proposition has this sentence in it:

In a word, the purpose of these funds is not to promote what might be called planning at large but to promote advance planning necessary to the actual construction of the specific work to promote—

Note the words. In other words "to prime the pump" that siphons "money from the Federal Treasury."

And you cannot get away from it. Let us not deceive ourselves. In the long run you will be giving this money to the States and to the local communities. You can call it a loan if you will today, but they will come back and expect the money to construct the projects by grants or by loans and grants.

The gentleman from Virginia yesterday put in the RECORD a statement which you all should read. It is a clipping from Sunday's paper which had attracted the attention of many of us. It reports that the Associated Press has made a survey of 42 States and has found that the State governments already have earmarked over \$1,725,000,000 for post-war projects.

Mr. Chairman, this thing is not needed now.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida [Mr. HENDRICKS].

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman, I would like to take just a moment to state the parliamentary situation.

The gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE] made a point of order against the language included in the second paragraph on page 18. The point of order was sustained. The gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM] then offered an amendment which reestablishes the amount of \$5,000,000. The gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. BAILEY] offered an amendment to increase that to \$25,000,000. When my time expires we will vote, and the vote will first come upon the amount of \$25,000,000, the amendment offered by the gentleman from West Virginia; and, second, on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM] to retain the amount of \$5,000,000.

I am going to vote against the amendment offered by the gentleman from West Virginia, but I am going to vote for the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia. I am not opposed to post-war planning. I believe the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. COLMER] will agree with me that the bill presented to this House and passed, to establish a post-war planning committee, was the bill which I introduced, with very few changes. But I do not want to go about it in the way the P. W. A. wishes. They came here and asked for \$77,680,000. Of that amount they were

going to use \$2,680,000 for administrative purposes. They were going to have a personnel of 562, if I remember correctly. This \$5,000,000 is enough to start with. The truth of the matter is, I am willing to give them \$77,000,000 later if I see it is needed. But we suggested to them that they start their work with the \$5,000,000, and lay down a pattern. Then if they later need more money they can come before the Deficiency Subcommittee, or they can come back before our committee. If we are urging \$25,000,000, or \$77,000,000, as an emergency measure, then we are assuming this war will be over, because in the hearings on page 998 we asked Mr. Field the question how long it would take to prepare these plans, and he said it would take from 6 months to a year. I do not believe we are going to need these plans before that time. With \$5,000,000 in the next year they can lay a pattern for us, and we can see what they plan. We can give them the money necessary at that time, and I am going to vote for the \$5,000,000.

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

All time has expired on the pending amendment and amendments thereto.

The question recurs on the amendment offered by the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. BAILEY] to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. THOM) there were—ayes 36, noes 94.

So the amendment to the amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question recurs on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. CASE of South Dakota) there were—ayes 114, noes 76.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Virgin Islands public works: To enable the Federal Works Administrator to carry out the functions vested in him by, and in accordance with the provisions of, the act of December 20, 1944 (Public Law 510), \$150,000, to be immediately available.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RICH: On page 19, after line 2, strike out all of lines 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, when I was here 2 years ago I was a member of the Committee on Appropriations. At that time the Virgin Islands were under the supervision of the Interior Department, and I presume still are. Moneys were appropriated to the Interior Department for the Virgin Islands. Moneys were appropriated for a W. P. A. in the Virgin Islands. Mr. Ickes, now Secretary of the Interior, held the same office at that time. He, together with some others of his henchmen, conceived the idea of going to the Virgin Islands and buying sugar plantations, buying some worn-down rum plants. He bought those rum plants and built them up, improved them, set the Government up in a cor-

poration so that every individual in the United States is now a stockholder in the Virgin Islands rum manufacturing business.

I have always been opposed to the Government getting into business in competition with private enterprise. I am opposed to the Government's getting into the rum business in competition with private enterprise. I want to see this principle carried out in the future. Get the Government out of all business.

This appropriation is for the purpose of buying Government machinery of other departments. I have no doubt it is machinery owned by the Interior Department or by the Navy. If we appropriate this money in the Independent Offices bill they will spend the money and give the equipment to the Interior Department. That will give Mr. Ickes just that much more opportunity to expand the rum plant in the Virgin Islands. Do you want to take part in such a proposition? Do you think it is a good thing to give them \$150,000 to buy this machinery from another branch of the Government? I do not believe in it. I am against this section of the bill. We know not what the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Ickes, will do with this machinery, and I want to know that we will not improve the rum business owned by this Government.

This should be stricken out until such time as we know what Mr. Ickes and the people in the Virgin Islands want to do with this money. It is not a good thing to have it in this bill at the present time, and certainly it is not necessary.

Mr. Chairman, let me state another thing. If this equipment is owned by another branch of the Government, we ought to be careful now what we do with excess machinery, excess inventories of all kinds so far as supplies are concerned. The Government is beginning to dispose of this equipment to various agencies and at public sales, yet we find that we are buying the same materials at the same time from private corporations in this country for the Army, the Navy, and other departments of the Government. We should have a department of government established, and all the matériel, machinery, and so forth owned by the Government should be turned over to that department when it becomes surplus in any branch. It should be a clearing house and not be turned over to private enterprise so that they can make a profit out of it. We are not doing what we should as Members when we permit the Government to proceed as it is proceeding at the present time in disposing of surplus materials. You do not do things in a good business way.

Mr. Chairman, Members who are interested in the efficient operation of the Government should keep it out of private hands. Here is a good chance to do that. Here is a chance for Members to keep the Government out of the rum business. Here is a chance to get started in sound government, because that is what this money will be used for before the machinery is worn out, I believe—bigger Government-owned rum plants. Let us stop it here.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendment close in 3 minutes.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH].

Mr. Chairman, by Public Law 510 of the Seventy-eighth Congress, an act was passed for the benefit of the government, municipalities and inhabitants of the Virgin Islands and for their internal improvement, islands that we are responsible for, islands from which last year we recovered into the Public Treasury more than \$28,000,000 in receipts. In this act 29 projects were specifically set forth stating the purpose of the improvement and the amount which it was estimated the project would cost.

Section 2 of the act provided that not to exceed 5 percent of the funds therein authorized should be available for the purpose of making studies, investigations, plans, and specifications, and so forth. The Budget estimate, based on that organic law which we passed in the last session of Congress, was \$535,000, which the committee reduced to \$150,000. Fifty thousand dollars of that is provided to enable the Federal Works Administration to acquire machinery that is already over there, that is owned by other agencies, in order to obviate the necessity of getting new machinery and sending it over there later.

As to the \$50,000 item it is merely a bookkeeping transaction because they simply buy the machinery from the other agencies and the money is covered back into the Treasury.

Mr. RICH. What other agencies?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I understand it is the Navy.

Mr. RICH. I want to say that the gentleman is in error when he states that the Virgin Islands turns any money back into the Federal Treasury over and above their expenses. The Virgin Islands have not turned anything back to the Federal Treasury since we have had them. They have always been a liability and as far as getting any credit over and above expenses we have not done so. But that is not the ground on which I oppose this appropriation. I am opposing it because I think we ought to teach those people to be self-supporting and we are not doing it by the way we are handling the Virgin Islands.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. The basic law which authorized this more than \$10,000,000 of internal improvements was for the very purpose the gentleman is talking about, to give them internal improvements, such as sanitation, a water supply, schools, hospitals, and so forth that are badly needed over there and that our people after investigating found out that they did need very badly if we are to give them a minimum of the needs they require as citizens and for which we are responsible.

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

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. NORRELL. The gentleman from Pennsylvania overlooks the enormous revenue that our Treasury Department gets from the rum which is produced in the Virgin Islands and shipped to this country. I think it would just about be equal to or probably exceed the amount of money we spend down there.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. It amounted to more than \$28,000,000 last year.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Virginia has expired. All time on the amendment has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

For carrying into effect the provisions of the Public Buildings Acts, as provided in section 6 of the act of May 30, 1908 (31 U. S. C. 683), and for the repair, preservation, and upkeep of all completed public buildings under the control of the Federal Works Agency, the mechanical equipment and the grounds thereof, and sites acquired for buildings, and for the operation of certain completed and occupied buildings under the control of the Federal Works Agency, including furniture and repairs thereof, but exclusive, with respect to operation, of buildings of the United States Coast Guard, of hospitals, quarantine stations, and other Public Health Service buildings, mints, bullion depositories, and assay offices, and buildings operated by the Treasury and Post Office Departments in the District of Columbia:

General administrative expenses: For architectural, engineering, mechanical, administrative, clerical, and other personal services; traveling expenses, printing and binding (not to exceed \$32,000), advertising, testing instruments, lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and such other contingencies, articles, services, equipment, or supplies as the Commissioner of Public Buildings may deem necessary in connection with any of the work of the Public Buildings Administration; ground rent of the Federal buildings at Salamanca, New York, and Columbus, Mississippi, for which payment may be made in advance, \$1,347,890, of which not to exceed \$639,650 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia and not to exceed \$522,700 for personal services in the field: *Provided*, That the foregoing appropriations shall not be available for the cost of surveys, plaster models, progress photographs, test pits and borings, or mill and shop inspections, but the cost thereof shall be construed to be chargeable against the construction appropriations of the respective projects to which they relate.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I take this time to ask the chairman of the committee a question. May I ask if this section contains the item to pay for the numerous guards, doorkeepers, time-consumers, receptionists, and stopper-uppers that you meet as you go into practically all of the Federal buildings these days? I have been unable to determine just which item in this bill provides for their salaries, but this section does contain a provision for their uniforms, the cleaning and the

pressing thereof. Does this section include their salaries?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. The appropriation to which the gentleman is addressing himself is for general administrative expenses. It does not contain the guard personnel.

Mr. POAGE. Where do we find that?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. At the bottom of page 21, salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia. That is the next section.

Mr. POAGE. That is the \$26,000,000 item. Of course, I cannot offer an amendment as long as I do not know how much we are spending for this purpose and I do not know that I will ever care to offer one, but I do want to ask the gentleman this question: Just what benefits do we derive from all these guards? If the gentleman knows, I would like to also ask how much we pay for this extra guarding. What benefit do we get by reason of having to go through this investigation every time we attend business in any of these Federal buildings? How does the practice of having 8 or 10 people meet you and having to produce your birth certificate or your bank book or show your finger prints and having someone determine that you are there and that you are a person in being and that you want to see somebody, regardless of what you want to see them about or why, or who you are, or where you come from—how does this help win the war? You are admitted, of course; nobody is kept out but it simply delays everybody who has business with a Government agency. Anybody who wants to go in, whether to plant a bomb or steal or commit robbery or arson can, of course, get in. But as for everybody who comes here at considerable expense from great distances, the time consumed will run into a substantial item. When you add up the total amount of time so lost it will run into thousands of years of wasted time. If there is some connection between this wasted time and the winning of the war that is one thing, but if it is simply to spend public money and the time of citizens that is another thing.

I would like to have the gentleman give us an explanation of just what good is accomplished by this expenditure. In the early days of the war I understood it was supposed to have a psychological effect; that it put the fear of the war into everybody, and it made everybody realize that there was a war going on. I do not think we have to spend money to do that any longer. I do not mean that we should not have somebody available in a building to throw out somebody who became violent, but when you take 15 or 20 or 30 buildings and close all of the doors except 1 so that people have to walk a block or two to get to the right door although he will probably walk past guards at every door; when you have a group of guards and of record makers at the one door where you can get in and all that these employees do is to waste your time and their time, it does seem to me that it is an utter waste of Government money and of Government time and certainly

it is a waste of the manpower of the Nation. It is not so much that anybody objects to having to answer questions and fill out forms as that it is a useless waste of time. If we do not have some purpose in mind and some good result we are going to get from it, why do it?

I do not mean that the committee cannot explain, but I mean that up until this moment nobody has ever explained to me what good it does. I should just like to have the committee take a little time and tell us what good is accomplished by having you sign in and sign out and getting a card and a badge and a guard and a guide each and every time you go in a building. I can conceive that there must be a guide in the Pentagon Building, else we would become lost and waste time, but in the ordinary building where the ordinary country boy can find his way around, I do not see why we should not send in the country boy just as well as the smooth representative of the Axis Powers. There never was a man sent over here from Berlin that did not have sense enough to get by those guards. If we are doing any good let us keep them, but if we are doing some good by having them I think the Congress and the Nation would be interested in knowing what it is.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I can understand that the gentleman is irritated if he has to sign in and sign out. For that specific purpose the Public Buildings Administration has issued to the gentleman a very attractive little badge that he may put on the lapel of his coat, including his picture and his name. The gentleman, with that badge on his coat, can walk in or out of any Government building in Washington, including the Army and Navy Departments, and all they will do is salute him and say, "Good morning, Congressman," and he will not be stopped a moment so far as he is concerned.

As far as the boy from the country is concerned, for security reasons it would be impossible to open many of the Government establishments. Perhaps it would not apply to all of them, but in many of them it would be impossible to turn the public loose to roam at large all over that building looking for anything they pleased, particularly, during wartime. In the Army, the Navy, and the Maritime Commission, in all of these agencies that have large dealings with contractors and representatives and business agents, it is not only for security but it is for the convenience of people coming there looking for persons that they are met by a receptionist and asked, "Who is it you wish to see?" Oftentimes they do not know whom they wish to see. They naturally do not know whom they wish to see. They go there and information is obtained from them. They are given a card and, if they have a briefcase, they are required either to check it or have it searched. Then they are given a card and a guide and they get in and out, if they have business. It not only is convenient for them but it protects the officials of the Government

from having a long line of people standing around taking up their time all day long.

I am quite willing to admit that the thing is overdone to some extent in certain agencies. The Public Buildings Administration admitted in our hearings that perhaps now, with the war having reached the stage it has, these very severe restrictions could be relaxed in some agencies to some extent. But there are many other agencies where, for security reasons, they cannot be relaxed. For instance, the question was asked, Why is it necessary down at the Department of Commerce to have all this? The Maritime Commission is in the Department of Commerce Building, and in the records of all the sailings of convoy vessels going out of this country. Merely to state that shows why it is necessary to know, as far as it is humanly possible, who it is that is going in and out of there. The fact that you have these restrictions is a restraining force on many people who do not have legitimate business with those agencies.

The Clerk read as follows:

For all printing and binding for the General Accounting Office, including monthly and annual editions of selected decisions of the Comptroller General of the United States, \$235,000.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. COCHRAN: After the last paragraph under the heading "General Accounting Office" on page 32 insert the following:

"Investigations for, and detail of assistants to, committees of Congress: In order to enable the Comptroller General, as authorized in section 312 (b) of the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921, to make investigations and reports ordered by either House of Congress or by any committee of either House having jurisdiction over revenue, appropriations, or expenditures, and to furnish, through assistants from his office, to such committees, at their request, any aid or information so requested, including the employment, in the District of Columbia or elsewhere, of necessary personnel for such purposes, and including salaries, contingent expenses, and necessary travel, \$67,980."

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, I am offering this amendment as the result of a unanimous vote of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments. Congress authorized, in the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921, the Comptroller General to do just exactly what this amendment provides. But the Congress has never given the money to the Comptroller General to do the job. I think the testimony of Mr. Warren, the Comptroller General, before this subcommittee is a direct challenge to the Congress because he says we just do not know what becomes of the money we appropriate.

The Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments was set up by the consolidation of about 14 committees. I have been a member of it ever since it was established. I was the chairman for nearly 10 years. It has very wide jurisdiction. The committee can investigate any expenditures at any time it desires,

and can require any Government officials to come before the committee and bring books and records in response to the committee's request. Unfortunately, the Congress has seen fit to pass many resolutions setting up select and special committees and in doing so it has taken away from the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments the jurisdiction that Congress gave to the committee at the time it was created. This committee as now constituted can do a good job and save millions of dollars if it has a proper investigating force. This amendment provides for just that. We have confidence in the Comptroller General and know he will cooperate with us. We do not ask for this money but want it given to the Comptroller General.

Without fear of contradiction I can say the Committee on Expenditures is the poorest staffed committee in the House of Representatives.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COCHRAN. I yield.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I would like to say I have just conferred, since the gentleman handed me the text of his amendment, with gentlemen on the minority side, and the gentleman from Missouri, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, and we have no objection to the gentleman's amendment.

Mr. COCHRAN. In view of that, Mr. Chairman, I will not take up further the time of the Committee and I ask for a vote.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COCHRAN. I yield.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. For the record, I think it should be made clear that this amendment does not limit the use of the funds to any single committee, but makes it available for any committee of the House.

Mr. COCHRAN. Absolutely.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I think the gentleman's amendment is good and should be adopted.

Mr. COCHRAN. I thank the gentleman. I cannot see how anyone can oppose it.

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

Mr. COCHRAN. I yield.

Mr. COOLEY. I just wanted to ask the gentleman this question, whether or not the Comptroller General, Mr. Warren, deemed this amount provided by the gentleman's amendment was sufficient?

Mr. COCHRAN. About 2 years ago the Comptroller General appeared before the Committee on Appropriations, at my request, and conferred with the ranking members of that committee as well as the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM], who has been interested for several years. He said he would be willing to do the job if Congress wanted him to do it. I think it is a step in the right direction.

Mr. COOLEY. Did he think this money provided by the gentleman's amendment would be sufficient to do the job?

Mr. COCHRAN. It is his figure.

Mr. LANHAM. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COCHRAN. I yield.

Mr. LANHAM. As I understand it, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN] is endeavoring by this amendment, and through existing law, to accomplish the same purpose that I have had in view in a measure which I have had before the Congress for 3 years, to create an office of fiscal investigators as an agency of the House of Representatives.

Mr. COCHRAN. That is the purpose of it. The gentleman from Texas is to be commended for his untiring efforts to bring this about. I have always appreciated his assistance.

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

Mr. COCHRAN. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota, a member of the committee.

Mr. JUDD. I do not like to inflict myself upon the committee, but I was appointed to this Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments. When I studied what its function and jurisdiction was, it appears that it already had jurisdiction to do a great many things for which we have set up special investigating committees and for which we have spent a great deal of money. Every week a Member gets a letter from a constituent asking why so and so gets a private airplane to go here or there, or what is done with this money or that money. With this set-up we can find out why it was done. I think it is a very forward step.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN] has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask for recognition.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I am very much in hope this amendment will be agreed to. First, because our committees need all the help they can get. Second, because for a long time we have failed to use one of the most effective tools within the hands of the Congress. In the British House of Commons, one of the most important committees of the Parliament is the committee the duties of which are equivalent to those of our Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments. Strangely enough that committee seems to have fallen into disuse as an investigating agency, in the United States House of Representatives. It has the widest jurisdiction. It has plenary powers. All that is necessary is for us to use them. Complaint has been made of members of the committee that it is without sufficient staff to discharge its duties. This amendment will remedy that need. There is from time to time complaint in the press of the country that there should be more investigations by our congressional committees. Perhaps the criticism is in some respects well founded. Either we have neglected this committee or the committee has neglected its duties.

If we exercise the power lodged in the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments it will be unnecessary for us to provide money for so many special investigations carried on by so many special committees under special rules and special authority from the

House. By implementing this committee specifically established for the purpose, by providing additional staff through the G. A. O. and thus placing in its hands the power to carry out the purpose for which it was constituted we should answer much of the criticism on this score in the press and render unnecessary many expenditures for special investigators by other committees not originally designed for that purpose.

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

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HINSHAW. Would not such a committee in the House properly equipped, be very similar if not parallel to the Mead Committee in the Senate, the ex-Truman committee?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. It would do precisely the same work and would make unnecessary all such special committees and special expenditures.

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

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. I understood the gentleman from Missouri to say that in the British Parliament this was a permanent standing committee.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Yes; one of the oldest institutions of the English Government.

Mr. RANKIN. Such a standing committee would make many of these special committees unnecessary. For instance, a permanent standing committee on the investigation of these expenditures in the various departments should save this country untold millions of dollars.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. We have such a committee but unfortunately, for some reason I have never been able to understand, we do not use it.

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

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to my colleague from Missouri.

Mr. COCHRAN. The gentleman knows, if he heard the amendment read, that this is no appropriation for the Committee on Expenditures; it is an appropriation for the Comptroller General, setting up in the General Accounting Office under the Budget and Accounting Act an investigating division to serve the Congress of the United States, his committee as well as the committee of which I am a member. The gentleman has received \$100,000 for his committee. This committee is not asking for a cent. The amendment asks it be given the Comptroller General.

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

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I again yield to my colleague from Missouri to complete his inquiry.

Mr. COCHRAN. Our committee is not asking for money, nor is it asking for any additional help at this time; it is asking that the Comptroller General

be given the money he says he can use in making investigations for committees of the Congress. That is what we propose to do, let the Comptroller General make them for the Committee on Expenditures.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. And, as will be noted from a reading of the amendment, it also provides that the Comptroller General shall use this fund—not on his own initiative—but for investigations upon the request and report of committees of the House; and the gentleman's committee, the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, is the committee on which the duty of conducting the investigations devolves. It is also the committee which has complained that it was without means of conducting investigations. It is the committee on which the rules place the responsibility of investigation. No other standing committee of the House is clothed with that wide and specific authority. This amendment applies to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments as to no other committee of the House.

So far as the Committee on Appropriations is concerned, it has maintained for the last 2 years, under special authorization of the House, a system of investigation much better adapted to its purposes than could be supplied under this amendment. Under this provision the General Accounting Office will immediately employ additional personnel. That additional personnel will be there day after day, year after year, drawing salaries whether there are any investigations to be made or not. And do not get the idea that there will be a general rush on the part of congressional committees to make use of this personnel. Various Members of the House have over the last 2 years given statements to the press and delivered speeches on the floor of the House urging large and expensive staffs to conduct investigations. I have made it a practice to go personally to all of them, or address them here in debate and ask what they wanted to investigate and assure them that if it is anything the Committee on Appropriations could investigate for them through our research staff, I would be glad to take it up for them with the committee. And in every instance they have said they had nothing to investigate.

So, after the novelty of the new toy wears off, the new staff down at the General Accounting Office will have little to do if it has to wait for reports from House committees as provided in the pending amendment. But whether there are investigations or not they will be on the pay roll cooling their heels. Under the system employed by the Committee on Appropriations we do not call a man until he is needed and we release him as soon as the job is done. We pay him the same salary he receives under civil service, and there is no incentive for him to unduly prolong the job.

Another material advantage the system employed by the Committee on Appropriations has over the service proposed in the amendment, is that it provides men specially qualified for the job

in hand. Many special investigations require specially trained men, such as engineers, scientists, physicians, detectives, lawyers, accountants, and so forth. We can supply scientists and physicians from the Federal Bureau of Standards and United States Health Service, and there are none better anywhere in the country. We can supply operatives from F. B. I. and the Secret Service of the Treasury Department. Where in the United States or in the world can you find men who are as well qualified? We get exactly the man we need for the work. If you are limited, as you are under this amendment, to the General Accounting Office, you get an auditor.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to my colleague from Missouri.

Mr. COCHRAN. The gentleman made that statement on the floor once before and I immediately contacted the General Accounting Office and I found out that the gentleman did not know what he was talking about. They have all types of men in the General Accounting Office capable of making any kind of investigation.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. We have repeatedly applied to the General Accounting Office and all we ever got from them was bookkeepers.

My good friend says I do not know what I am talking about. He does not know what he is talking about when he says I have received \$100,000. A fund of \$100,000 was made available but we did not take it. We accepted and used less than \$25,000 a year and for that sum—the smallest sum ever spent by a congressional committee in major investigations in the last 50 years—we secured all the pertinent information asked by anybody, either in or out of the committee, and saved millions of dollars to the United States Treasury, as has been frequently referred to on this floor.

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

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. If a Member of Congress talks across the District line on the telephone he has to pay for it. It has been rumored around the Capitol, and especially over in the other body, that a certain individual spent a thousand dollars down there in the departments in 1 day telephoning. If the Committee on Expenditures in Executive Departments were adequately staffed with investigators, it could require the various departments to submit detailed statements with reference to every dollar spent and what the money was spent for. I submit that it would save this country probably hundreds of millions of dollars a year and I think it would be well worth while to provide such a committee.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 additional minute.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I heartily concur in what the gentleman from Mississippi has said. The British Empire considers its committee on executive expenditures as one of the most indispensable adjuncts of government. Only the ablest members of the House of Commons may aspire to membership on the committee. Membership on the committee is one of the special prerogatives of the minority—or as they term it—"His Majesty's opposition." If our similar committee was properly staffed, as the gentleman from Mississippi suggests, other authorizations to special committees and other appropriations for investigations would be unnecessary.

And may I add that such investigations would serve a useful purpose not only in uncovering maladministration, waste, and inefficiency, or misdirection of funds, but would also serve to disprove many of the wild and disturbing rumors constantly current in Washington and throughout the country. It frequently happens in our investigations we prove alarming rumors of graft and misappropriation to be entirely without foundation. The welfare of the country and the cause of good government is served by disproving many of the disquieting rumors that shake the confidence of the people in their officials and their Government.

Mr. Chairman, I hope the pending amendment will be agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has again expired.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN].

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read, as follows:

For necessary salaries and expenses of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, including contracts for personal services in the making of special investigations and reports; traveling expenses of members and employees, including the cost of a compartment or such other accommodation as may be authorized by the Chairman for security when authorized personnel are required to transport secret documents or hand baggage containing highly technical and valuable equipment; periodicals and books of reference; equipment, maintenance, and operation of the Langley Memorial Aeronautical Laboratory, the Ames Aeronautical Laboratory, and the aircraft engine research laboratory at Cleveland, Ohio; purchase and maintenance of cafeteria equipment; maintenance and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; not to exceed \$286,871 for personal services in the District of Columbia, including one Director of Aeronautical Research at not to exceed \$10,000 per annum; not to exceed \$5,468 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); and not to exceed \$2,500 for temporary employment of consultants, at not to exceed \$50 per diem, by contract or otherwise, without regard to the civil-service and classification laws; in all, \$25,999,393.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read, as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia: Page 38, line 1, after "equipment", insert "maintenance and operation of air-

craft including aircraft borrowed from the Army and the Navy."

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, later in the bill, under general provisions, there is a provision that no agency may purchase, maintain, or operate aircraft unless it is specifically authorized in its appropriation. The National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics is directly concerned with experiments and research on airplanes. They have many of their own planes. They frequently have planes of the Army and the Navy and the Marine Corps and the Coast Guard and, of course, it is necessary for them to have the right to maintain and repair those airplanes.

I ask for a vote on the amendment, unless there is some opposition to it.

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

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for costs of penalty mail of the National Housing Agency as required by the act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), \$241,905, said sum to be derived by transfer from the funds of the constituent units of said Agency available for administrative expenses as follows: Office of the Administrator, \$6,075; Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, \$124,410; Federal Housing Administration, \$49,500; and Federal Public Housing Authority, \$61,920.

Mr. THOM. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I take this time to inquire of the chairman of the committee what economy, if any, has actually been accomplished in this matter of charging the departments for their mail? Has that resulted in any decline of the use of the mails by the various departments?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. May I say to the gentleman that it is a little early to be able to form any definite conclusion on that. Our committee debated that question and we had investigators go into all of the agencies provided for in this bill to check the telephone, the telegraph, and the mailing situation. I could not answer affirmatively that something has been accomplished. I hope something has been accomplished. I will say that we did, however, make an arbitrary 10 percent cut in the amount estimated for penalty mail in the hope that that, at least, would cut some of it down. There will have to be more experience, I think, until we can ascertain definitely.

Mr. THOM. How long has the plan been in operation?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Since January 1 of this year.

The Clerk read as follows:

Annual contributions: For the payment of annual contributions to public housing agencies in accordance with section 10 of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1410), \$7,600,000, together with the unexpended balance of the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1945: *Provided*, That except for payments required on contracts entered into prior to April 18, 1940, no part of this appropriation shall be available for payment to any public housing agency for expenditure in connection with any low-rent housing project, unless the public housing agency shall have adopted regu-

lations prohibiting as a tenant of any such project by rental or occupancy any person other than a citizen of the United States.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CASE of South Dakota: On page 49, line 9, strike out "\$7,600,000" and insert "\$7,000,000."

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, the amendment merely proposes to strike \$600,000 from the item for annual contributions to public housing agencies. This amendment is offered because consistently since 1940, the amount we have appropriated for contributions has been in excess of the amount that has been needed. I have here a table that was given the committee, and I call your attention to these facts:

For 1941, the Agency asked \$15,000,000, and we appropriated \$10,000,000. They had a surplus even out of the \$10,000,000.

Next year, 1942, the agency asked for \$10,000,000, and we appropriated \$8,000,000, and still they had a surplus.

For next year, 1943, the agency asked for \$17,000,000, and we appropriated only \$13,000,000, and still they had a surplus.

For the next year, 1944, the agency asked for \$6,000,000 and we appropriated \$5,750,000, and they still carried over a surplus.

Last year this agency asked for \$10,000,000 and we appropriated \$9,500,000, and now there is \$2,030,000 being carried over, so that \$2,030,000 will be in addition to the \$7,600,000 here proposed to be appropriated.

I am sure on the basis of the record that we can strike out the \$600,000, and if experience means anything they will have a surplus at the end of this year. We should continue to hold this appropriation down so that there will be an incentive to save as much in it as possible.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment close in 2 minutes.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, this would merely be a bookkeeping matter whether we left the money in or took it out. The fund carried in this bill is the amount that the Federal Government has to pay as a subsidy on these low-cost housing projects. Whatever the bookkeeping shows we owe on it we have to pay. If the bookkeeping does not show that we owe it; of course, it goes back into the Treasury.

It may be that because of full occupancy there will not be such a need for reimbursement or for the Federal Government to pay these funds. If not, they go into the Treasury. In any event, the Authority ought not to have a deficiency. It ought to have enough funds to meet the Government's obligations.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. In previous years has not the gentleman thought there was a little moral encouragement to the agency to conserve some of its funds if we did not appropriate all it requested?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I do not see how they can conserve it. It is a matter over which the Agency does not have very much control. They audit the books of these housing authorities which have control of these low-cost housing projects, and if the books show that the Government owes money, they have to pay it. The Agency does not have very much control over it.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I think they did testify that the reason they had been accumulating these funds is that if the local housing project is quite successful they do not have so much to pay. The thing is not automatic. They do have some discretion.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. This amount, \$7,600,000, is the best estimate the Agency could give us. I hope very much the Committee will support the Appropriations Committee's judgment on this matter.

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

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Salaries and expenses: For all salaries and expenses necessary for continuing preservation, exhibition, and increase of collections from the surveying and exploring expeditions of the Government and from other sources; for the system of international exchanges between the United States and foreign countries; for anthropological researches among the American Indians and the natives of Hawaii and other lands under the jurisdiction or protection of the United States, and the excavation and preservation of archeological remains; for maintenance of the Astrophysical Observatory, including assistants, and making necessary observations in high altitudes; and for the administration of the National Collection of Fine Arts; including personal services in the District of Columbia; traveling expenses; not to exceed \$4,536 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); printing and binding, not exceeding \$88,500, of which not to exceed \$12,000 shall be available for printing the report of the American Historical Association; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and elevator conductors; repairs and alterations of buildings and approaches; not exceeding \$5,500 for preparation of manuscripts, drawings, and illustrations for publications; and not exceeding \$6,500 for purchase of books, pamphlets, and periodicals, \$1,065,160.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against certain language on page 50, lines 18 and 19, under the heading "Smithsonian Institution," as follows:

And other lands under the jurisdiction and protection of the United States.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I concede the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act

of 1933, as amended (16 U. S. C., ch. 12A), including the continued construction of Kentucky Dam at Gilbertsville, Ky.; and construction of South Holston Dam and Watauga Dam; and the acquisition of necessary land, the clearing of such land, relocation of highways, and the construction or purchase of transmission lines and other facilities, and all other necessary works authorized by such act, and for printing and binding, lawbooks, books of reference, newspapers, periodicals, maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying vehicles, rents in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, not to exceed \$20,000 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), and all necessary salaries and expenses connected with the organization, operation, and investigations of the Tennessee Valley Authority, and for examination of estimates of appropriations and activities in the field, \$9,648,000, together with the unexpended balance on June 30, 1945, in the "Tennessee Valley Authority fund, 1945," to remain available until June 30, 1946, and to be available for the payment of obligations chargeable against the "Tennessee Valley Authority fund, 1945."

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia on page 54, line 2, after the words "(Public Law 364)" insert "not to exceed \$15,000 for maintenance and operation of aircraft."

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, this is an instance where the Tennessee Valley Authority, because of their far-flung activities, have one passenger-carrying plane which they use for the purpose of carrying official personnel, engineers, inspectors, and so forth, across their properties and when they are called to Washington on official business. In addition to that, they have six small planes which they use in insecticide dusting in connection with malaria-control operations. This language is merely to provide funds for that purpose.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Does the chairman think the Tennessee Valley Authority should use these airplanes for the purpose of picking up editorial writers around the country and taking them down into the Tennessee Valley Authority to show them the operations there?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I do not. I remember the discussions in committee on that. Mr. Lillenthal, as I recall, said on one occasion when he was coming back to the Tennessee Valley properties some distinguished magazine writer or editorial writer who wanted to visit the properties was permitted to ride on the plane back there with him. I think that was the only instance disclosed during the hearings.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. That is the only instance which he found it convenient to recall. The questions which you are asked in committee were prompted by the fact that even as far away as Montana the story is current there that leaders of certain farm organizations or editors of newspapers were invited to go down there at the expense of the T. V. A. on a sort of junket trip to

look things over. I concede that the T. V. A. has need for the proper use of airplane craft. I am not going to oppose the gentleman's amendment, but I do think there ought to be some understanding as to how they will use the airplanes and gas as far as going around the country and picking up people to bring them down there to show them the T. V. A.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I agree with the gentleman that the use of planes ought to be strictly for official purposes.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, it is more than gratifying to me, after 20 years of struggle for the creation and development of the Tennessee Valley Authority, to find that there is no more criticism of this activity than what has been lodged against it by the distinguished gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE].

Just about 12 years ago now, Senator Norris, of Nebraska, and I introduced a bill, which finally became the law, to create the Tennessee Valley Authority. It has resulted in the greatest development of ancient or modern times. No other development in all time compares with it. It is now virtually completed.

I have prepared and introduced a bill, H. R. 1824, to carry this policy to the entire Nation by creating regional authorities to cover every watershed in the country. It comprises the greatest program of post-war development that has yet been proposed.

The year I came to Congress the American people used only 40,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours of electricity all told. During the year 1944 they used 220,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours, or five and one-half times as much. I predict that within 10 years after this war closes we will be using a half trillion kilowatt-hours, and long before the turn of the century it will require a trillion kilowatt-hours a year to meet our requirements.

Today in this country 230,000,000,000 kilowatt hours of hydroelectric power are running to waste every year that rolls around in our navigable streams and their tributaries, which this measure I have introduced would develop. It would take 115,000,000 tons of coal every year to generate that amount of electricity. Imagine 115,000,000 tons of coal running to waste down these streams every year and you will have an idea what this waste amounts to.

At the rate we are going, in 100 years from today our coal supply will be so nearly exhausted that the American people at that time will be literally scratching for fuel. The chances are that our oil and gas supplies will have been exhausted long before that time, unless we develop our water power and conserve fuel.

We are clamoring for some kind of a program for the employment of the returning servicemen when the war closes, a program that will give them useful employment, that will be inspiring and not have a deadening effect upon their morale. Nothing we could do would contribute more to that end than to develop all the waterpower in the Nation, control the floods on every stream, and at the same time provide navigation wherever that is possible. That is what

is provided for in my bill. It will pay for itself in less than 50 years through the sale of power, just as the Tennessee Valley Authority will pay for itself in less than 40 years, including every dollar that has been spent on power production, flood control, navigation, reforestation, and soil conservation. Every dollar that has been spent by the Tennessee Valley Authority will be paid back through the sale of power in less than 40 years.

Yet, 12 years ago when Senator Norris and I were making this fight, the private power interests were buying power at Muscle Shoals wholesale at 2 mills per kilowatt hour, and selling it to our residential consumers at an average of 10 cents a kilowatt hour. Today we are buying it from the T. V. A. at an average of 4½ mills per kilowatt hour wholesale, or more than twice as much as the power companies were paying for it at that time, but instead of charging the individual consumer, the householder, 10 cents per kilowatt hour, they are being charged an average of 1.9 cents per kilowatt hour.

You are not going to get those boys who come back from the war to move out on a farm where there are no conveniences and live in the dark and mud. They are going to demand some of the comforts and conveniences of life. By the passage of the bill to which I refer, we can do for every section of the United States just what we have done for the Tennessee Valley area, and what we have done for the great Columbia River Valley. We can develop all the waterpower in the Nation and make it possible for a man to live on any hillside, with all the comforts and conveniences he can get in the city, without the noise and the city taxes. In addition to that, we can save hundreds of millions of dollars in damages that are now being wrought by floods every year, to say nothing of the human lives that are being swept away. We can provide a system of inland transportation that will not only meet our needs in time of peace but will help to protect our country in time of war.

It is the greatest program of its kind that has ever been submitted, and I hope the Members will all assist me in getting it enacted into law at the earliest possible moment, so as to provide our country with the greatest program of internal improvement the world has ever known.

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

The pro forma amendment was withdrawn.

The CHAIRMAN. The question recurs on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which is at the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CASE of South Dakota: Page 54, line 10: strike out the period and insert "Provided, That no part of the funds available to the Tennessee Valley Authority may be expended for the transportation of visitors to the Tennessee Valley Authority other than representatives of the Government on official business."

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from South Dakota is recognized for 5 minutes on his amendment.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman—

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I yield.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. The gentleman showed me this amendment and I may say that officials of the Tennessee Valley Authority have given us assurance that the funds are not used for that purpose, anyway.

If the language of the amendment turns out to be restrictive, I would want to say to the gentleman that in conference we would expect to straighten it out.

So far as I am concerned, I have discussed the matter with the members of the committee and I have no objection to it.

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

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. Let me say to the gentleman from Virginia, and also to the gentleman from South Dakota, that I hope the amendment is defeated. We are at war today and we have a large number of Allied countries that are in this war with us. They are constantly sending their visitors over here to look over the Tennessee Valley Authority, and this amendment would preclude them from riding in one of the T. V. A. planes. I think if the gentleman is going to offer an amendment of that kind it certainly ought not to be so restrictive as to prevent those men from riding in these planes, the only ones they can get down there, the planes owned by the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Let me say in the first place that the amendment does not prevent travel within the Valley, it is merely travel to the Valley. In the second place, people who come here as guests of the United States Government come under funds that are provided to the State Department for their entertainment. They can be taken care of.

The reason for offering this amendment is, as I said earlier in the afternoon, that reports are recurrent through many States that groups of editors and leaders of various groups have been invited to go down at the expense of the Tennessee Valley Authority. I brought that out during the hearings. Mr. Lillenthal told us that he did not know of any incident where that was true; but it certainly is not helping the Tennessee Valley Authority in the minds of the people in the various valleys in which the gentleman is interested to have groups of people think that certain people are invited down there to go on junkets and to use aviation gasoline during war when they cannot even get gasoline to go to a hospital.

Mr. Lillenthal said he recalled only one instance in which a private person was transported by the Authority and that was in the case of an editorial writer for the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. He said the Tennessee Valley Administration wanted to be perfectly frank,

open, and aboveboard on this proposition with the public but they wanted the public to learn more about the Tennessee Valley Authority and he would welcome an expression of congressional thought on this matter.

At the suggestion of the gentleman from Virginia I purposely drew the amendment so they would not be restricted from transporting official representatives of the Government. I do not believe, however, that this Congress wants the funds of the Tennessee Valley Authority used to bring people from great distances into the Valley, certain selected persons, and incur all the ill-will that creates.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I yield.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. As one member of the Appropriations Committee who has carried the flag for the Tennessee Valley Authority and has applauded its work in every particular, I wholeheartedly agree with what the gentleman says; and as far as I am concerned I do not see anything in this amendment to which the Tennessee Valley Authority should object. If, of course, it turns out to be restrictive of any legal operation I would use my efforts to try to have it corrected.

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

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I yield.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I wonder if the gentleman's interpretation of his amendment would be such that if a Tennessee Valley Authority plane should be in Washington on an official trip and one of these officials from a foreign government or someone else should be here who wanted to visit the T. V. A. that the gentleman's amendment would preclude him from traveling on that plane which is going back to Knoxville anyway.

Mr. RANKIN. Yes; that is what I am complaining about.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I very much doubt that it would because of the fact the individual would be an official visitor.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Suppose it were a newspaper editor?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Yes, it would—to the Valley; and it would prevent them from carrying any White House dogs, too.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from South Dakota has expired.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

In the first place I wish to ask the gentleman from South Dakota a question. Has the gentleman ever been down through the Tennessee Valley?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Yes; I have. I was a member of the phosphate-investigating committee. We went down and had a view of the operations.

Mr. RANKIN. How long ago?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. That was in 1938.

Mr. RANKIN. That was 7 years ago. I wonder if the gentleman went through any of those great dams and saw what this great development really means. I wonder if he realizes now what it all

means. Not only has the T. V. A. controlled the floods on that stream, but it has reduced flood crests on the Mississippi by two or two and a half feet. It has provided a navigation channel something like 700 miles long, and is now generating about 12,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours of electricity a year, or 50 times as much as the State of South Dakota now uses.

This amendment is unnecessary. I think it is petty. To be perfectly frank, I have never seen any outfit connected with this Government that was more careful about conserving Government money than the Tennessee Valley Authority. I know Mr. Lillenthal as well as any man in this House and I know Mr. Pope and Dr. Morgan and the other men connected with the T. V. A. It is one Government institution that you cannot call on the telephone and reverse the charges unless they are assured in advance that it is T. V. A. business.

Adopting this amendment would simply preclude them from letting any one else ride in a T. V. A. plane. We have men visit the T. V. A. from all over the world, and we welcome them. I wish more of you Members would go down there and see what has really been accomplished. I wish more people would come there from South Dakota to look over the greatest development of all time. They might get some information that would help them develop their sections of the country.

I would be willing for them to ride in this T. V. A. plane while there, in order to let them know what such development means.

To adopt this amendment and deny men who come from foreign countries the opportunity to see this development is ridiculous. Nor should we preclude them because they happen to be newsmen. Their people may read newspapers at home; that is the way they get information from all over the world. Some of them come here from Russia, from England, from France, and from other countries. If you adopt this amendment, and this plane is going from here to the Tennessee Valley, they would be precluded from getting on that plane. They would have to take a train, if one is available, and get there a day or two later when probably the man they wanted to see has returned to Washington or has gone elsewhere.

I hope the gentleman from South Dakota will withdraw the amendment, because it is petty and unnecessary.

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

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

Mr. OUTLAND. May I say that I have recently returned from a visit to England and one subject that seemed to be of more interest than anything else over there to members of Parliament, newspaper people, and others was the Tennessee Valley Authority. I should dislike very much to see any amendment added to this bill which would prevent the transportation of interested people coming from other countries down there to see this development. We should be

proud of the Tennessee Valley Authority and glad to support it.

Mr. RANKIN. May I say to the gentleman from California that the greatest single development of its kind in all the world, outside of the Tennessee Valley, Boulder Dam, or Grand Coulee, is the Dnieprostroy Dam in Russia. That dam was built by Colonel Cooper, who built the Wilson Dam at Muscle Shoals. Men from Russia came here to look over the work of Colonel Cooper before they invited him to come to Russia to build the greatest power dam in all Russia. It was the greatest in the world at the time it was finished, but Boulder Dam and Grand Coulee both surpass it now.

People every day, from every section of the world, look over the Tennessee Valley for information. It is worth any man's trip to walk from here to Knoxville to get to go through those T. V. A. dams. It is worth a trip to California, or Nevada, to get to go through the Boulder Dam, yet I dare say there are not 20 Members of Congress outside of the ones from that area who have ever seen it. It is literally an education in itself. Go to Bonneville or Grand Coulee, go and see those great dams and then you will realize how ridiculous it is when you hear these attacks made on those projects on the floor of this House. They are century-enduring monuments to the genius of this generation.

I have gone through this fight for many years, and I have not been sectional about it either. I prevented the restricting of Grand Coulee to a low dam, because I realized that to the people living in that section it meant benefits they had never dreamed of until this program was started. That development on the Columbia River from Grand Coulee to Bonneville will make that great northwestern country one of the richest sections of the world.

I want to see this program carried out everywhere else in the country and I do not want to see amendments such as this adopted that will preclude people throughout the United States from seeing such facilities. Nor do I want to see people who come here from Allied Countries prevented from seeing those facilities, which might aid them in promoting similar developments at home.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendment conclude in 10 minutes.

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

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] for 5 minutes.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, it occurs to me that some portions of the observations of our good friend from Mississippi were wholly uncalled for.

We have fallen into a habit here of referring, in a disparaging way, to things with which we do not agree. I frankly resent any statement that would reflect on the gentleman from South Dakota and represent to this Congress and to the

country that it was a petty amendment. The gentleman from South Dakota has been extremely tolerant and generous with the T. V. A. If the gentleman from Mississippi had directed those remarks to me, there might be some cause for it. I probably was one of its most vigorous antagonists on this floor for years.

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

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

Mr. RANKIN. The gentleman's record in that respect was so bad that I just decided to leave him out of the controversy. The RECORD shows that on the last 18 votes on the power question he voted against me, which included western water-power development, rural electrification, and the T. V. A. Every time the gentleman from Illinois has voted wrong. If his views had prevailed we would have had no T. V. A., no R. E. A., and no development on the Columbia River.

Mr. DIRKSEN. The gentleman from Mississippi does not have to gratuitously advise me of my record. The Congress and the country know that year after year, for 12 years, I have battled the T. V. A. from this floor. I think it has had a very salutary effect. I consider Mr. Lilienthal one of my good friends; in fact, he was one of my neighbors. He was born in my district. I value his respect as he does mine, and having seen him develop as I have seen for a number of years, I pay public tribute to Mr. Lilienthal and the Tennessee Valley Authority by stating in the RECORD that they have done a splendid job. But I think the gentleman from Mississippi goes too far afield in reflecting upon the gentleman from South Dakota and referring to the amendment as petty.

I have watched the services of the gentleman from South Dakota. He is one of the most diligent, one of the ablest, and one of the most earnest Members of this House. The amendment was contrived on the basis of representations made to the committee and in response to inquiries that were directed to the officials of T. V. A., and comes here in the best of grace for the purpose not only of protecting the public purse but also of affording an additional measure of protection to the T. V. A. So, it was well presented, in the best of spirit, and I think the gentleman from South Dakota is entitled, at least, to have it said in his behalf that there is nothing petty about that amendment. It is in the public interest.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN].

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. Chairman, I have no inclination to prolong debate on this matter. Frankly, I am not really concerned about this amendment. I wish very much that it had not been offered, but I am assured by the gentleman from Virginia, as the Committee has been, that if this language is thought to be unduly restrictive he will work to rewrite it in such a way that it will not be restrictive. I have great confidence in what the conferees, including the gentleman from Virginia and the gentleman from South Dakota, as well as

the other conferees, will do. However, I think there may be a great misunderstanding as to the use of this plane, particularly for carrying passengers into the area, and the uses generally to which it is put. There is only one passenger-carrying plane owned by the T. V. A., and I suppose no one familiar with the region in which it operates would question the wisdom and the economy of having that plane.

As I understand the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Dakota, it only restricts carrying people from points outside of the region into the region. I think his amendment goes too far, because I think certainly if these officials from other governments are in Washington, as often they have been, and request to see that area, if the plane is here and is going back to Knoxville with some empty seats, they ought to be available for the use of such persons.

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

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

Mr. HINSHAW. Does the gentleman know what kind and type of plane this one is?

Mr. SPARKMAN. I believe it is a Lockheed.

Mr. HINSHAW. A Lockheed 12 or 13?

Mr. SPARKMAN. It is a Lockheed 12.

Mr. HINSHAW. I would assume that the cost per mile of operating that plane, if it is a Lockheed 12, would be in the neighborhood of 45 cents.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I do not know.

Mr. HINSHAW. The Douglas DC-3 operates at about 67 cents a mile.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I am glad to have that information from the gentleman.

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

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

Mr. RANKIN. About the only place they go outside of the Tennessee Valley is when they come here to Washington on official business, and the only people they would take out would be the ones going from here back to the valley. I submit that one additional passenger would add very little to the cost of the trip.

Mr. SPARKMAN. The very fact that the fund that is provided for this purpose in this appropriation is only \$15,000 indicates that it is not used very extensively, but I want to give you just this one little statement of fact. I knew there had been some controversy regarding this in connection with the hearings, and I asked the Tennessee Valley Authority to give me a statement as to the extent to which this plane is used for carrying passengers outside of their own organization. The statement furnished me by the Tennessee Valley Authority said, in substance, that since July 1, 1943, over 18 months, the T. V. A. plane has carried visitors on a total of 48 occasions. Most of these have been officials of other Government agencies engaged in work of joint interest, or they have been foreign visitors. On 24 of these occasions visitors occupied seats on scheduled trips, seats which would otherwise have been vacant.

I think we are making a mountain out of a mole hill regarding this whole thing,

because the plane has not been used to any great extent, and I believe everyone that is familiar with the use it has been put to lauds the T. V. A. on the very fine, very helpful, and very economical manner in which it has used the plane.

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

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

Mr. CRAWFORD. How many passengers have been carried on the plane during the past 13 months?

Mr. SPARKMAN. I do not know. I do not know what the capacity of the plane is. Perhaps the gentleman from Virginia can tell us.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. It is a 12-passenger plane.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Then if a full load was carried each time, and I think that would be a rather harsh assumption, it would be less than 600 persons, including the T. V. A. officials and other Government officials and all others who rode on it.

Mr. CRAWFORD. The cost per annum is about \$15,000?

Mr. SPARKMAN. The amount is limited in this appropriation to \$15,000.

Mr. HINSHAW. If the gentleman will yield further, does he think the Director of the T. V. A. should use that airplane for traveling to other parts of the United States to make speeches?

Mr. SPARKMAN. I think if he goes out as a Government official, wherever he goes he has a right to use that plane. Oftentimes he can use it more economically than he could use the train.

Mr. HINSHAW. Why can he not use the air lines?

Mr. SPARKMAN. We do not limit the officials of the Civil Aeronautics Administration or the National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics. When a similar item was put into their appropriation on this same bill not a single person took the floor and objected to the use of their planes or attempted to restrict it in any way.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Alabama has expired. All time has expired on the amendment.

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

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION

Not to exceed \$28,290,000 of the construction fund established by the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, shall be available during the fiscal year 1946 for administrative expenses of the United States Maritime Commission, including personal services at the seat of government; printing and binding; law-books and books of reference; periodicals and newspapers (not to exceed \$6,500); teletype services; purchase (not to exceed three), maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles; compensation as authorized by the act of August 4, 1939, for officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, detailed to the Commission; not to exceed \$90,000 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the United States Maritime Commission and the War Shipping Administration as required by section 2 of the act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); and not to exceed \$325,000 for the employment by contract or

otherwise of persons, firms, or corporations for the performance of legal and other special services, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes or the civil-service and classification laws.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I take this time to propound a question to the chairman of the subcommittee and to direct his attention to the statement which appears in the report with reference to the United States Maritime Commission. I quote:

As of December 31, 1944, there were 1,072 vessels under various stages of construction. Early in January 1945, the Commission awarded contracts for the construction of 226 additional dry-cargo vessels and tankers to be delivered in the second half of the calendar year 1945. Altogether, there are now scheduled for delivery, during the calendar year 1945, about 1,300 vessels, exclusive of any that may be completed under awards yet to be made.

The question I want to address to the Chairman is this. It has been pointed out that we now have approximately 50,000,000 tons of shipping, or more than four times the peacetime requirements of our Nation. The newspapers are already full of articles indicating that one of the critical problems facing our country is how to dispose of this surplus shipping, to sell it at prewar prices, sacrifice prices, or to give it away to some of our allies.

I wonder if the committee has given any consideration to the advisability of streamlining the construction of shipping of dry cargo classification. We had a bill last week which pointed out the critical manpower situation. We understand that the crucial need of the country today and of the War Department is ammunition. Yet here we find the construction program of the Maritime Commission continuing unabated. Does not the gentleman think it is time to examine and scrutinize closely that shipbuilding program to determine whether there is any need at the present time for staggering that production?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I think it is time to examine it. I will say to the gentleman it has been examined by the committee. We are stepping up production of ammunition and certain other critical items for the war. Of course, they are no good unless they are transported to other countries. Certainly there is no shortage now of shipping tonnage. There will be a surplus if and when the war is over.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Many of these ships will not be built until late in this calendar year. Certainly they cannot be used until they are completed.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Every appropriation that this Congress makes, every plan that the Congress makes, is on the theory that the war on both fronts is going to continue through this calendar year. We asked Admiral Land that very question. I will state to the gentleman that every ship that is being laid down now is laid down only on the certificate and at the specific direction of the Joint Chiefs of Staff that it is necessary.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Certainly, with the critical manpower shortage, it would ap-

pear that those men should be employed elsewhere than in shipyards.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I agree with the gentleman. But that is the decision of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. That is the reason the program goes ahead.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I think it is about time this Congress and the Committee on Appropriations took cognizance of the fact that these aircraft owned by the various departments of Government, and I refer not only to the Department presently under consideration but to all the departments, including the Civil Aeronautics Administration, the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, the Forestry Service, the Army and the Navy, and others should be used exclusively for the public business of the Government and in nowise for private purposes. I have known of several occasions where it was very doubtful indeed whether the trip that was made in a particular Government airplane was made for purposes other than the personal business of the person who was using the airplane. I believe that the committee would do well to place the same restrictions upon the use of aircraft that we have placed upon the use of Government automobiles. The committee is very strict in the application of this regulation with respect to automobiles. I wonder if the committee does not think it would likewise be important to place similar restrictions upon the use of Government aircraft, especially in view of the fact that the minimum cost per mile for the operation of these aircraft, that is the smaller ones, is around 45 cents per mile and runs from there on up to a dollar and a dollar and a half a mile. Very frequently I have stopped at airports on trips that I was making to and from my home on the commercial air lines and have found military transport aircraft assigned to the use of some general in the Army going from place to place with only one or two passengers on board. The airplane might have been operated by the Air Transport Command, or else from the field that was under the jurisdiction of that particular general. And at the same time there were a great many military personnel awaiting commercial air transportation who should have been transported in that same aircraft. I think it is about time that Government aircraft be used as economically as though they were commercial aircraft and should not be used for frivolous purposes. I do not accuse any particular department of the Government or person except to say that that practice has come to my notice. Likewise, I believe the Air Transport Command should allow the use of all of its empty places by traveling military personnel when they are going in the same direction, instead of shoving them over on the commercial air lines.

Mr. Chairman, I have seen many military transport aircraft idle at airports, indicating a considerable available surplus, when the commercial air lines have been forced to deplane military personnel and others because of higher priority military travelers. Either the Air Transport Command should carry these

people or the surplus planes made available to the commercial air lines.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

The pro forma amendments were withdrawn.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read. The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 106. Where appropriations in this act are expendable for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals and no specific limitation has been placed thereon, the expenditures therefor under each such appropriation may not exceed the amount of \$50: *Provided*, That this limitation shall not apply to the purchase of scientific, technical, trade, or traffic periodicals necessary in connection with the performance of the authorized functions of the agencies for which funds are herein provided.

Mr. O'KONSKI. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, and I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

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

There was no objection.

LEGISLATION NEEDED TO CORRECT ABUSES IN ARMY HANDLING OF THE C. A. A. WAR TRAINING SERVICE PROGRAM

Mr. O'KONSKI. Mr. Chairman, perhaps no other branch of our armed forces has ever been the subject of such controversy as the War Training Service of the Civil Aeronautics Administration. Born as the result of a shotgun wedding between the Army Air Forces and the C. A. A., it was tenderly reared until its parents went their separate ways and then, an unwanted child, it was denied its birthright and its members came to know themselves as the "orphans of the air."

After the attack on Pearl Harbor, when the full import of our plight dawned upon us, the President called for planes in staggering quantities. The Nation's genius responded to the call. But there also had to be pilots, hundreds of thousands of them, both combat and non-combat, to fly these planes. The Army Air Forces had perhaps 2,500 pilots, a woefully inadequate number, on December 7, 1941. Immediately the armed forces called upon the C. A. A. for help, and help came in the form of thousands of skilled civilian pilots. They came from the air lines, from the airports, from hundreds of private flying schools, and from private lives to give their Nation the benefit of their flying skill.

Yet these were not enough. Many more pilots had to be trained, and while the A. A. F. undertook to handle most of the training of its combat pilots, the C. A. A. was asked to train some 14,000 men for non-combat-flying work, recruiting its men from the ranks of those not qualified for combat flying. Thus the Civil Pilot Training Program, later named the War Training Service, came into existence as an adjunct to the Army's training program. Its men were told that they would train without pay for approximately 10 months, at the end of which, if successful, they would be commissioned as second lieutenants, rated as flight officer, or retained in a reserve status as instructors or air-line copilots.

Almost from the very beginning this program had difficulties. It soon bogged down for lack of planes and training facilities, and its men sat idle for as long as 7 months between training programs. This resulted in untold hardship and humiliation for many of them, which was only slightly mitigated by congressional action granting them pay which amounted to about \$25 per month.

In the meantime the training program of the Air Forces was moving ahead of schedule, and it became apparent that the Air Force could do without many of the men in the W. T. S. A reduction was in order, and was easily achieved since the hardships of the men had driven many of them to the point of desperation and they had to find a way out. After this reduction, those left were called to active duty upon the promise that their training would be continued. Yet the process of reduction continued, until on January 15, 1944, the War Training Service ceased to exist.

Early in the course of the W. T. S., its members became convinced that they were an unwanted group. Yet they had volunteered at their country's urgent request, and those who could stuck with it to the bitter end. Nowhere did they find recognition, honor, the self-respect of a soldier who is serving his nation in his best capacity. Approximately 20 percent were eventually discharged, a still smaller percentage are in training as aviation cadets or glider pilots. The great majority are in a variety of assignments in the Air Force, without hope of ever realizing the dream of flying with the Army Air Force. Each can point to some technicality upon which he was informed that he can have no redress. Yet each can point to personal losses of money, pride in self and Government, faith in self and his country, that mount up in the aggregate to produce a situation which, from the standpoint of morale alone, seriously affects our war effort. The following history is a typical one. It has its own unique aspects, as do all the others, but the theme is representative of all:

The worst thing that W. T. S. has done to me has been the chain of events which has left my morale and self-respect at a lifetime low. If it had been planned carefully, it couldn't have done a better job. If it wasn't planned that way, then the most remarkable set of coincidental circumstances has managed to achieve that result.

I left an easy, sure, good job—bank teller—in September 1942, with flags waving and a thousand people applauding, to enlist in the service, which wouldn't have drafted me for perhaps 12 to 24 months later, to fly gliders, so the administrator at the local college stated. After about 2 weeks of training we were told that the glider program had closed. The confusion and uncertainty started early, but that liaison, A. T. C., service pilot and flight instructor positions needed men badly. So, as all records will show, I elected A. T. C. as my goal. I persisted in this choice every time an opportunity to make a choice was given. I successfully completed primary, secondary, cross-country, and part of the Link instrument course, was first paid 10 months after having started, meanwhile paying my own way, then was activated in August 1943. It was with great pride that I first donned the real uniform of the Army, and with greater pride still that I was returned to flying status.

I was sent again to a Link instrument course, by now, however, it appeared more and more certain that instructing was the only end we could be sure of. This successfully completed, I was shipped to _____ for the final course, secondary instructor. On the very day of my last flight, the first blow fell—the program was discontinued—and I had the graduation certificate from that school in my hand, along with a graduation dance program and a graduation dinner place card—a jolly affair, you can be sure. We had shipping orders to Brooks Field and almost certain officerships for Tuesday, and this was Sunday. Instead we were shipped, about a week later, to Sheppard Field for reclassification.

Since the Army didn't know what to do with about 800 men, with \$10,000 each worth of aeronautical training fresh in their minds, we were sent through a second basic training—the same movies again, the same lectures again, the same drill instruction and field maneuvers again—we'd only been having this same stuff 16 months straight at this point. And just incidentally, our pay had been cut about thirty-two or thirty-three dollars a month—through no failure or fault of our own. Well, finally reclassification day came—I had been a banker's man for 10 years—and had intensive aeronautical training, with good grades, for 16 months—so the major assured me I could go to clerks school—men were needed there—but would I please indicate a second choice (of his choosing), armament school. Trusting his assurance of the clerk school, I agreed, and was promptly sent to armament school at Lowry Field, Denver, Colo., with a delay en route. How did I explain all this to the people who had so proudly seen me off 18 months before—how did I explain that I hadn't failed somewhere or goofed-up some place—how did I explain to my employers that so far I hadn't contributed a damn thing toward the famous war effort—why was I always "schooling"—I did the best I could to explain a nasty mess that I had gotten into in good faith, and which I'd done my part in the "contract" but the other party—the Government—hadn't. After armament school came gunnery—both of which I hated—both of which none of my training, civilian or Army, none of my training, inclination, or aptitude was directed toward gunnery work. Finally, I've been chosen to be an instructor in this gunnery school, and I did everything I could think of to escape it—a far cry from flight instructor or glider pilot.

When the discharge offer was made I was just starting school here, as student, and I refused because I felt if I did my "duty"—completed my duty—I'd certainly get a decent break some place along the line—maybe the Harness bill would go through and my efforts would not be in vain—and I could return to my civilian occupation, post-war, without having to tell the long sordid story that seemed so untrue; but no, it didn't happen that way. So I've started on a reconsideration of that discharge offer, which is almost certainly doomed to failure, because the almighty Army doesn't like for individuals to change their minds, though the Army allows no investigation of its changes. But my state of mind at this point is such that I'm really no good to the Army—and I'm well aware that I'm not much good to myself. It will take a lot of civilian living to make me forget the injustice done to me and thousands of my buddies and the millions of taxpayers who footed the economic side of this venture—ill-fated, shall we say?

I can't possibly express in a letter the chagrin, embarrassment, "loss of face," and loss of self-respect and pride, of self and Government, that we all have suffered. The financial loss, the loss of comforts of home, the things we all gave up are much too numerous to record in one letter.

My home address, since I gave up a home to fly for our country, is _____.
Apart from that—far apart—I am—

It is true that griping is a normal symptom in the Army. It happens everywhere and is regarded as a healthy sign. But it is likewise true that the causes of the average "gripe" are forgotten almost as soon as they are removed. Men of normal judgment usually regard the hardships of military life, in retrospect, as a matter of course. This should be particularly true of men whose patriotism impelled them to go through considerable difficulty to arrange their private affairs so that they could voluntarily enlist at the time when their country so sorely needed them. Something must be wrong when the same men are now sorry that they did it. Actually, this regret amounts to bitterness, even in those who, because they have been given the opportunity to repair their broken fortunes in a civilian capacity, have nothing more to ask for themselves. The following letter is an expression from one of such men:

I am one of the more fortunate ones, being now back in civilian life and after being a participant in such a muddled-up outfit and being treated like the scum of the earth, I'm damned glad of it. I was willing and eager to serve my country when I heard those desperate appeals, and envisioned the great things I could do, as described in a C. A. A. circular. Be a ferry pilot, a glider pilot, an air-line copilot, etc. What "bunk" that turned out to be (16-p).

* * * Even as late as our cross-country program at _____, we were told upon arrival that new arrangements had been made for us, and, if we got through, we would become lieutenants in the Air Transport Command. If you cannot even believe printed circulars and officers of the A. A. F., who in the h— can you believe?

* * * Incidentally, I begged the authorities to let me even fly a glider, but no; I was 11 months too old. But I wasn't too old when they thought they needed men in that category.

I regret my inability to adequately express my opinion of the whole stinking mess, but you may rest assured that if there is ever a like offer made me, I won't be so gullible. Is it the Air Force's policy to make men so disgusted they don't give a hoot whether they die or not? If so, they sure were making great headway when I left the Army (57-p).

The official history of the War Training Service is a matter of record. In every hearing ever held and recorded, it was this official history that was heard and acted upon. The real story, gathered from the experiences of the men involved, shows that the official version is at best a glossing over of unpleasant facts, and at worst, in certain respects, utterly false.

It is the purpose of this report to outline, step by step, the process by which the War Training Service was reduced from 12,335 men, and what happened to those men. The figures are official.

PROCESS OF REDUCTION OF THE C. A. A.—W. T. S.

Phase 1: Twelve thousand three hundred and thirty-five E. R. C. trainees reduced to 7,374 by S. 1697 and letter of May 29, 1943.

(a) Four thousand nine hundred and sixty-one disposed of to discharge, assignment to active duty as ground personnel, or assignment to aviation cadet training.

Phase 2: Seven thousand three hundred and seventy-four trainees called to active duty and reduced to 5,251.

(a) One thousand and forty-nine qualified for aviation cadet training.

(b) Nine hundred and sixty-eight assigned to technical training.

(c) Seventy discharged for physical reasons.

(d) Thirty-six disposed of as a result of miscellaneous causes.

Phase 3: Five thousand two hundred and fifty-one reduced to 4,687.

(a) Five hundred and fifty-four eliminated during training.

(b) Ten graduated.

Phase 4: Four thousand six hundred and eighty-seven reduced to 0.

(a) One thousand five hundred and twenty-nine have applied and been found qualified for aviation cadet training or glider pilot training.

(b) One transferred to A. T. C. for service pilot training.

(c) Thirty-five discharged, died, or hospitalized.

(d) Three thousand one hundred and twenty-two specialists and technical school students offered discharge.

During the early summer of 1943 the W. T. S. program had bogged down, and trainees were waiting in their homes for months on end, expecting each succeeding day to receive the call to further training—calls which, when they came, were urgent and immediate. The resultant hardships have often been discussed, but very little was ever done about them. The bill which finally granted some pay gave on a \$50 per month, retroactive to December 15, 1942, for the time spent in training plus 2 months of lay-over time. This made an average of about \$25 per month, which was far from adequate, considering that the men had to live as civilians between training periods. Following are a few representative experiences. They show that even while undergoing great losses, some men, who still had money, were spending their own money to improve their training, which they were assured the Army would use.

I had a hard time getting a release from my job, working for an oil refinery, because it was an essential industry. After I quit my job my wife had to go to work to support ourselves and our child, while I went to school.

I took my primary flight training at _____, and I finished it in February 1943. After finishing primary I was told that it would be a little while before I took secondary. Seven months went by in which I didn't hear a thing from the C. A. A. about the program. During this time because of the uncertainty of the length of time before I could be called back into the program, I was unable to get employment anywhere, except for a few days work now and then. My wife had to keep her job to support the three of us, and we had to move out of our new home and rent it to keep from losing it. Just after we moved our daughter became ill and had to go to the hospital for an operation. She never recovered, she died in the hospital without ever regaining consciousness. That left my wife with all those big expenses on her shoulders and I must say it went bad with her.

Many months later this same man was grounded in the glider program and disqualified because of a sinus condition. Yet he is denied a discharge because he was accepted for the glider program. In the

words of the War Department, he had "applied and been found qualified for glider pilot training."

I volunteered in November of 1942, fully 8 months to a year before I would have been drafted. I sold my business in advance of enlisting, and during my training as a reserve spent upward of \$2,000 in keeping up a home and myself while away from home in these flying programs. I also bought time, about \$500 worth, between primary and secondary, which consisted of a 4-month wait. During this 4-month wait, and another 2 months after secondary, I still paid the bills without any part of an income (14-p).

I had primary and secondary at _____. This was completed in February 1943. Then we were told to go home and wait until we were called for cross-country training. And wait is what we did—until August. Because of my liking to fly, and also because I didn't want to forget what I had learned, I had about 50 hours' flight time during this 6 months' waiting period.

Then when the Army decided to activate us, I was really pleased for I knew we were going to really get what had been promised us—besides being paid while we were training (33-p).

In order to start the training we made an assumption that it would continue right on until finished—then to be kept from continuation of training in the middle of the program, and not knowing when you would be recalled, made a bad situation insofar as obtaining work and living quarters.

* * * We were given the choice of resigning before the Army took over or to go into the other branches of the Air Corps—and again as in my case, and in many others, opportunities to be commissioned in other branches of the service were passed up, in order to continue flying (37-p).

There were 4,961 who could not weather it through. They had to get out, and they took their losses and had no further recourse than to chalk them up to experience. When the official letter of May 29, 1943, offered the choice of discharge, call to active duty in an enlisted capacity, opportunity to qualify for aviation cadets, or continuation of status as W. T. S. trainee, these 4,961 got out. Their losses were never made good, nor were the losses of the 7,374 who remained. Nor, apparently, have their hardships ever entered into any discussion as a factor calling for consideration in the disposition or treatment of the men. On the contrary:

When we were offered a discharge from the Reserves in July of 1943, we did not suppose that a failure in W. T. S., or the failure of W. T. S. itself, would so disastrously penalize us who chose to stay in it (58-p).

The 7,374 men believed that with call to active duty they would at last start getting somewhere, that the raw deal was over. But the raw deal was only biding its time. Immediately after activation, 2,123 men were eliminated from the W. T. S. These were men who, on Form S-1697, had elected to remain in W. T. S. General Arnold, in his statement of March 22, 1944, said, "1,049 went into aviation cadet training." No explanation is made of the means used to put these 1,049 men into aviation cadet training—also known as air-crew training—nor what happened to them after they were taken in. It is not likely that the following statement, made by one of those men, is altogether unique:

After I was called to active duty in July 1943, I was sent to an Air Force basic training center in North Carolina. There I was told that there was an excess of men in the program and some had to be eliminated. The first elimination came after the physical exam. I was given the regular cadet exam without waivers. They knew well enough that many of the men were in W. T. S. because they had passed the less rigid W. T. S. exam, but still we were eliminated.

When I was eliminated from W. T. S. I knew any hope of piloting Army aircraft was gone. The air bug was still with me, so I applied for air crew, my present status (6-p).

Again referring to General Arnold's statement, "968 went into air force technical training." Since all of these men had previously elected to remain in W. T. S., it is logical to assume that these men went into technical training after being eliminated from W. T. S. against their wishes. It is also logical to assume that the majority, if not 100 percent, of these eliminations from W. T. S. were on the basis of failure to pass the class 2 physical, known as the Army 64. Yet when General Arnold made the statement, "968 went into Air Force technical training," it was accepted as reasonable and fair. That it was not fair can be readily ascertained by scrutiny of the conditions under which W. T. S. men elected to remain in training, as set forth in the famous letter of May 29, 1943, accompanying form No. S-1697 upon which the trainees made the choices by which they were bound:

c. If you desire to remain in the C. A. A. War Training Service program you may elect to do so subject to the condition that on July 1, 1943, the following steps will necessarily be taken and will apply to you as well as to all other men in training or awaiting assignment to training.

1. All reservists remaining in training will be given a class 2-64 physical examination on W. D. A. G. O. Form 64 by an Army flight surgeon. All those failing to meet the requirements of this examination will be removed from training and will, at that time, be allowed to elect call to active duty in an enlisted status or discharge from the Enlisted Reserve Corps.

The ink was hardly dry on the trainees' signatures when the men were called to active duty and all conditions excepting the one about their having to pass the 64 physical were apparently forgotten. At any rate, the discharges consisted of those totally unfit for military service; those failing the 64 physical only were reclassified and assigned to various other forms of training. No one in the entire program, on the basis of information in our hands, has ever been offered the discharge option so clearly set forth in the letter of May 29, 1943, as one of the conditions promised upon failure to meet the requirements of the 64 physical examination.

While it is an established truism—among officers who were never washed out, who made the grade and therefore think that anyone with ability can do likewise because they did—that all washouts consider their elimination unfair, the thoughts of the latter deserve to be considered:

When I was washed out in Greensboro the major told me that my eyes were too bad for

flying, and in the next minute he said I could be a combat gunner. Too bad eyes for noncombat flying but good enough for combat gunnery. Certainly sounded mixed up to me. But they made it very plain that they didn't want us and out we went (60-p).

I sure wish I could get a discharge. I'd grab it so fast their heads would swim (23-p).

On the 11th of August 1943, I was inducted (or activated) in the Army at Camp Beauregard, La., and given a complete physical examination by the Army surgeons at Camp Livingston, La., which qualified me for further military flying. I was then shipped to Keesler Field, Miss., and placed in a squadron of W. T. S. men awaiting orders. We were given another physical examination and I was disqualified, along with about 50 percent of the squadron, due to a slight impairment of my eyes, which condition had persisted at the time of my original examination when I was accepted into W. T. S. And as you know, one of the requirements in order to enlist in the W. T. S. was to be rejected by the Regular Army Air Forces if you were 27 years of age or younger.

After having been disqualified at Keesler Field, Miss., I was transferred to a training squadron for the purpose of taking basic training, and have been kicking around in the Air Service Command doing nothing at all for which I was originally trained, in fact doing nothing that is of any help to the war effort. I feel that I could have done a great deal more if I hadn't believed that the W. T. S. was something our Government needed and intended to see through.

All W. T. S. boys have endured the long hours of ground-school training along with the flight training with the hope that at the end we would have a part in training cadets or other Government flying. We accepted the hardship of long hours, the confusion and waiting, not knowing where we stood from day to day, the low pay and lowly place, upon the promise that at the end we would have something to show for it. Now that all commissions and ratings have been filled, we are unable to find a place that would give us a small part in a mighty struggle (11-p).

These are men who were assured that if they failed the "64" physical they could elect a discharge.

Along with the 1,049 who went into the aviation cadet training, and 968 who went to air force technical training, 70 were discharged for physical disability, and 36 were disposed of as result of miscellaneous causes, including hospitalization. In just what respect hospitalization came to be a reason for elimination has never been officially explained, but it is evident that none of the 36 reappeared in W. T. S. training. Neither has any further light been shed upon the nature of the miscellaneous causes. Perhaps the latter include the following case:

After completing cross-country training, I was called to active duty and reported to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., where I was told that I would be returned to the enlisted status of a Reserve and would become a civilian instructor of primary flight training and could be retained for 2 years after the war ended.

Now this was entirely opposite to what I was told when I enlisted. I was led to believe all along—this was at the time I enlisted and during primary and secondary—that I would not have to become an instructor and that I would become a pilot on transport planes.

It is only natural that one tries to obtain the goal that he sets out to gain.

When the above information was given I could readily see we were an unwanted group. So I asked for a release from W. T. S. and applied for the Service Command, which was granted me immediately because of the amount or number of Government flying hours that I had on heavy ships.

I had passed the Form 64 physical, and all written tests that were required and had qualified to continue with W. T. S. training. But, as I stated previously, I asked for my release and applied for the Service Command.

My service record shows the date that I was classified for the Service Command.

Shortly after this I had to take a routine physical, known as Form 63, which is a very simple physical, and was rejected because of a temporary injury to my left knee. It was swollen and was very minor. It was so minor that within the week following the examination I was admitted to the hospital and was X-rayed for pneumonia, and the medical officers considered the knee condition so slight they would not even X-ray it while I was in the X-ray room. For that reason I was not allowed to continue on a flying status. This was in October 1943, and to this date this knee has never swollen and I have not been given any consideration to get back on a flying status.

None of the things that were promised me ever came true, and the idea that was given me as to how I could serve my country has turned out to be entirely false (12-p).

Again we quote from General Arnold's statement of March 22, 1944:

Altogether there was a total of about 13,000 in these various groups of people that we were using that were semimilitary and had the C. A. A. brand on them in some way or another.

Now, then, I think you should know that we have given every one of those people a chance to qualify in some way or another in the Army Air Forces.

It cannot be denied that "in some way or another" covers considerable ground.

The number of men retained in training in W. T. S. after the various eliminations following call to active duty is 5,251. Of this number, 10 graduated and 554 were eliminated during training. Again official history has inferred, and all investigations have taken it for granted, that all eliminations were utterly fair, and that wash-outs have only themselves to blame. Again we hear from the individuals concerned:

When we were sent to Brooks Field, Tex., we soon learned that there was little chance of making the course since there was by this time no need for instructors. Around 50 percent of the boys were eliminated for various causes. The elimination rides were a farce, in my opinion, since there were too many good pilots to fall out because of these checks. It is also my opinion, along with many others, that this was just another way of getting us out of the picture with the least amount of trouble. I was among those eliminated on January 13, 1944. This was just 2 days before the course was discontinued. Those who stayed in those 2 days are now in civilian life, for which I am very glad.

All of the W. T. S. boys endured the long hours of ground-school training along with the flight training, upon the promises of the C. A. A. and hope that at the end we would have a part in the training of cadets or in some kind of flying. We accepted the hardships of the long hours, no pay, and a lowly place upon the promises of something at the end. When it was all over we got nothing but a chance to start again in the Army after all

the good places were filled. That would not be so bad if we were doing any good for the Army but we are not and it looks as if many of us will just be kept in the Army to fill up space for the duration. How many men of my age do you think the Army will send overseas at this stage of the game? Frankly, I feel that my efforts would do much more for our country if I were released from the Army and sent home to relieve the home front (53-p).

After completing his Link instrument training he was sent to an A. A. F.-W. T. S. detachment at _____, to take an instructor course. On January 13, 1944, when he lacked 2 days completing his instructor course, word was spread by the grapevine that W. T. S. was being folded, so 10 of the W. T. S. students were given check rides and 10 were eliminated, my husband being among the unfortunate 10. The next day it rained, so the rest of the class was spared the so-called check rides, and on the next day, January 15, official word was received to cease all operations. The C. A. A. inspector who checked my husband out told him that under normal conditions he would not have been eliminated.

So, inasmuch as the directive concerning the discharge specifies that in order to be eligible for discharge the applicant must have been an active trainee on January 15, 1944, my husband is not eligible. This in spite of the fact that others who completed only the fourth course (Link instrument) are eligible and have been discharged, whereas my husband, who completed 4 courses and would have completed 5 in 2 more days had the training continued in its normal manner, is not eligible. This, to me, is very unfair (17-p).

The person referred to is not the same as in 53-p. As a matter of fact, they even refer to two different training detachments.

One man was unwilling to assume the stigma of failure, however undeserved. His statement clearly illustrates conditions as they were in the last stages of the W. T. S., and certainly must raise some question as to the utter fairness of the eliminations:

During the Link instrument course I asked to be relieved from aviation-student status because I was reliably informed that men who were in classes ahead of me were being washed out at the rate of 95 percent in their final check rides and that the program was closing. Taking all this into consideration, and the fact that there was no chance of any commission, I thought it was best to try and advance myself in some other branch of the service and get a rating there, as I needed money badly after using all my savings for the support of my family during the previous training periods, when I had received no income (10-p).

The figures speak for themselves—554 eliminated, 10 graduated.

The following letter gives an example of a man who complained about his treatment, and what was done about it:

The first of October I was sent to _____ for my secondary course. The first 10 days we were there we didn't get near a plane. We were put to work improving the grounds of the _____ Airport. Conditions there were anything but what we expected. We slept in bunks with boards for springs. The heater for the barracks in which we lived was out in the open. That sounds rather foolish, but it was actually outside the building and in the open. We flew in N3Ns, a Navy ship with open cockpit. We were never issued flying clothes and had only our general G. I. issue. If you don't think it was miserable flying at

7 a. m. in November in an open cockpit, with only ground clothes on and so many of them that you had no freedom of movement, I'll tell you it was. That field was not properly set up to give us the training we were supposed to get.

On November 18, after 18 hours of what was to be a 40-hour course, I was washed out. My marks averaged 74 percent for flying and I was not the lowest rated student in my class, but I was the oldest. I protested, to no avail and wrote to the W. T. S. Coordinator at ——. It got me nothing. In my class of 50 the only wash-outs were men over 35 years of age, and I know we old men weren't the worst flyers in that group by any means. But out we went, the old 20 percent racket.

Since then I have been in radio and radar schools. I have passed the board for appointment to O. C. S., but just this month a new ruling has disqualified me because of a new age limit.

I'm too old to fly, too old to be given an opportunity to become an officer, but not too old to be sent overseas. I'm awaiting shipment to an overseas replacement depot. I haven't been home since July 1943. I'd be ashamed to have people back there know that in 16 months' time all I could get to be is a corporal.

Nothing this Army could do short of commissioning me or giving me a discharge would ever make me feel I have been anything but a fool for sticking and wanting to see it through (9-p).

On January 15, 1944, there were 4,687 War Training Service trainees who as yet had not been eliminated. On that day the War Training Service program ceased to exist. No one as yet seems to know why. Various reasons have been advanced; when they fail, others are advanced, until finally one is found that seems to fill the bill.

At first it was stated that the A. A. F. had no need for the men as pilots, yet:

At the same time they were telling us they didn't need flyers, they were recruiting WASPS (27-P).

When the above reason was brought under scrutiny, the following statement—CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, March 20, 1944: statement from the War Department—was advanced, and for a time it was accepted:

The WASP program to utilize women pilots for noncombat flying assignments has been found to be militarily sound and necessary. Men released by the termination of the C. A. A.-W. T. S. program can be used for services for which women are not suited, whereas women pilots are qualified for certain flying duties which they can discharge as competently as men.

Eventually, in the hearings before the subcommittee of the House Military Affairs Committee on June 8, 9, and 10, 1944, the above statement was questioned. It was pointed out that hundreds of W. T. S. men were at Truax Field, Madison, Wis., taking radio mechanic training for which women must be suitable since there were WAC's taking the same training, and the students received instruction from many women instructors.

In defense of the condition, the representative of the Army Air Forces declared that none of the former W. T. S. trainees stationed at Truax Field had more than 125 hours of flying time. This statement was not one of fact, yet apparently it was accepted as a good reason why

these men should have been moved out of flying in order to let in women with very little training.

Whatever the true reasons may be, not one member of the W. T. S. today feels that the discontinuation of the program was justified in the light of existing conditions.

In judging the military necessity of the discontinuation of the W. T. S. program two important points must be considered.

First. If it was true, as was at first claimed, that the A. A. F. had no use for these men as noncombat pilots, for which they were trained at great expense, then it is likewise true that they had no use for women in the same capacity—yet the need for noncombat pilots was stressed in order to build up the WASPS program—after the W. T. S. program was discontinued.

Second. It could not be true that the W. T. S. program was discontinued because the men "were needed in capacities for which women are not suited," because immediately after discontinuation, the Army had not the slightest idea what to do with the men. Their disposition was a problem that took months to solve. Finally a large share of them were placed in categories for which women are just as suitable as men, if not more so.

This can lead to only one conclusion: That the existence of W. T. S., this pool of trained noncombat pilots, stood in the way of another group, and events have shown that that group was the WASPS.

It would seem that the 4,687 men who were in the program when it was discontinued would be given every consideration in view of the hard road they had traveled for their country. Indeed the official history of their disposition would indicate that they did receive such consideration. Again the statements of the men involved shed new light on the subject:

I then (after discontinuation of W. T. S.) went to Greensboro, N. C., for reclassification and each classification I applied for was refused me because it was not open to W. T. S. men. I was sent from there to Madison, Wis., where I was going to be classified when I arrived. I was told that I was then in radio school and could not be classified for anything else. The classification officer at Truax Field, Madison, Wis., decided that because of my previous experience I should be in Washington working on reconversion of contracts. But when he applied for the transfer so that I might be commissioned, he was told that I could not be separated from the W. T. S. group. I was at Truax Field when we were offered discharges. I was discharged from Fort Dix, N. J., where I was told that we were not eligible for mustering-out pay because we had applied for discharges. Subsequently this has been straightened out (43-p).

Reference is again made to General Arnold's statement of March 22, 1944:

In going through the manpower available to the Air Forces and determining how we can make use of it we have endeavored wherever we can to put square pegs into square holes and round pegs in round holes. And the success that our units have had in the four corners of the world indicate that we have done fairly well along that line.

Another W. T. S. man, now discharged, states:

One of the things that bothered me tremendously was the continued "swell deals" we W. T. S. men were going to be given after being grounded. Most of my time after January 16 (when flying was stopped) was in my opinion the most useless period of all time. I could go on and on, but if I do, it would be only repeating what thousands of former W. T. S. men are saying, "Why did I do it?" (36-p).

The following statement is interesting in view of the fact that one of the original promises under which the men enlisted specified that men eliminated from advanced courses might become control-tower operators:

I had 215 hours' flying time and nearly 850 hours' ground school. * * * I received a Bachelor of Science degree in business administration in college, and I was in the insurance business 8 years, so I was classified as a radio mechanic and sent to Truax Field.

* * * The next day after being discharged I went to the regional office of the C. A. A. where I made application for airport traffic controller. On September 25, 1944, I went to work in the control tower here in — as a trainee. On November 9, I took my examination for my control tower operator's certificate which I passed with an average of 93 (38-p).

This, then, was the beginning of phase 4, the final reduction of W. T. S. personnel. Approximately 300 men were assigned as "specialists" of one form or another. This included such things as photography, cartography, cryptography, military police, and so forth. Some 2,800 men were assigned to technical schools, such as radio mechanics' school. Eventually a large percentage of these were discharged. Many refused because they still had faith that they would be given a decent "break" eventually; others refused because they saw no object in being discharged just to be drafted again; while still others took advantage of the discharge merely in order to have a furlough—a visit home which in one case was as short as 4 days.

Most of the men who accepted discharges did so in the conviction that they could be of much more service to the Nation and themselves in a civilian capacity, and because the pushing around from pillar to post which rewarded them for their patriotism in volunteering had so disgusted them with military life and opportunity that they were only too glad to get out.

But the Army had another so-called opportunity for those men who were under 31 years of age. The latter were urged to apply for aviation cadet training and glider pilot training. According to official figures, 1,529 of them were found qualified for these 2 categories, and for that reason they were not offered discharges.

The long list of authentic statements which we will show here is only a small portion of the number that have been received from the men who accepted this opportunity.

With absolutely no delay I made application and by May 14 I was in Texas. I completed the glider maintenance course offered there as well as the ordeal of extensive basic ground training. Before the close of August I was eliminated for the usual reason of flying deficiency which seemed to be offered when a surplus was had in any of the classes.

* * * I am confident that had I pursued other lines my lot would have been a great deal more satisfactory. Through all the bouncing around from field to field when not under the C. A. A. the constant browbeating by individuals who have tried to do as little as they possibly could has become unbearable. I as well as several hundred more W. T. S. boys find ourselves in the most disagreeable circumstances imaginable and this will continue until we are discharged or a satisfactory rating is granted (54-p).

We went back to Greensboro, N. C., again, and took more basic training while waiting. We waited there about 2 months and then I signed up in the glider program. This was another program that ended in a commission. But somehow C. A. A. flying does not satisfy the Army and I was eliminated after flying 17 hours. I have had 200 hours of flying under C. A. A. instructors and yet the Army said I couldn't fly PT-19's in a primary program. So went my chances of a commission for the second time (1-p).

From an aviation cadet who has not yet been eliminated:

Here at ———, there is quite a representation of W. T. S. "left," that is a good many have been washed out. The percentage of W-O's is terrific, it has taken its toll all around (35-p).

From another still in training:

The wash-out rate here as everywhere else is pretty high. Several W. T. S. boys got the "purple shaft" here too and are either in radio school or somewhere else by now. I found out it's wiser to try and keep your experience in the W. T. S. a secret (33-p).

All you have to be is lucky in this outfit and not too hot. I never could fly worth a d— but I am struggling through this place and I think I have it whipped.

* * * Quite a few of our boys have washed out in other schools. They sure did go to work on them and got rid of a vast number. From rumors I know of a couple of dozen, but I would rather not mention their names because they might be sensitive about it (29-p).

I was in the instructors phase of the W. T. S. at the time it closed and then went in as a glider pilot. I almost finished this course, when I was eliminated because of an over-abundance of pilots, by the means of which I am sure you are familiar, and now I am in training as an engineer-gunner (2-p).

I went through the glider maintenance course, primary flight course, and almost finished advanced flight training here at ———, and within 2 days of graduating I was grounded because I had a little sinus trouble. I have now been disqualified for further flying or training and also for overseas duty. In the eyes of the Army, I am now in the same category as a recruit, after having gone to school for 2 years, and having approximately \$20,000 spent on me for my training.

I think that I should be just as eligible for a discharge as the other W. T. S. men who did not take glider training in the first place. I am sure I could do more for my country at my job at the oil refinery than just being a yardbird in the Army (27-p).

The day the discharges were announced and applications were passed out, I received orders to ship to Sheppard Field, Tex., for gliders. I spoke to Major ———, asking him to take me off the shipping list so I could accept my discharge. No dice.

Upon my arrival at Sheppard I again requested the opportunity to apply for my discharge. Our commanding officer called us together and issued a direct order that we were out in the cold and had to sign our applications "I am not qualified."

After sweating gliders out for 3 months we began flying. My ears began plugging up

and I had difficulty hearing. I reported to the flight surgeon and after having my ears blown out and cleaned I was given a hearing test. The results of those tests I was eliminated from gliders and future air crew training because of a hearing deficiency. The results at Sheppard Field showed that I had 10/20 and 12/20 hearing in my respective ears. Upon my preliminary 64 examination at Keesler a month before shipment my examination revealed that I had 20/20 hearing in both ears.

Since that time I have appealed to the officers of both Sheppard and Keesler Fields requesting an opportunity for my discharge. In all cases the answer is "No."

Specifically, I've never had an opportunity for my discharge. I believe if Keesler Field had not been so lax in their 64 physical examination, I would have been disqualified for gliders, which I should have been, and allowed to take my discharge.

Many of us feel that the Army just railroaded us to gliders so we would be unable to take advantage of our discharge.

It may be interesting to note that on one of the inspection tours by officials from Randolph Field, one of the officers remarked that "we were the bottom of the barrel," referring to us, the W. T. S. men at gliders (3-p).

The following story is another example of "You, too, can wear a pair of silver wings"—W. T. S. style:

I am writing as one who knows the futility of having been a W. T. S. trainee. For me the story began in the fall of 1941, when I still had illusions about doing my bit, and ambitions to do that bit in a capacity which the armed services needed and in which I was very much interested. In the fall of 1941 I tried to become an aviation cadet, but was rejected for cadet training because of a slightly weak left eye. Having been rejected for cadet training here in the States, but still wanting to fly, I took the necessary steps to go to Canada for training with the Royal Canadian Air Force. I was accepted and all ready to leave for Toronto when the attack on Pearl Harbor halted (temporarily, I thought) the subscription of any more men to Canada from the United States, pending legislative decisions as to the future policy in that respect. It wasn't until June of 1942 that the Ottawa Conference definitely froze all men here in the United States and also my aspirations to become a combat pilot. During the wait for definite word from the Canadian bureau, I had gone to work in Florida at a civilian contract school engaged in training aviation cadets. This position as flight dispatcher I took because I wanted to learn as much about flying as possible before starting to fly myself.

In July of 1942 I learned of the full-time program being started by the Civil Aeronautics Administration to train flight instructors and transport pilots for the United States Army Air Forces. In view of the turn of events, this was exactly what I was hoping for; since combat flying was out of my grasp. The plan as outlined by the C. A. A. was to train us over an approximate 12-month period, at the end of which those whose capabilities were exceptional were to be given twin-engine training for transport duty, though during the entire training, we were to receive no remuneration other than food and lodging. After passing the rigid mental and physical examinations and enlisting in the Air Corps Reserve in ———, I very enthusiastically started ground school and flight training. I completed the primary and secondary courses in ——— by January of 1943. Here, however, there occurred the first indication of things to come, for it seemed that the facilities were limited for conducting the next course—cross-country. Consequently, we trainees were sent to our respective homes to await further assignment. After waiting over 4

months, I was ordered to report to ———, for cross country. I had just completed this course when we were again sent to our respective homes, because the Army had started activating all W. T. S. men. Just prior to our activation, appropriations had been granted to pay us \$50 per month, retroactive to December 1942, but not for over 2 months of any of the time we were idle and waiting for assignment. I was activated at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Mo., in August of 1943, and after several weeks of basic training, was shipped to ——— for the Link instrument course. From there I went to ——— in November for the secondary instructor's course. I had just received my last hour of flight time in that course, when the Army closed the programs on January 15, 1944. From ———, I was shipped to Jefferson Barracks once more for reclassification. Being too old, by this time, for cadet training, I chose the only other alternative which would still permit me to fly as a pilot, glider training.

From Jefferson Barracks we shipped to Sheppard Field, Tex., in March. There we received a 2-months' course in glider maintenance plus another 2-month course of flight ground school and 40 hours of flight time in Fairchild PT-19's. In the middle of July, after completing our training at Sheppard Field, we were sent to South Plains Army Air Field, Lubbock, Tex., for advanced glider training. At Lubbock we received 1 month's ground school, and the second month in learning to fly cargo gliders. It was just after the start of the second month's training that I fell victim to the Army's well-oiled, ridiculous wash-out machine. I was eliminated from the glider program for so-called flying deficiency by the faculty board at a cut and dried hearing which was the biggest farce that I have ever witnessed, let alone appear in it in one of the leading roles. * * * The Army's line of reasoning seems to be that to graduate a class intact is bad policy and might result in criticism from higher authority. To say that their methods of acquiring a respectable wash-out quota are damnably unjust would be putting it mildly.

Now I find myself here at ——— with a commercial pilot's license, 250 hours of Government-supervised flight instruction, and many more hours of ground schooling successfully completed, waiting to be sent to an already overcrowded radio mechanics' school. In the meantime, my duties are humble, to say the least, for I am engaged in cleaning latrines, guard duty, and pulling K. P.

That is my "story"; and while I've dwelled upon it for too long, perhaps, it is still only a rather rapid sketch, and I have omitted many of the lurid details. Naturally, I am bitter, for, after spending 2 years and many thousands of dollars of the taxpayers' money in training me to be a pilot, I am still a buck private, and the Army ignores that training, and I am to be sent to learn how to repair radios. One of these days it would not be surprising to find myself being sent to the Army's school for cooks and bakers (26-P).

In the meantime, the glider program had reached the saturation point, and again began the indiscriminate eliminations characteristic of Brooks and Randolph. Unfortunately, I am among the hundreds of "potential glider pilots" caught in the web, and almost before I realized it I found myself out by reason of that well-known phrase, "flying deficiency." I didn't get the ax until I had completed the PT-19 course and was eliminated on the strength of that one-flight test which was to determine whether or not I was fit to graduate that phase and go on to actual glider-flight training. Having once been in the glider program, I found myself ineligible for a discharge which was offered to other W. T. S. men.

I was allowed to select radio technical school and assured I would be sent there. On the day of my shipment I found myself on the way to Keesler Field and mechanic school instead. Try as I might to have my classification changed, I was threatened with shipment to a labor battalion overseas, despite my qualifications, if I made any further attempt to change my classification for radio school as they promised, the discharge being out of the question (4-p).

The following is a person who spent approximately \$500 of his own money buying flying time between courses:

After 5 weeks of armor, I was offered a chance to take glider-pilot training, and was sent to Sheppard Field, Tex. This consisted of 4 weeks of advanced basic training, 6 weeks of glider maintenance school, and 6 weeks of flying and ground school. In my third week of flying, I was grounded by the flight surgeon, and also disqualified for overseas duty.

I was then transferred to the basic training section of the field for reclassification. After being classified for bomb maintenance, and my papers being sent to headquarters in Denver for approval, there was a change which, of course, pertained to my status—this being that anyone disqualified for overseas duty will not be sent through a technical school.

I have been shipped to Maxwell Field, Ala., as a casual, to do with as you see fit. I have no Army classification number, not having been through a technical school (14-p).

I am a former W. T. S. man or trainee, and am officially in the glider program. However, I am to be eliminated within the next few weeks by virtue of being disqualified on a 64 physical at this station. The disqualification is due to a very small spot on my chest which existed many years previous to my enlistment, and X-ray films show that the size of the spot is practically the same, now as when I first took a 64 at Sheppard Field, Tex., in September 1943 and in May 1944 at Chenuite Field, Ill., at the time my application for gliders was forwarded (7-p).

The following is dated December 1, 1944, and is from an aviation cadet:

It seems we don't have much to look forward to, * * * They have started the old washing machine to rolling here, and we have been told that there will be plenty of faces missing before graduation (63-p).

The latest developments are such that even the hardiest are getting the desire to get out and be done with it. The following is dated December 4, 1944:

I am a part of the W. T. S. residue; in short, I have been eliminated from the glider program. After 7 months—long, hot, blistering, dusty Texas months—of working, being on the ball, and sweating it out, I have been washed clean as the barracks floor on a Friday night.

I know, "you told me so." So did old Pete Jester, Dave, and the rest of the boys. But it was spring, remember? And I wanted to fly, fly, fly!

Now I'm finished. No one realizes more than I, that I should have remained at dear old —, where every day is like Sunday on the farm.

Now for the first time I want out so bad that it hurts. There are about 40 of us here pending disposition, which is to be gunnery school and nothing else (62-p).

Another letter dated December 4, 1944:

I am the wife of a W. T. S. man who very unfortunately selected glider training when the former program was terminated. My husband was eliminated from gliders only 3 days prior to graduation after a gruelling 7 months' course.

Under a new ruling all E. R. C. men physically qualified have only career gunnery school available to them.

During the 28 months my husband has been in the Army, this is the fourth crushing blow he has been dealt. First it was W. T. S. closing after he had 16 months of training. Second, discharges granted to those fortunate enough not to choose gliders. Third, being eliminated 3 days before graduation. Fourth, gunnery school, the only course available to him.

What makes it all the more difficult to bear is that he needn't ever have had to enlist in the first place, as due to his civilian job, he was exempted for the duration. He is an engineer for a plastic company doing vital war work. But his first ambition was to fly for the Army Air Corps—and this is his reward (64-p).

One person, who applied for career gunnery after discontinuation of the W. T. S. who refused discharge, has this to say:

There has been no attempt on the part of the Army to use our W. T. S. training, which, mind you, was received under Army auspices, while, since the W. T. S. was discontinued, jobs which were promised us when we enlisted have been filled by personnel certainly not more competent than us or subjected to better training than we were, or better prepared for the jobs involved had we been permitted to complete our course.

It is unfair, after enlisting for a flying job as advertised in recruiting propaganda, to not actually have a chance to qualify, while the jobs are filled from other personnel sources (41-p).

Another, who has been discharged and is serving the Nation in a vital industry, writes:

When the Army took over they decided they could only use us in the capacity of instructors—instead of ferry pilots or other branches of the Air Corps—but as instructors they could use 7,000. This decision was made sometime during June 1943.

In January 1944 the program is terminated because, as they told us, there were too many pilots on hand. Even if the figures on attrition were less than estimates, or if for any reason estimates were incorrect, it's hard to believe they could be that far off.

When the program was finally closed down—we were willing to continue flying, irrespective of being commissioned—and we were also willing to go anywhere and take all the worst assignments that were available.

At the same time that our program was closed down on the one hand, the Army was sponsoring the expansion of the women's flying (WASPS) on the other. With 4,200 men finished in training or nearly so, this was hard to understand (37-p).

For some reason a number of W. T. S. trainees had not as yet been called to active duty by January 15, 1944. Yet their story parallels that of the men included in the official figures, and their plight is in some respects worse, since they are denied the discharge option and still have no chance to fly. The statement of one such man is as follows:

I completed secondary February 22, 1943, and waited until May 10, 1943, before being called to — for cross country. About 10 days after completing cross country there I was called back to the same place for the elementary instructor's course, which I completed and received my commercial and instructor's license on August 25, 1943. From there I went to — for secondary instructor. On September 5, 1943, I passed the Army "64" and on the 10th began the program, finishing October 27, 1943. On November 12,

1943, I reported to Brooks Field, Tex., for the Army instructor's course, and was at Randolph Field, Tex., January 14, 1944, when the cadet program was slashed.

Upon returning home in January I received a notice that I could no longer be kept in reserve and had the choice of a discharge from the reserve or active duty in the Air Corps. Thinking the Army wanted me as a pilot, I chose active duty. The reason I thought this was because in every course we were told we were "officer material," and during secondary and cross country we were asked to fill out forms on which we could mark our choice of instructor, transport, or service pilot. Even when I went to the induction center I was classified as "enlisted service pilot." Since that time, March 14, 1944, I've been a buck private in the Air Corps. No more am I considered "officer material," nor have I been afforded my choice of jobs as flight instructor, transport or service pilot, as I was while taking W. T. S. courses.

To date I have 346 hours, of which 155 are dual, and on September 26, 1944, took the C. A. A. physical to keep my commercial instructor's rating valid.

Now I feel that all this training and the money spent on me has been completely wasted by the Army, and I'm sure all the other W. T. S. men feel the same way. We know we could be doing invaluable work as pilots if only given the chance.

Being married, as I am, and in the Army as a buck private is bad enough, but to have our promises broken and to be kicked around as we have been is really rubbing it in.

If there is any way in which you can help us in our situation, you will have the heartfelt thanks of hundreds of men who volunteered to help their country, agreed to take their training without pay, did exactly as they were told, and were figuratively given a slap in the face for their trouble (13-p).

Last summer, when the Army decided to pass out discharges, quite a few fellows I know turned theirs down because their draft boards informed them they would soon be right back in again. A number who did accept discharges have since been drafted or soon will be. Then there were many who, through no fault of their own, were not actually in a program on January 15, therefore declared ineligible for discharge according to the stipulation made by the Army. There are also several hundred men who, by the manipulation of W. T. S., were still in the enlisted Reserve Corps; these were definitely refused discharges. I know, because I'm one of them.

I'm telling you this because the Army seems to seek every loophole possible, and unless this bill is passed to include every W. T. S. man in service, regardless of where he was or what he was doing on January 15, 1944, or any other date they may choose, they will find some way to avoid giving us the break we really deserve. In other words, we've learned not to trust the Army, and we know that nothing but a bill void of any loopholes will do us any good (24-p).

Mr. Chairman and Members of the House, we owe something to these thousands of patriotic boys of America. They have been pushed around aplenty. The least we can do is pass legislation to correct the chain of abuses and wrongs administered to them.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, we are approaching title 2 of the bill, which contains several general provisions. Customarily an appropriation bill is read by paragraphs, and points of order must be made at the conclusion

of a paragraph rather than at the conclusion of a section. I happen to notice that title 2 is prepared a little differently than the ordinary appropriation bill, in that each of the paragraphs is labeled with a parenthesized letter, indicating that it might be interpreted as a subparagraph. Some of us desire to make points of order against certain parts of the title or section 201, but not against the entire section. Consequently the question is whether or not a point of order must be made at the conclusion of the reading of each subparagraph, or should we wait until the entire section has been read?

The CHAIRMAN. In response to the parliamentary inquiry, the Chair would say that title 2 will be read by paragraphs, and points of order would be in order following the reading of each paragraph.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I rise to answer some of the criticism that has been directed at the Veterans' Administration by insertions in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

An attack was inserted by a Member the other day upon the Veterans' Administration facility at Mount Alto. Mount Alto is a diagnostic center. It is always crowded. It always has been, because so many wounded or sick veterans want to come to Washington. When they go to Mount Alto to be examined, many of them want to stay there, when as a matter of fact the best thing for them would be to go to other veteran hospitals, because of the fact that this is a diagnostic center, and other cases are usually waiting their turn.

The Veterans' Administration has a terrible responsibility and it is doing the best job possible. I daresay it is doing the best job of any organization of its kind in any country in the world. I ask you gentlemen who are getting this information from outside critics who want to jump on the Veterans' Administration, to first investigate. If you will go to the bottom of those criticisms you will find that they are not well founded. The Veterans' Administration is doing the very best job it possibly can under the circumstances, and I hope all Members of the House will join in helping continue that splendid service.

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

Mr. RANKIN. I yield.

Mr. McCORMACK. I thoroughly agree with the statement made by the gentleman from Mississippi. The Veterans' Administration has rendered an unusually constructive and effective service. No human agency is perfect; but the Veterans' Administration, under General Hines, and his associates, has rendered an outstanding service to the veterans of past wars. The wonderful experience for the past 25 years equips them to render the maximum of service to the veterans of this war.

Mr. RANKIN. I thank the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Will the gentleman yield?

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

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I am glad the gentleman from Mississippi, the able chairman of the Veterans' Committee, has taken the floor at this time to clear out some of the cobwebs that have been placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for the avowed purpose of reflecting on General Hines and the Veterans' Administration. As a member of the Appropriations Committee and being for several years a member of the subcommittee having jurisdiction over the Veterans' Administration, I am familiar with the Veterans' Administration and its far-reaching functions which are growing in magnitude daily. Year after year I have seen General Hines appear before that committee. He always knows personally what it is all about. He does not have to bring a whole army of aides along to flank him on every side and to ask them what the answer is when a member asks for information, as is the case with so many other heads of departments and agencies of Government. I know that Members familiar with the general's work agree that he is doing an outstanding job with what Congress has given him. Of course, Mount Alto Hospital is overcrowded. It is by no means the only hospital in the country that is crowded to the overflowing. But that is not the fault of General Hines. He has repeatedly warned our committee to expect crowded conditions. As Members know, the Congress has made a lot of funds available for hospital facilities, but considerably more are desperately needed and I feel certain that we will not stint in making additional funds available for additional veterans' hospitals and also for enlarging our present hospitals.

Mr. RANKIN. I thank the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. O'KONSKI. I was one of those who inserted matter in the RECORD. I want to say to the gentleman from Mississippi that I have nothing but praise for the Veterans' Administration.

Mr. RANKIN. I thank the gentleman, and will say to him that I was not referring to him at all. I do believe, however, that a great deal of this criticism is unjustified and ought to cease.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last three words.

Mr. Chairman, I rise to state that while I do believe the Veterans' Administration has done some extremely fine work I also feel that it could be improved upon in some of its services. I believe we should have more hospital beds; we should have a medical corps. We need nurses very badly and I believe it would be extremely helpful if more and more people could be interested in the whole hospital program, the whole program for the care of the men; in fact, I know every Member here is interested in doing constructive work for the veterans and also in improving the services now given the veterans by the Veterans' Administration.

By unanimous consent, the pro forma amendments were withdrawn.

The Clerk read as follows:

(c) Appropriations of the executive departments and independent establishments for the fiscal year 1946 shall be available for expenses of travel of new appointees and of

transportation of their immediate families in accordance with regulations prescribed by the President, and expenses of transportation of household goods and personal effects in accordance with the act of October 10, 1940 (5 U. S. C. 73c-1), from the places of their actual residence at the time of appointment to places of employment outside continental United States, and for such expenses on return of civilian officers and employees from their posts of duty outside continental United States to the places of their actual residence at time of assignment to duty outside the United States.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against subparagraph (c) on the ground that it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I concede the point of order.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I may state in this connection that the only reason I made the point of order to this paragraph and not to the previous paragraph is because subparagraph (b) is limited to transfer where permanent duty is involved. Subparagraph (c) is not so limited, and it seems to me would make possible foreign travel, or travel from a foreign country to the United States on rather temporary assignments and require the Government to pay the transportation of household goods and the transportation of families as well for temporary as for permanent appointments.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order made against subparagraph (c) on page 65 is sustained.

The Clerk read as follows:

(d) Appropriations of the executive departments and independent establishments for the fiscal year 1946 shall be available for reimbursement, at not to exceed 3 cents per mile (unless otherwise permitted by law), of employees or others rendering service to the Government for use by them of privately owned automobiles for transportation on official business within the limits of their official stations or places of service.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the paragraph on the ground that it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I concede the point of order. It is legislation, but, Mr. Chairman, it was placed in the bill for the purpose of uniformity. This provision is carried in practically every appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order made by the gentleman from Massachusetts against subparagraph (c), page 65, is sustained.

PROGRAM FOR TOMORROW AND NEXT WEEK

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word for the purpose of asking the majority leader if he can inform us what the program will be for tomorrow and next week.

Mr. McCORMACK. The House will meet tomorrow. Unanimous consent will be asked tomorrow for the consideration of the insurance bill reported out by the Committee on the Judiciary. There is no other business scheduled for tomorrow.

If unanimous consent is granted—and I hope personally it will be, but that is only an expression of my personal desire—the bill will automatically pass.

It is understood, of course, that the bill will not be debated and whatever discussion is had in connection with the bill when the unanimous-consent request is made will be under reservation of objection. I make that statement so the Members will understand that a unanimous-consent request will be propounded and that the bill will not, therefore, be debated, except in connection with such discussion as might take place under a reservation of any Member to object.

I am going to ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns tomorrow it adjourn to meet on Monday.

On Monday there will be no business.

On Tuesday the civil functions appropriation bill will be called up for consideration. It is my understanding there is no controversy in that bill. If any should develop, and the necessity for a roll call should arise, an agreement has been had that the roll call will not take place until Wednesday. As I stated, my understanding is that the bill has been unanimously reported by the committee and contains no controversial items.

If a rule is reported by the Rules Committee, the so-called George bill will come up for consideration on Wednesday of next week, after which the Commodity Credit Corporation bill will be considered, if a rule is reported by the Rules Committee on that bill. Following those bills, a rivers and harbors bill will be considered, if a rule is reported. We are hopeful that we may bring up that bill for consideration next week.

As I stated, on Wednesday the George bill, reported by the Banking and Currency Committee, will be considered by the House if a rule comes out of the Rules Committee.

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

Mr. MICHENER. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. BULWINKLE. Does the majority leader contemplate asking unanimous consent for dispensing with Calendar Wednesday business next week?

Mr. McCORMACK. I intended to make the ordinary unanimous-consent request prior to next Wednesday that I usually make every week.

Mr. BULWINKLE. Will the gentleman notify me when he intends to make that request?

Mr. McCORMACK. Any Member making that request of the gentleman from Massachusetts, no matter what side the Member may sit on, will be considered and the gentleman from Massachusetts would not under any conditions propound any request until he gives notice to any Member desiring to be present at such time. The gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BULWINKLE] will be notified.

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

Mr. MICHENER. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. SPENCE. I make the same request of the gentleman from Massachusetts that the previous gentleman made, if the gentleman from Massachusetts intends to ask unanimous consent to dispense with Calendar Wednesday busi-

ness. I desire to be notified because I shall object.

Mr. McCORMACK. There is an awful lot of interest in next Wednesday. It may be that this interest is so clear, so evident, and so pronounced that my intelligence will dictate that I not ask to dispense with the Calendar Wednesday business.

Mr. SPENCE. I may say to the gentleman I have a very great interest in it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

The Clerk read as follows:

(e) During the fiscal year 1946 the head of the department or establishment concerned may delegate to such officials as he may designate his authority to authorize payment of expenses of travel and of transportation of household goods and immediate families of civilian officers and employees on change of official station.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the paragraph, particularly the words "may designate", that it is legislation on an appropriation bill, I believe it is a matter that ought to be covered by general legislation.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I concede the point of order.

The Clerk read as follows:

(f) Appropriations of the executive departments and independent establishments for the fiscal year 1946 available for expenses of travel shall be available, when specifically authorized by the head of the department or establishment concerned or by such officials as he may designate for the purpose; for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the function or activity for which the appropriation concerned is made.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the paragraph on the same ground as applied to the previous paragraph.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I concede the point of order and offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia: Page 66, line 6, insert:

"(f) Appropriations contained in this act, available for expenses of travel shall be available when specifically authorized by the head of the activity or establishment concerned for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the function or activity for which the appropriation concerned is made."

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order against the amendment, pending which I should like to ask the gentleman from Virginia a question.

Would the gentleman have any objection to putting in the amendment which he has offered a provision limiting that to attendance at meetings in the United States? Many times we have had questions come up, at which times there has been a good deal of discussion about sending delegates to Mexico or some other place for a conference.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Some of these departments, notably the State Department, have occasion to attend meetings held beyond the continental limits of the United States. This language is carried in several bills.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. It seems to me that in the State Department you have a clear-cut case. The reason for raising the question is this: That a year or two ago there was a conference on Indian education held in Mexico City, and there was a great deal of stir in connection with the Department of the Interior appropriation bill against sending delegates to Mexico City on that particular occasion. I think the purpose is desirable. In many cases delegates should be authorized to attend.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I would not want to agree to that restriction, not knowing what effect it might have.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Does the gentleman want to leave the door wide open?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I do not, but this is the same authority that those departments have had all the time.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Not each department.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Every department in this bill has had it.

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

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Do I understand that the amendment which the gentleman from Virginia has offered would make the entire appropriation of any agency available for the purpose of attendance at meetings?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. The funds appropriated for travel are the only funds that could be obligated for this purpose.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. There is no limit as to the amount that could be expended at any conference?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. The limitation is the amount for travel. As the gentleman knows, a break-down of that is always furnished to the committee and is placed in our files, so I do not think there is any opportunity for abuse there.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield further, the amendment that the gentleman has offered is limited to the agencies enumerated in this bill?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. That is correct.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Chairman.

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

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk concluded the reading of the bill.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. WHITTINGTON, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration

the bill (H. R. 1984) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the same back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and all amendments thereto to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them in gross.

The amendments were agreed to.

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

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

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

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Clerk have authority to correct the paragraph and section numbers.

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

There was no objection.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Carrell, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the bill (H. R. 626) entitled "An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to proceed with the construction of certain public works, and for other purposes," disagreed to by the House; agrees to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. WALSH, Mr. TYDINGS, and Mr. JOHNSON of California to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate had adopted the following resolution (S. Res. 71):

Resolved, That the House of Representatives be notified of the election of Leslie L. Biffe, of Arkansas, as Secretary of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Vice President 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 agency:

1. Department of Justice.
2. Department of the Navy.
3. Department of War.
4. United States Tariff Commission.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Vermont [Mr. PLUMLEY] be

permitted to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SAVAGE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my colleague the gentleman from Washington [Mr. De Lacy] be permitted to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein certain correspondence which I recently received.

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

There was no objection.

THOMAS ALVA EDISON DAY

Mr. SUNDSTROM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 76) designating February 11 of each year as Thomas Alva Edison Day.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

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

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may I state that I have no knowledge this resolution was to be called up.

The SPEAKER. The Chair asked the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. SUNDSTROM] and the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER], who are interested in this resolution, to clear it with the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] and the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN].

Mr. SUNDSTROM. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] will yield to me to explain this, may I state that this resolution was reported out of the Committee on the Judiciary, as I understand it, unanimously, either Tuesday of this week or Wednesday. Since Sunday, February 11, is the anniversary of the birthday of Thomas Alva Edison, I have spoken to Members on my side, and I have spoken to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER], who said he had cleared the matter on your side. A similar bill was introduced in the Seventy-seventh Congress and in the Seventy-eighth Congress and was passed by the House.

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman does not have to explain the resolution to me because I am a great admirer of the late Thomas Alva Edison. I had not been informed that the resolution had been reported out of committee. Has it been reported out of committee?

Mr. SUNDSTROM. It had been reported out unanimously 2 days ago, as I understand it. It was a unanimous report of the Committee on the Judiciary as well as of the subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee.

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

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield.

Mr. HANCOCK. Mr. Speaker, I can verify what the gentleman from New Jersey says. The Committee on the Judiciary was not organized until very late in January, as the gentleman from Massachusetts recalls, and we did not have very much time before February 11 in which to consider this bill. We considered it as promptly as possible. This is the first opportunity the gentleman from New Jersey had to bring it to the floor. It is in line with what we have done for several years past. The late Thomas Alva Edison was a constituent of the gentleman from New Jersey, and out of consideration for the gentleman as well as respect for that late great American, we think this is the proper thing to do.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I join with the gentleman in his admiration and respect for that great American, Thomas Alva Edison. I was inquiring to see if the normal, natural, and proper processes of the House of Representatives had been complied with. I had no knowledge of this matter and I wanted to be sure it had been reported out of committee. Being informed now that it has been reported out of committee, I welcome the passage of this resolution. I asked for that information both for myself and for the record. I am not insisting that I personally be consulted but in order that the usual technicalities will be complied with, I think it might be well that when a bill is reported out of committee to be taken up by unanimous consent the Member interested would consult not only with the minority leader but with the majority leader and thereafter to advise the Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, I am satisfied.

Mr. SUNDSTROM. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield further, let me say the majority leader, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] has always been very fair in his attitude. If he was not consulted, I assure him it was an oversight. I was under the impression that the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER] had consulted him before we consulted the Speaker.

Mr. McCORMACK. It is quite probable the gentleman from Pennsylvania did, and the gentleman from Massachusetts has forgotten it.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state the Chair was not fully informed about this, because the Committee on the Judiciary has filed no report on the bill. This is the last time that will happen.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

House Joint Resolution 76

Joint resolution designating February 11 of each year as Thomas Alva Edison Day

Resolved, etc., That the 11th day of February of each year is hereby designated as Thomas Alva Edison Day, in commemoration of the birthday of the great inventor,

and the President of the United States is authorized and requested to issue annually a proclamation calling upon officials of the Government to display the flag of the United States on all Government buildings on such day, and inviting the people of the United States to observe the day in schools and churches or other suitable places, with appropriate ceremonies.

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

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS] is recognized for 15 minutes.

HENRY WALLACE

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I am going to talk about Mr. Henry Wallace. I want to speak about a mild-mannered, modest, earnest, unquestionably sincere man, who is perhaps too forthrightly honest for everybody to understand him, and concerning whom it might be said "God protect me from my friends, I can take care of my enemies myself." Yet this gentleman seems to have gotten the Congress of the United States, or shall I say certain Members of it, into one of the most terrific dithers I have ever observed during my period of service here. Before I proceed I would like to make clear that there are no political implications either past, present, or future to be drawn from my remarks. I was delegate to the Democratic Convention in 1940, and as such I voted for the nomination, not of Mr. Wallace, but of the then Speaker, Mr. Bankhead, for Vice President. I did it for two reasons which I felt were good and sufficient; first, because I had a very profound affection for Speaker Bankhead and wanted to do him that honor; second, because I believed the party convention needed an element of independence in it. I was not a delegate to the convention in 1944, nor have any remarks any reference to any future convention. So what I have to say about Mr. Wallace today is said from the purely dispassionate and disinterested point of view of a person who merely likes to see fair play in American politics, and likes to see true worth recognized where it exists.

My speech mainly is in the nature of advice to the enemies of Mr. Wallace. I would like to remind those people that the people of this Nation cannot help wondering why all the hue and cry has been raised. The louder it becomes the more they suspect that Mr. Wallace may be all right. The American people have an inherent sense of fairness. If they think someone is being unfairly treated they have a way of rallying to his cause.

The nomination of Mr. Wallace comes before the Senate certainly in such fashion as to leave Mr. Wallace standing squarely upon his two feet. I would like to point out the fact that Mr. Wallace was not the author of the letter which the President wrote to Mr. Jesse Jones. The Congress might conceivably keep Mr. Wallace from filling any official position in the Government, and this might well be the very best thing that could happen to Mr. Wallace, personally. It

would hurt those who opposed him very much indeed, it seems to me. It would relieve him of any immediate responsibilities and leave him in a position where he need only inform the American people of the principles for which he stands.

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

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I will.

Mr. OUTLAND. I compliment the gentleman on bringing this matter up at this particular time. The gentleman mentioned a moment ago that he was not quite certain the reasons for all the hue and cry that has been raised against Mr. Wallace. Would the gentleman suggest that Mr. Wallace's stand against cartels might have been one reason for it?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I thank the gentleman very much, but as usual when I make a speech, my colleague from the Eleventh District in California anticipates the main point of the speech and asks me a question which takes all the wind out of the remainder of the speech.

Mr. OUTLAND. I beg the gentleman's pardon.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I appreciate it nonetheless.

It seems that Mr. Wallace has committed a lot of crimes, and done some terrible things in his career, and I wanted to speak about what some of those things were, because obviously there must be something terribly wrong with Mr. Wallace or Members of Congress would not be suggesting that we repeal the war powers of the President and change the whole war program around in order to try to "fence in" this gentleman, in case he is confirmed as Secretary of Commerce.

Of course, the first crime was the little pigs.

We have been hearing about those pigs now for a good many years. The trouble was that Mr. Wallace followed the then prevalent, and may I say the still prevalent in many quarters, conservative scarcity philosophy. I do not think it was right to slaughter the pigs, at least not unless and until there was a worthwhile program so that every bit of the meat could be used to feed hungry mouths. I believe that Mr. Wallace himself felt that it was not the right thing to do. But I want to emphasize the fact that with the welfare of the farmers uppermost in his mind he had three alternatives. The first, and the one he immediately rejected, was to let the farmers go bankrupt. That was the first thing he could do. The second thing was to reduce the supply of farm products. The third thing that he could do was to increase the demand for farm products by increasing the buying power of the people. Now that first alternative was to be ruled out; he was not going to let the farmers go bankrupt. He knew, furthermore, that he could not get support for a genuine program for distribution to the people who needed additional buying power. So the only alternative available to him at that time was to reduce supplies. And that is what he did. He could not see the farmers go broke; he, no doubt, thought it was a bad method, but he chose that alternative. And at

the time he had the support of farm organizations and leaders.

But let me point out that Mr. Wallace brought forth his real proposal when he advocated that, instead of letting this food go to waste, we should have a program that would increase the buying power of the people and enable them to consume these very products. And so he was the champion of the school-lunch program in which we say we are not going to destroy farm products where we have a surplus over and above available purchasing power, but we will buy those products from our farmers and channel them into the stomachs of the children and people of the country where needed.

The second great crime of Mr. Wallace was that he suggested that the children of this Nation, and perhaps of other nations, too, should have milk to drink. Now, obviously it was a terrible thing for Mr. Wallace to say, because it immediately branded him as a terrible, radical sort of individual. I cannot quite understand what was wrong with it. For today every important farm organization in the whole country is saying that the key to the solution of the agricultural problem is precisely that; namely, to increase the demand for agricultural products and to keep it high enough so that it will be in line with the unfailing abundant supply of such products. In good times and bad our farmers maintain their production. Therefore we must make it possible that there be purchasing power in the hands of those who need them to consume these farm products. Full employment is the best way to do this. But it can also be done in part by the school-lunch program and the stamp plan that was tried out, instead of letting these farm products go to waste and our farmers go without a market. These programs were the proposals of Mr. Wallace.

I should like to quote briefly from the report of the Association of Land Grant Colleges made in August 1944:

Aside from full urban employment, two measures will improve the domestic market for farm products and at the same time enhance the general welfare. One is education work to promote good nutrition. The other is subsidies, in one or more forms, to promote food consumption by low-income families.

And so, from the standpoint of the welfare of the American farmers, the welfare of the consumers of this country, and in fact all the world, what is wrong with saying as Mr. Wallace did, that as long as a superabundance of milk is produced it should be gotten to the people who need it, not only to provide the outlet but to use the food produced?

Mr. OUTLAND. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield at that point?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Yes; I yield.

Mr. OUTLAND. The gentleman's first point dealt with the so-called slaughtering of the little pigs which has been blamed on Mr. Wallace but does the gentleman believe there is anything worse in that economy which has emphasized the law of supply and demand than the traditional tariff policy of the Republican Party?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I agree and I can give the gentleman additional

examples. It is no different than the policy followed by every single great industrial concern, especially in those fields where anything approaching a monopoly exists. For the very purpose of monopoly is to cut down, control, and restrict supplies, not, it is true, by slaughtering little pigs, but by restricting the production of oil, steel, aluminum, and all other commodities that a monopoly controls, all for the purpose of creating a shortage so they can control the price of their commodity.

Mr. OUTLAND. They have restricted production.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Exactly. So this brings me to my next point, and that is that Mr. Wallace made two or three speeches against monopoly, and the worst of it was that it seemed he meant business about the matter.

He pointed out that we cannot have economic freedom or a chance for small business as long as monopoly exists and he said he was against monopoly and intended to do what he could about the matter. Well, this is very bad, as anyone will find out who does the same thing. In fact, I have had something to say against the oil monopoly, the financial monopoly and other kinds of monopolies and during my last campaign I may say I discovered that anyone who does that is asking for trouble in American political life.

Nonetheless, I cannot get the idea out of my head that Mr. Wallace's position against monopoly is the traditional American position. Certainly it was the position of Thomas Jefferson, Andrew Jackson, Abraham Lincoln, and Theodore Roosevelt. Certainly if the Congress proposes to give more than lip service to the cause of small business it will be compelled to agree with Mr. Wallace's position on this matter. I may say that I think the enforcement of our antitrust laws during the past few years has been a great undertaking and one that should have been started long ago and one that must be pressed with increasing vigor.

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

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. MURDOCK. I notice the gentleman forgot to mention George Washington as being an antimonopolist. Does the gentleman recall that George Washington wanted to hang the monopolist on a gallows five times higher than the one created by Haman.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I thank the gentleman very much for adding the Father of our Country to my list.

Although the press resolutely suppressed it, Mr. Wallace had a good deal to say about incentive taxation; that is, a tax program calculated to induce constructive investment in employment-giving enterprises. Somehow or other his advocacy of incentive taxation did not seem to fit with all colors of the picture that had been painted of Henry Wallace, so they left that out of the news items.

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

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Is it not true that he also advocated fairer freight rates for the South and West so that industry might be spread out? It ill becomes some of his opponents from the South at this time to fail to take that into consideration.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Yes; but I would like to point out to the gentleman that Mr. Wallace is not without friends in the southern part of this country. I thank the gentleman for his observation because the very next point I was going to make is that Mr. Wallace's position upon freight rates is a position against one of the most powerful forces making for monopoly, namely, "Pittsburgh plus," and all that phrase means that we have had in this Nation for years.

Mr. Wallace, however, did not stop here. He had the temerity to actually propose to the Senate committee that we should have a program of equalizing credit opportunities of little business with big business. He seems to believe that the present situation wherein huge monopolistic enterprise can secure credit at 1½ or 2 percent, whereas small business must pay 6 or 7 percent, is wrong, and he indicated certain steps might be taken to correct this, such as a guaranty by the Government of private bank loans made to small business. I am compelled to say that it looks to me like that is a proposal very much in accord with the fundamental principles of American life.

Mr. Wallace has also advocated a broad international policy and has been the outstanding advocate of a policy of friendliness with the Latin-American republics. If this be a crime, then I must only say that it has certainly borne good fruit during this terrible war period, because I should hate to think what the opposite policy would have done to us had we been compelled to confront Germany and Japan on the battlefields of the world and at the same time to have had an unfriendly attitude to deal with in the Latin-American republics.

I am only getting started on this, however, for the worst things about Mr. Wallace are yet to come.

I have here a copy of the Washington Post for Sunday, February 4, in which appears an article about his appearance before the Senate committee. Here we find that Mr. Wallace's behavior was something terrible. It appears he did not sit properly in the witness chair; that his hair was not properly brushed; and that he actually chuckled and laughed at certain points during the questioning by the Senate committee. The article does not say so, but I have a horrible suspicion that another thing he did was to speak straight out about the things in which he believed and tell the exact truth as to where he stood.

The George bill as passed by the Senate recommends itself as being right in principle. The only wrong, it seems to me, was committed when the Congress permitted Mr. Jones to have both the job as Secretary of Commerce and also the job as Federal Loan Administrator, which I believed to be a job too big for any one man. Because it is right in principle, I shall support the George bill.

The only thing is, it should have been passed long ago. For if it is wrong for one man to have both of these jobs, it is wrong for another one to have them both.

We find, however, that some of the bitter-end opponents of Mr. Wallace are not satisfied with the George bill. They want to pass a special law to say that as long as Mr. Wallace is Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Commerce shall have nothing to do with the Export-Import Bank. They also want to amend the war powers of the President, to repeal one of the basic statutes under which the war has been conducted, for the private and special benefit of Mr. Wallace. I say "for the private and special benefit of Mr. Wallace" deliberately because all this sort of thing can hurt no one but Mr. Wallace's enemies. The more responsibility that is removed from his shoulders the better really for him personally so far as the future is concerned, and the more foolish Congress makes itself look in this matter. The people of the country are going to wonder just what manner of man this Henry Wallace must be that he has grown so great as to cause the whole Congress to turn itself inside out and alter the entire program of the war just on account of him. They will begin to suspect that he must have a good deal "on the ball."

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman's time be extended 5 additional minutes.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I thank the gentleman very much.

I should like to respectfully suggest to the gentlemen who are so exercised about this matter that the most clear-cut thing they might do would be to just pass a constitutional amendment which would say something to the effect that no one whose initials were H. A. W. or perhaps no one by the name of Wallace should be eligible to hold a Cabinet position in the United States Government. Perhaps, however, it would be more to the point to say in such a constitutional amendment that nobody who really means it when he says that there should be a policy on the part of our Government to assure jobs so far as humanly possible in private industry, for American citizens, notably American returning soldiers after the war, should hold a Cabinet post. For it is those jobs or the absence of them that are going to determine who will stand and who will fall in the post-war period.

It is, of course, true that all of us are in favor of enough jobs to keep our people employed, but the difference is that some say we must have enough jobs to have full employment provided it can be done without disturbing any vested interests, whereas others say that there must be enough jobs to keep our people employed and put a period after that statement.

Believe me, Mr. Speaker, an increasing number of people are beginning to wonder whether this tremendous excitement over an essentially retiring modest public servant does not indicate that he represents them against interests which are too powerful to come out openly and give their real reasons for opposition.

I have here a telegram from a very fine small businessman that resides in my district. This is what he says:

As owner and general manager of small manufacturing firm with national distribution am greatly alarmed at strength of forces who would deny our country the benefit of the wisdom and experience of Henry Wallace as head of our Department of Commerce.

I have other letters, too, from all kinds of folks about this matter. They do not all agree with Mr. Wallace, of course. Probably none of us here in the House this afternoon agrees with Mr. Wallace in everything that he said or everything that he has done, but we do know, I think, that here we have an example of a man who was so forthrightly honest that he went before a great national convention and made a speech expressing his views, whether you agree with him or not, that perhaps cost him the nomination for the second highest office of his party in the Government.

When you find a man ready to do things like that, I think you have to respect him, and I think you have to know that an appointment of a man of that kind to a Cabinet position in the National Government is certainly not going to do this Nation any harm, but on the contrary will probably do it great good in the long run.

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

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. OUTLAND. Does the gentleman believe that the same forces that are raising so much of a rumpus against Henry Wallace today have a great deal in common with the same forces that a few years ago were raising the same rumpus against the man who is the President of the United States, but who now do not dare to raise their voices against the President?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I think the gentleman is undoubtedly right about that.

I have two concerns about this. One is that I believe Mr. Wallace to be a devoted and earnest public servant, as I said. I believe he has the qualities I have indicated.

The other concern is that I do not like to see us here in Congress act in a manner that seems to me not to be altogether dignified. I think the George bill should pass the House as it passed the Senate, but I think attempts to festoon it with all sorts of far-reaching amendments are very ill-advised. I believe they will not hurt Mr. Wallace a single bit, but, if adopted, I think they would make the House look rather ridiculous.

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

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. MURDOCK. We are everlastingly hearing about Henry Wallace's slaughtering little pigs. I think the gentleman

has well answered that, although he did not refer to the fact that some of the very farm leaders who have lately been criticizing that most questionable policy even in a period of drought and depression are the very men who urged it upon Henry Wallace at the time he was Secretary of Agriculture.

May I also ask the gentleman this. Have we not often overlooked Mr. Wallace's advocacy of the ever-normal granary, which implies an economy of abundance on the one hand, and on the other hand have not his foes overemphasized what looked like his act toward an economy of scarcity for which they said he stood?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I think that is very true. Nor have I mentioned Mr. Wallace's excellent administration of the great Agriculture Department over which he presided as Secretary for 8 years. I think the gentleman from Arizona very much.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary may have until midnight tonight to file a report on the bill (H. R. 1973) to express the intent of Congress with reference to the regulation of the business of insurance.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. SMITH], is recognized for 40 minutes.

ATLANTIC CHARTER WAS SIGNED BY ROOSEVELT AND CHURCHILL, ACCORDING TO WHITE HOUSE RELEASE AUGUST 14, 1941—A PROMISE TO SMALL NATIONS—AN IDEAL TO FIGHT FOR

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include certain statements and excerpts.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, so that the RECORD may reflect events as they occurred in connection with the so-called Atlantic Charter, I am submitting forth herein pertinent material assembled for me by the legislative reference service of the Library of Congress.

[White House Release of August 14, 1941]

THE ATLANTIC CHARTER

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES, KNOWN AS THE ATLANTIC CHARTER, BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE PRIME MINISTER OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, AUGUST 14, 1941

Joint declaration of the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill, representing His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, being met together, deem it right to make known certain common principles in the national policies of their respective countries on which they base their hopes for a better future for the world.

First, their countries seek no aggrandizement, territorial, or other;

Second, they desire to see no territorial changes that do not accord with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned;

Third, they respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live; and they wish to see sovereign rights and self-government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them;

Fourth, they will endeavor, with due respect for their existing obligations, to further the enjoyment by all States, great or small, victor or vanquished, of access, on equal terms, to the trade and to the raw materials of the world which are needed for their economic prosperity;

Fifth, they desire to bring about the fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field with the object of securing, for all, improved labor standards, economic advancement, and social security;

Sixth, after the final destruction of the Nazi tyranny, they hope to see established a peace which will afford to all nations the means of dwelling in safety within their own boundaries, and which will afford assurance that all the men in all the lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want;

Seventh, such a peace should enable all men to traverse the high seas and oceans without hindrance;

Eighth, they believe that all of the nations of the world, for realistic as well as spiritual reasons must come to the abandonment of the use of force. Since no future peace can be maintained if land, sea, or air armaments continue to be employed by nations which threaten, or may threaten, aggression outside of their frontiers, they believe, pending the establishment of a wider and permanent system of general security, that the disarmament of such nations is essential. They will likewise aid and encourage all other practicable measures which will lighten for peace-loving peoples the crushing burden of armaments.

(Release to the press from the White House, August 14, 1941, as printed in State Department Executive Agreement Series 236.)

On the same day, Mr. Speaker, the British Library of Information in New York City issued a similar release, the language being identical. About the same time the Office of War Information had printed millions of copies of this alleged document and broadcast them throughout the country. Up until December 1942 in excess of one thousand million copies had been printed.

The White House also issued another release for the press on August 14, 1941, in which it said:

The following statement signed by the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Great Britain, is released for information of the press.

At the end of the release it is indicated that the President and the Prime Minister signed the statement. Copy is inserted at this point:

[White House release of August 14, 1941]

The following statement signed by the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Great Britain is released for the information of the press:

"The President of the United States and the Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill, representing His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, have met at sea.

"They have been accompanied by officials of their two Governments, including high ranking officers of their military, naval, and air services.

"The whole problem of the supply of munitions of war, as provided by the Lease-Lend Act, for the armed forces of the United States and for those countries actively engaged in resisting aggression has been further examined.

"Lord Beaverbrook, the Minister of Supply of the British Government, has joined in these conferences. He is going to proceed to Washington to discuss further details with appropriate officials of the United States Government. These conferences will also cover the supply problems of the Soviet Union.

"The President and the Prime Minister have had several conferences. They have considered the dangers to world civilization arising from the policies of military domination by conquest upon which the Hitlerite Government of Germany and other governments associated therewith have embarked, and have made clear the steps which their countries are respectively taking for their safety in the face of these dangers.

"They have agreed upon the following joint declaration:

"Joint declaration of the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill, representing His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, being met together, deem it right to make known certain common principles in the national policies of their respective countries on which they base their hopes for a better future for the world.

"First, their countries seek no aggrandizement, territorial or other;

"Second, they desire to see no territorial changes that do not accord with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned;

"Third, they respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live; and they wish to see sovereign rights and self-government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them;

"Fourth, they will endeavor, with due respect for their existing obligations, to further the enjoyment by all states, great or small, victor or vanquished, of access, on equal terms, to the trade and to the raw materials of the world which are needed for their economic prosperity;

"Fifth, they desire to bring about the fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field with the object of securing for all, improved labor standards, economic advancement, and social security;

"Sixth, after the final destruction of the Nazi tyranny, they hope to see established a peace which will afford to all nations the means of dwelling in safety within their own boundaries, and which will afford assurance that all the men in all the lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want;

"Seventh, such a peace should enable all men to traverse the high seas and oceans without hindrance;

"Eighth, they believe that all of the nations of the world, for realistic as well as spiritual reasons must come to the abandonment of the use of force. Since no future peace can be maintained if land, sea, or air armaments continue to be employed by nations which threaten, or may threaten, aggression outside of their frontiers, they believe, pending the establishment of a wider and permanent system of general security, that the disarmament of such nations is essential. They will likewise aid and encourage all other practicable measures which will lighten for peace-loving peoples the crushing burden of armaments.

"(Signed) FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

"(Signed) WINSTON S. CHURCHILL."

The White House again on August 21, 1941, issued a confidential release dealing with the coming message of the President to the Congress. The release was signed by Stephen Early, secretary to the President. And, again, this White House release indicates that Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill signed the Atlantic Charter statement. The verbatim release follows at this point:

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS AUGUST 21, 1941

AUGUST 21, 1941.

Confidential: To be held in strict confidence and no portion, synopsis, or intimation to be published or given out until the reading of the President's message has begun in the Senate or the House of Representatives. Extreme care must therefore be exercised to avoid premature publication.

STEPHEN EARLY,
Secretary to the President.

To the Congress of the United States:

Over a week ago I held several important conferences at sea with the British Prime Minister. Because of the factor of safety to British, Canadian, and American ships and their personnel no prior announcement of these meetings could properly be made.

At the close, a public statement by the Prime Minister and the President was made. I quote it for the information of the Congress and for the record:

"The President of the United States and the Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill, representing His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, have met at sea.

"They have been accompanied by officials of their two Governments, including high-ranking officers of their military, naval, and air services.

"The whole problem of the supply of munitions of war, as provided by the Lend-Lease Act, for the armed forces of the United States and for those countries actively engaged in resisting aggression has been further examined.

"Lord Beaverbrook, the Minister of Supply of the British Government, has joined in these conferences. He is going to proceed to Washington to discuss further details with appropriate officials of the United States Government. These conferences will also cover the supply problems of the Soviet Union.

"The President and the Prime Minister have had several conferences. They have considered the dangers to world civilization arising from the policies of military domination by conquest upon which the Hitlerite government of Germany and other governments associated therewith have embarked, and have made clear the steps which their countries are respectively taking for their safety in the face of these dangers.

"They have agreed upon the following joint declaration:

"Joint declaration of the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill, representing His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, being met together, deem it right to make known certain common principles in the national policies of their respective countries on which they base their hopes for a better future for the world.

"First, Their countries seek no aggrandizement, territorial or other;

"Second, they desire to see no territorial changes that do not accord with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned;

"Third, they respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live; and they wish to see sovereign rights and self-government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them;

"Fourth, they will endeavor, with due respect for their existing obligations, to further the enjoyment by all States, great or small, victor or vanquished, of access, on equal terms, to the trade and to the raw materials of the world which are needed for their economic prosperity;

"Fifth, they desire to bring about the fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field with the object of securing, for all, improved labor standards, economic advancement, and social security;

"Sixth, after the final destruction of the Nazi tyranny, they hope to see established a

peace which will afford to all nations the means of dwelling in safety within their own boundaries, and which will afford assurance that all the men in all the lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want;

"Seventh, such a peace should enable all men to traverse the high seas and oceans without hindrance;

"Eighth, they believe that all of the nations of the world, for realistic as well as spiritual reasons, must come to the abandonment of the use of force. Since no future peace can be maintained if land, sea, or air armaments continue to be employed by nations which threaten, or may threaten, aggression outside of their frontiers, they believe, pending the establishment of a wider and permanent system of general security, that the disarmament of such nations is essential. They will likewise aid and encourage all other practicable measures which will lighten for peace-loving peoples the crushing burden of armaments.

"(Signed) FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

"(Signed) WINSTON S. CHURCHILL."

The Congress and the President having heretofore determined through the Lend-Lease Act on the national policy of American aid to the democracies which east and west are waging war against dictatorships, the military and naval conversations at these meetings made clear gains in furthering the effectiveness of this aid.

Furthermore, the Prime Minister and I are arranging for conferences with the Soviet Union to aid it in its defense against the attack made by the principal aggressor of the modern world—Germany.

Finally, the declaration of principles at this time presents a goal which is worth while for our type of civilization to seek. It is so clear-cut that it is difficult to oppose in any major particular without automatically admitting a willingness to accept compromise with nazi-ism, or to agree to a world peace which would give to nazi-ism domination over large numbers of conquered nations. Inevitably such a peace would be a gift to nazi-ism to take breath—armed breath—for a second war to extend the control over Europe and Asia to the American hemisphere itself.

It is perhaps unnecessary for me to call attention once more to the utter lack of validity of the spoken or written word of the Nazi government.

It is also unnecessary for me to point out that the declaration of principles includes, of necessity, the world need for freedom of religion and freedom of information. No society of the world organized under the announced principles could survive without these freedoms, which are a part of the whole freedom for which we strive.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, August 21, 1941.

Mr. Speaker, 1 year after the Atlantic Charter statement was issued, volume 7 of the Department of State Bulletin of August 15, 1942, page 697, reported an anniversary message from the President to the Prime Minister, as follows:

[Vol. 7, Department of State Bulletin of August 15, 1942]

THE WAR

FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE SIGNING OF THE ATLANTIC CHARTER

(Released to the press by the White House August 14)

The President sent the following message to Prime Minister Churchill, of Great Britain, on the occasion of the first anniversary of the signing of the Atlantic Charter:

"A year ago today you and I, as representatives of two free nations, set down and subscribed to a declaration of principles com-

mon to our peoples. We based, and continue to base, our hopes for a better future for the world on the realization of these principles. This declaration is known as the Atlantic Charter.

"A year ago today the nations resisting a common, barbaric foe were units or small groups, fighting for their existence.

"Now, these nations and groups of nations in all the continents of the earth have united. They have formed a great union of humanity, dedicated to the realization of that common program of purposes and principles set forth in the Atlantic Charter, through world-wide victory over their common enemies. Their faith in life, liberty, independence, and religious freedom, and in the preservation of human rights and justice in their own lands as well as in other lands, has been given form and substance and power through a great gathering of peoples now known as the United Nations.

"Freedom and independence are today in jeopardy—the world over. If the forces of conquest are not successfully resisted and defeated there will be no freedom and no independence and no opportunity for freedom for any nation.

"It is, therefore, to the single and supreme objective of defeating the Axis forces of aggression that the United Nations have pledged all their resources and efforts.

"When victory comes, we shall stand shoulder to shoulder in seeking to nourish the great ideals for which we fight. It is a worth-while battle. It will be so recognized through all the ages, even amid the unfortunate peoples who follow false gods today.

"We reaffirm our principles. They will bring us to a happier world."

Attention is called to the caption of the article and the word "signing." Further, to the first line in the message:

A year ago today you and I, as representatives of two free nations, set down and subscribed to a declaration of principles common to our peoples.

You will note the word "subscribed," and this is the language of the President. How, Mr. President, can you now say that there was no formal execution of the Atlantic Charter?

Mr. Speaker, I continue with the record as revealed by Government departments and agencies.

The Office of War Information, on August 13, 1942, issued an advance release—OWI-238—in connection with the first anniversary of the Atlantic Charter. I call attention to the first sentence and paragraph of that release:

One year ago, August 14, President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill announced that they had signed a common statement of aims and principles for the kind of peace freemen can make.

At this point, Mr. Speaker, I insert the complete content of the release referred to:

[Advance release, O. W. I. 238, of August 13, 1942]

OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION.

Advance release: The following background release for use in connection with the first anniversary of the Atlantic Charter is for publication Thursday morning, August 13:

One year ago, August 14, President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill announced that they had signed a common statement of aims and principles for the kind of peace free men can make.

That statement became known as the Atlantic Charter. It was adopted in the United

Nations declaration signed in the White House on New Year's Day, 1942, by Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill for the United States and Great Britain, by Ambassador Litvinov for Russia, and by Foreign Minister Soong for China. On the following day representatives of 22 other countries signed the declaration, and the number of United Nations rose to 28 when Mexico and the Philippines adhered to the declaration June 14.

The Atlantic Charter's economic objectives have been formally made the basis of the lend-lease agreements concluded with our allies, and all 21 American republics adhered to the principles of the Charter at the Rio de Janeiro Conference last January.

The Charter has thus become the central statement on the kind of peace that the United States and United Nations are now fighting for the chance to build. It is a world-wide charter, as its text plainly states. It applies to all the world's peoples, to those who live on the Pacific and Indian Oceans as well as to those who live on the Atlantic. It is called the Atlantic Charter because it was signed aboard a battleship on the north Atlantic during last summer's meeting of the President and Prime Minister.

Incidentally, the name of the battleship where these principles of a free men's peace were laid down was the *Prince of Wales*. That battleship was sunk 4 months later off Singapore, fighting to her death against the Japanese wing of the Axis drive to conquer the world for tyranny.

The Charter has eight points. Their purpose is establishment of the kind of peace that will—

1. Afford to all nations the means to live in peace and safety within their own borders.
2. Assure to all people the opportunity to choose their own government and to "live out their lives in freedom from fear and want."

This purpose is stated in points three and six of the charter. The charter's other points implement this purpose: No seizures of other people's lands (one); no territorial changes except by choice of the people concerned (two); restoration of sovereign rights and self-government to those forcibly deprived of them (three); equal access for all peoples to the trade and raw materials of the world (four); international action toward securing for all a higher standard of living, improved labor standards, and social security (five); freedom of the seas for all men (seven); disarmament of the aggressors followed up by the setting up of a permanent system of international security that can keep the world at peace (eight).

President Roosevelt, Vice President Wallace, Secretary of State Hull, and other high United States Government officials have elaborated and interpreted in various public statements both the Atlantic Charter and the closely related "four freedoms" of the President—"freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom from want, and freedom from fear everywhere in the world."

They have said that while, first of all, this is a war to the death against those who would enslave the world to military tyranny, it is more than that. After winning, the United Nations do not intend to permit again the kind of world that bred fascism and gave tyrants their chance to kill and conquer and enslave in the first place.

"This time," President Roosevelt has said, "we are determined not only to win the war but also to maintain the security of the peace which will follow."

Vice President Wallace put it this way: "We failed in our job after World War No. 1. We did not know how to go about it to build an enduring world-wide peace. We did not have the nerve to follow through. . . . But by our very errors we have learned much, and after this war we shall be in a position to utilize our knowledge to build a world

which is economically, politically, and, I hope, spiritually sound."

The Atlantic Charter provides the signposts for building that kind of peace. But Secretary Hull warned on July 22:

"Neither victory nor any form of post-war settlement will of itself create a millennium. Rather, we shall be offered an opportunity . . . we must be resolved not alone to proclaim the blessings and benefits which we all alike desire for humanity, but to find the mechanisms by which they may be most fully and most speedily attained and be most effectively safeguarded."

Putting the principles of the Atlantic Charter to work will be a long, hard pull, the Secretary said. It will depend both on individual men and women working together within nations and on nations working together throughout the world.

As he and other United States leaders have declared, the first requirement will be that the United Nations continue united when the war is won. They will face the task of disarming the aggressor nations and policing the world while a permanent system of security is being worked out.

"It is plain," said Secretary Hull, "that some international agency must be created which can—by force if necessary—keep the peace among the nations in the future. There must be international cooperative action to set up the mechanism which can thus insure peace. . . . Participation by all nations in such measures would be for each its contribution toward its own future security and safety from outside attack."

The United Nations would be the nucleus of such an organization.

The Atlantic Charter also recognizes that the security of no people can be complete unless all peoples have the means to a healthy economic life. Hunger breeds war. When the fighting ends, the United Nations will be faced with enormous tasks of reconstruction, feeding millions who have starved, rebuilding what has been destroyed. They will be called upon for such economic action as will release the full flow of the world's productive resources into peacetime channels.

One year later, O. W. I. issued another advance release (OWI-2314) on the second anniversary of the Atlantic Charter. The first sentence is as follows:

On the second anniversary of the Atlantic Charter, the Office of War Information today reviewed cooperative efforts made by the United Nations to implement the pact, the terms of which were first announced to the world by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill on August 14, 1941.

Attention is called to the use of the term "pact." In its ordinary sense this means a signed agreement, and it seems reasonable to conclude that O. W. I. so understood it.

It hardly seems necessary, Mr. Speaker, to set out additional references to the common belief that the Atlantic Charter principles were actually subscribed to by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill. I conclude, however, with the submission of one further bit of evidence in support of that proposition. I refer to page 1 of a pamphlet issued by the United States Government Printing Office, known as Executive Agreement Series 236, authorized by the Department of State and entitled "Cooperative War Effort. Declaration by United Nations, Washington, January 1, 1942, and Declaration Known as the Atlantic Charter, August 14, 1941":

DECLARATION BY UNITED NATIONS

A JOINT DECLARATION BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, BELGIUM, CANADA, COSTA RICA, CUBA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, EL SALVADOR, GREECE, GUATEMALA, HAITI, HONDURAS, INDIA, LUXEMBOURG, NETHERLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, NICARAGUA, NORWAY, PANAMA, POLAND, SOUTH AFRICA, YUGOSLAVIA

The Governments signatory hereto,

Having subscribed to a common program of purposes and principles embodied in the joint declaration of the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland dated August 14, 1941, known as the Atlantic Charter.

Being convinced that complete victory over their enemies is essential to defend life, liberty, independence and religious freedom, and to preserve human rights and justice in their own lands as well as in other lands, and that they are now engaged in a common struggle against savage and brutal forces seeking to subjugate the world, declare:

(1) Each Government pledges itself to employ its full resources, military or economic, against those members of the Tripartite Pact and its adherents with which such government is at war.

(2) Each Government pledges itself to cooperate with the Governments signatory hereto and not to make a separate armistice or peace with the enemies.

The foregoing declaration may be adhered to by other nations which are, or which may be, rendering material assistance and contributions in the struggle for victory over Hitlerism.

Done at Washington, January 1, 1942.

The United States of America, by Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, by Winston S. Churchill.

On behalf of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Maxim Litvinoff, Ambassador

National Government of the Republic of China. Tse Vung Soong, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

It appears from the evidence here presented, Mr. Speaker, that the people of this country had a right to understand that the President and the Prime Minister actually subscribed to the declaration of principles known as the Atlantic Charter. Therefore, when on December 20, 1944, the President, at his press conference announced that the Charter "is not a formal document" the people of this country were shocked. There was a considerable let-down at home, and in many of the small nations throughout the world. In the face of previous White House statements that it was a formal document we can but reach one conclusion, namely, that someone has been very careless with the truth at the White House.

My purpose, Mr. Speaker, in addressing the House on this subject was twofold. First, to indicate for the Record, official White House statements related to the Atlantic Charter and the signing thereof and certain governmental agency releases which seem to verify that fact. That record is now clear. Secondly, it was to point out that the aforesaid declaration of principles carried the hopes, the aspirations of millions of people throughout the world, whether or not the document was formerly signed. True, it was idealistic in character, but that does not detract from its objective.

Today there is great concern in this country, and throughout the world that Russia, Great Britain, and the United States are about to scuttle the principles of the Atlantic Charter and disregard the rights of Poland and many other small European nations. It appears that we may be headed for some kind of agreement in which power politics will be used to avoid the rights of those nations. If this happens we will have laid the basis for the next war. Principles are involved in this whole problem and there must be no temporizing; equity and justice must prevail as against expediency and force. That is what we are fighting for all over the world.

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BENNETT] is recognized for 20 minutes.

THE PURPLE HEART

Mr. BENNETT of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include a letter and a bill I have introduced.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BENNETT of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I have been shocked to find that the Military Order of the Purple Heart, the medal of military merit originally created August 7, 1782, by Gen. George Washington, and awarded to military personnel "for unusual gallantry and singularly meritorious acts of extraordinary fidelity and essential service," has been distributed with such reckless abandon in this war that dogs and blues singers are receiving it. This is all the more to be deplored because Executive orders relating to the award do not authorize such abuse. These orders would seem to limit distribution of the Purple Heart to those serving with the armed forces and injured by enemy action in combat. Some 70,000 awards of the Purple Heart were made before Pearl Harbor. It is conservatively estimated that more than 1,000,000 will be awarded to our wounded soldiers, sailors, marines, and Coast Guard men in this war. It is an insult to them and a disparagement of their sacrifice that the medal should be awarded under circumstances to which I shall refer in more detail. I approach this problem in the spirit of General Washington's order of August 7, 1782, which, after creating the Purple Heart, said:

Should any who are not entitled to these honors have the insolence to assume the badges of them they shall be severely punished. On the other hand it is expected those gallant men who are thus designated will on all occasions be treated with particular confidence and consideration.

Mr. Speaker, the present trouble seems to have arisen as a result of lax interpretation and application of the language in Executive orders which permit the Secretaries of War and Navy to award the Purple Heart in the name of the President, to those serving in any capacity with the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard and who are wounded. The two words, "any capacity", have

been construed to include war correspondents and Red Cross people also serving in a war theater and injured by enemy action. Just recently the phrase, "any capacity," has apparently been construed to include civilians in or near war theaters entertaining troops and injured by an act of God or by negligence of some other civilian. As to whether it will be extended to Members of Congress who caught colds and had teeth pulled while visiting the fighting fronts, I do not know, but such would be a logical extension of current policy. So far as I am able to find, no official in Washington has abused the authority given to the Secretaries of War and Navy in distribution of the Purple Heart. However, various commanders overseas have been permitted to issue it with unhappy effect in some cases.

Jane Froman, the blues singer, has been awarded the Military Order of the Purple Heart. This civilian was injured when her Clipper plane crashed off Lisbon while she was touring Army camps abroad. No enemy action was involved. The question, therefore, naturally arises, Is anyone who is injured en route to or returning from cheering up a friend in the service entitled to the Military Order of the Purple Heart for valor? Heretofore, military service has been in an honored class by itself. But, some elements in this country have been advocating that civilians be accorded the same medical treatment in veterans' hospitals as war veterans. Appropriately enough, the picture of Jane Froman and announcement of her getting the Purple Heart first appeared in the C. I. O. News of January 15. I hold that picture and newspaper in my hand. It might be pointed out here that those in Congress who voted for the work or jail bill succumbed to this trend to reverse historic American policy for that bill included a provision giving well-paid war factory workers included under its terms the same protection given service men and women by the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act.

WHY DISCRIMINATE AGAINST THE MISSOURI MULE AND CARRIER PIGEONS?

The award of the Purple Heart to a civilian blues singer not injured by enemy action is not the first abuse of its kind. In 1943 the heroes who legally wear the Purple Heart were astounded to read press dispatches from Sicily and to see pictures illustrating the ceremony at which a dog was awarded the Military Order of the Purple Heart. This dog's name was Chips. He was a war dog and performed an act of heroism. The article about his decoration was written by Hal Boyle, an Associated Press writer. We all admire the dog, but we fail to find anything in the law of the land or in Executive orders authorizing that a dog be placed on the same level with a human and given the same military decorations. If we are going to do that, I know some Missouri mules I want to see decorated. I have in my hand a large file of correspondence about this incident, including letters from soldiers who are now refusing to wear their Purple Heart awards because of obvious reasons.

Promiscuous distribution of some medals in this war has tended to cheapen them, and many servicemen no longer hold them in high regard. One G. I. told me that it was a standing joke that each first-aid kit contained a Purple Heart and that you could get one if you cut your hand opening a K-ration. I doubt these stories, but they serve to illustrate the mental attitude being developed by carelessly made awards.

A CONSTRUCTIVE SUGGESTION

Any service man or woman wounded by enemy action is certainly entitled to the Purple Heart. Anyone serving with the armed forces and wounded by enemy action is entitled to some distinctive recognition. Their patriotism has been put to the test and found sufficient. It does no good to criticize unless you have a constructive remedy or suggestion. I think that it would help to clarify the situation and make easier the proper administration of the business of awarding the Purple Heart, if the law of the land could be changed slightly. To prevent the further cheapening of this historic award by abuse in its distribution, I have prepared and introduced a bill, H. R. 2036, which has been referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. I shall include it as a part of these remarks. In brief, it limits the award of the Purple Heart, as properly intended, to those members of the armed forces of the United States injured by enemy action. It authorizes the Secretaries of War and Navy to create an appropriate but entirely different award for those civilians who are wounded by enemy action while serving with our armed forces. It provides for recall of those Purple Hearts awarded contrary to the provisions of orders creating it. It also provides for posthumous awards of this decoration in proper cases.

WHAT DO AMERICA'S WAR HEROES, THE WOUNDED AND DECORATED VETERANS, SAY?

The national veterans organization known as the Military Order of the Purple Heart and representing the heroes who have been wounded in action and decorated with the Purple Heart, wrote me as follows on February 6, 1945:

THE MILITARY ORDER OF
THE PURPLE HEART,
National Service Department,
Washington, D. C., February 6, 1945.

HON. MARION T. BENNETT,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. BENNETT: The motivating reason for your valued interest displayed in maintaining the Purple Heart decoration, the oldest military decoration in the United States—and with one exception the oldest in the world, in the high respect intended by its creator, Gen. George Washington on August 7, 1782 is highly appreciated by our organization.

In connection with this, we respectfully invite attention to the seemingly disrepute and cheapening of this decoration during World War II, and in particular during the past 2 years, when the Purple Heart medal in our humble opinion has been awarded contrary to the intent of any general order, Executive order or public law.

Your familiarity with and objection to adverse criticism and even ridicule offered by many, both non-recipient and recipient of

the decoration, in that much publicity through the public press, influential magazines and periodicals in awarding the Purple Heart medal not only to persons not members of the armed forces but in fact even awarded to dogs, are appreciated by us.

Your willingness and desire to correct this very apparent erroneous method of awarding the Purple Heart by introducing and furthering H. R. 2036 in the House of Representatives are highly appreciated by every recipient of the Purple Heart.

Respectfully,

THE MILITARY ORDER OF
THE PURPLE HEART,
FRANK HALEY,
National Service Director.

I appreciate this approval by a veterans' organization which is not only militant in protection of the rights of its own honored membership, but which has always stood forthrightly for Americanism as it was handed down by George Washington and the other founding fathers of this Republic. In my work as a member of the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation of the House of Representatives I know of the great service rendered to the Nation and to the servicemen, veterans and their dependents, by this organization through its able officers and national legislative representative.

Mr. Speaker, the Nation's debt to the wearers of the Purple Heart is indeed great. I hope that in all fairness H. R. 2036 will receive prompt and favorable consideration. For the information of those who may be interested there follows a copy of this bill:

H. R. 2036

A bill to provide for award of the Order of the Purple Heart and authorizing an award to civilians wounded by enemy action

Be it enacted, etc., That Executive Order 9277, of December 3, 1942, general order 186, of January 21, 1943, and any and all other executive orders relating to the award of the Military Order of the Purple Heart are hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. The Purple Heart established by General George Washington, at Newburgh, N. Y., August 7, 1782, during the War of the Revolution, and revived out of respect to his memory and military achievements by Executive orders herein cited, is hereby authorized to be awarded by the Secretaries of War and Navy, in the name of the President, to any officer or enlisted man who, as a member of the armed services of the United States, is wounded in action against an enemy of the United States, or as a result of an enemy instrumentality of war, provided such wound necessitates hospitalization and treatment by medical officers and is received under honorable circumstances.

Sec. 3. The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized and directed to award the Purple Heart posthumously, in the name of the President of the United States, to any persons who, while serving as hereinbefore set out in section 2 with the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard of the United States, since December 6, 1941, are killed in action or who die as a direct result of wounds received in action or by an instrumentality of an enemy of the United States. The Purple Heart awarded under such circumstances shall be forwarded to the next of kin of any person entitled to said posthumous award.

Sec. 4. From the date of enactment of this Act no Purple Heart shall be awarded to any person not a member of the armed forces of the United States except in the case of hon-

orably discharged veterans injured by enemy action during their active service and who did not receive said award at the time, although entitled thereto under Executive orders or public law then existing.

Sec. 5. Civilians serving with the armed forces and wounded by enemy action shall be entitled to an appropriate but entirely different award hereby authorized to be created by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy and awarded in the name of the President.

Sec. 6. Awards of the Order of the Purple Heart heretofore made to civilians not injured by enemy action or serving with the armed forces of the United States, or deemed by the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy, as the case may be, to have been otherwise awarded in violation of the terms of the Executive orders relating to the Purple Heart, shall be recalled.

Sec. 7. The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy are hereby authorized to promulgate such regulations as they may deem appropriate to effectuate the purposes hereof. The regulations shall, so far as practicable, be of uniform application.

Sec. 8. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. O'KONSKI asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made in the Committee of the Whole and include certain figures.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include a memorial by the Montana State Legislature touching on the life of the late Honorable James F. O'Connor.

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

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my special order for next Tuesday be extended from 30 to 40 minutes.

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

There was no objection.

THIRTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BOY SCOUTS

Mr. HAYS. 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 Arkansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, this week one of the great agencies for youth in America is celebrating the thirty-fifth anniversary of its organization. I refer to the Boy Scouts of America. Many years ago, I myself was a member of a Boy Scout troop, led by an Arkansas farmer, and I still maintain an active relationship both nationally and locally.

A year ago I remarked to this body concerning the outstanding service that had been rendered by the Boy Scouts of America in Food for Freedom. Recently I participated in a conference here in Washington, between officials of the Boy Scouts of America and representatives of Government agencies, to develop further Scouting relationships.

To me, one of the significant things about this occasion was the fact that these representatives of the Boy Scouts of America came to Washington, not to secure something for themselves, but to offer their service, to develop ways in which service could be most effectively rendered.

We reviewed briefly some of the extraordinary things that have been done by the Boy Scouts of America to help speed the day of victory. Some of the Government administrative officials reported what Scouts have accomplished. Reference was made to the 120,000 tons of waste paper collected during 2 months alone to help prevent a serious crisis. The War Food Administration reported that Scouts had collected almost the entire national goal of milkweed pods, the floss to be used for making 1,000,000 life jackets. The Director of the Field Service, War Finance Staff of the Treasury Department, described the Scouts' cooperation in the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth War Loans, in which it has been estimated that they were responsible for the sale of some \$8,000,000,000 worth of War bonds and stamps. The Director of the Domestic Branch of the Office of War Information reported that the Boy Scouts distributed more than 103,000,000,000 pieces of Government literature.

Naturally, I was extremely interested in the report from the Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture, which stated that the contribution of the Boy Scouts during 1944 had been a real factor in feeding not only this Nation, but our Allies. A conservative estimate would show that 184,000 Boy Scouts had their own victory gardens, and that 126,000 worked on farms to help solve the problem of farm labor.

Mr. Albert Goss, master of our National Grange, stated:

I am a strong believer in self-help in youth movements. In these days when everybody is demanding special privileges and Government help, it is heartening to find such wholesome movements as scouting holding the line for building character interests, and the kind of patriotism that means sacrifice, if necessary, but always loyal service. I wish every boy in America could have such training.

Several of the representatives of Government agencies expressed a bit of surprise to find how much Scouts are doing for other agencies. But to those of us who are familiar with the Scout program, the surprise was not so great, because we are well aware of the value of organized boyhood. It is fundamental to a Scout that he should do his duty to his country. Boy Scouts want to do everything possible to help the country, and these various Scout services which the boys have carried on so effectively during the war years have also covered the period of the organization's greatest growth. Its membership is nearly 2,000,000. We may

look forward confidently to greater service from the Boy Scouts in 1945.

Perhaps most of us are inclined to think of this agency as one which does something for boys. The record of their war service shows that it is also an agency which makes it possible for boys to do things for their country. As a result of this meeting, certain definite areas of service were developed, one of which will be soon inaugurated, another campaign for scrap paper which is sponsored by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and which gets under way officially March 1.

It is estimated on the basis of membership records that one man in every four of our armed forces has had some Scout training. They are helping to win the war on our battlefronts. Here at home, their younger brothers, nearly 2,000,000 of them, are also helping to win the war on the home front by practical and effective service.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. KEEFE (at the request of Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin) for the balance of the week, on account of illness.

BILL PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. ROGERS of New York, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee did on this day present to the President, for his approval, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 1427. An act relating to the compensation of telephone operators on the United States Capitol telephone exchange.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 28 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, February 9, 1945, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce at 10 a. m., Friday, February 9, 1945, to resume hearings on H. R. 1362, railroad retirement bill.

COMMITTEE ON INVALID PENSIONS

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Invalid Pensions at 11 a. m., Tuesday, February 13, 1945, for organizational purposes.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds will hold a meeting on Tuesday, February 13, 1945, at 10:30 a. m. on House Joint Resolution 59.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

On Wednesday, February 14, 1945, at 10 a. m., there will be a hearing before Subcommittee No. 1 of the Committee on the Judiciary on the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 62) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States empowering Congress to grant representation in the Congress and among the electors of President and Vice President to the people of the District of Columbia.

The hearing will be held in room 362 (caucus room), Old House Office Building.

Subcommittee No. 3 of the Committee on the Judiciary will hold a hearing beginning at 10:30 a. m., Wednesday, February 14, 1945, on the bill (H. R. 97) to amend the act entitled "An act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, and for other purposes" (with respect to certain patent matters). The hearing will be held in the Judiciary Committee room, 346 House Office Building.

COMMITTEE ON THE MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

The Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries will hold a public hearing Thursday, February 15, 1945, at 10 a. m., on H. R. 1425, to provide for the sale of certain Government-owned merchant vessels, and for other purposes.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

199. Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, a letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior transmitting a draft of a proposed bill, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to contract with the Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District of New Mexico for the payment of operation and maintenance charges on certain Pueblo Indian lands, was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

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. BURCH: Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads. H. R. 304. A bill to amend the act authorizing postmasters in Alaska to administer oaths and affirmations; without amendment (Rept. No. 61). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. MCKENZIE: Committee on the Post Offices and Post Roads. H. R. 744. A bill authorizing payments of rewards to postal employees for inventions; without amendment (Rept. No. 62). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Texas: Committee on Rivers and Harbors. S. 35. An act authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 63). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. ELLIOTT: Joint Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers. House Report No. 64. Report on the disposition of certain papers of sundry executive departments. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. WEAVER: Committee on the Judiciary. House Joint Resolution 15. Joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States of America to proclaim October 11, 1945, General Pulaski's Memorial Day for the observance and commemoration of the death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski; without amendment (Rept. No. 65). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee: Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads. H. R. 697. A bill relating to clerical assistance at post offices, branches, or stations serving military and naval personnel, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 66). Re-

ferred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. WALTER: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 1973. A bill to express the intent of the Congress with reference to the regulation of the business of insurance; with amendment (Rept. No. 68). 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 referred to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. PETERSON of Florida: Committee on the Public Lands. H. R. 1719. A bill to confirm the claim of Charles Gaudet; without amendment (Rept. No. 67). 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. DELACY:

H. R. 2066. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to locate, establish, construct, equip, and operate a hospital for the insane of Alaska, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. MARCANTONIO:

H. R. 2067. A bill to authorize the naturalization of Filipinos who are permanent residents of the United States; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. McGEHEE:

H. R. 2068. A bill to provide for the settlement of claims of military personnel and civilian employees of the War Department or of the Army for damage to or loss, destruction, capture, or abandonment of personal property occurring incident to their service; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. O'KONSKI:

H. R. 2069. A bill relating to the discharge of members of the War Training Service who were assigned to cadet schools or glider schools and who did not qualify for flying service through physical defects or to other causes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 2070. A bill relating to the discharge status of members and former members of the Army Air Forces Enlisted Reserve Corps who have participated in the Civil Aeronautics Administration War Training Service program; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BURCH:

H. R. 2071. A bill to reclassify the salaries of postmasters, officers, and employees of the Postal Service, to establish uniform procedures for computing compensation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. HARLESS of Arizona:

H. R. 2072. A bill to permit the continuation of certain subsidy payments with respect to strategic minerals and metals and petroleum and petroleum products; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. LUDLOW:

H. R. 2073. A bill to extend to the veterans of the Mexican border service of 1916 and 1917 and their widows all the provisions, privileges, rights, and benefits of laws enacted for the benefit of veterans of the Spanish-American War; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MERROW:

H. R. 2074. A bill to provide pension at the rate of \$50 per month for veterans of World War No. 1 and all campaigns and expeditions engaged in prior to December 7, 1941, for which a campaign medal was given, and who have reached the age of 60 years or more; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. REECE of Tennessee:

H. R. 2075. A bill to amend the World War Veterans' Act of June 7, 1924, section 202, paragraph 7, and all the amendments subsequent thereto; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. ENGLE of California:

H. R. 2076. A bill to amend the Mustering-out Payment Act of 1944 so as to provide mustering-out payments for certain individuals discharged or relieved from active service in the armed forces to accept employment; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 2077. A bill to permit the continuation of certain subsidy payments with respect to strategic minerals and metals and petroleum and petroleum products; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. GERLACH:

H. R. 2078. A bill extending the benefits of the Emergency Officers' Retirement Act of May 24, 1923, to provisional, probationary, or temporary officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard who served during the First World War; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MURDOCK:

H. R. 2079. A bill to permit the continuation of certain subsidy payments with respect to strategic minerals and metals and petroleum and petroleum products; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. PACE:

H. R. 2080. A bill to establish the Rural Electrification Administration as an independent agency of the Government; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SIMPSON of Illinois:

H. R. 2081. A bill to permit the use of live decoys in the taking of ducks; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BRYSON:

H. R. 2082. A bill to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. EBERHARTER:

H. J. Res. 97. Joint resolution giving official recognition to the pledge of allegiance to the flag of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CLEMENTS:

H. J. Res. 98. Joint resolution relating to the marketing of fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. O'KONSKI:

H. Res. 124. Resolution to create a special committee of the House of Representatives to investigate the production of aircraft and accidents resulting therefrom; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. SUMNERS of Texas:

H. Res. 125. Resolution authorizing the Committee on the Judiciary to investigate the official conduct of Albert W. Johnson and Albert L. Watson, district judges of the United States District Court for the Middle District of Pennsylvania; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. Res. 126. Resolution to provide for expenses of investigation authorized by House Resolution 125; to the Committee on Accounts.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN:

H. R. 2083. A bill for the relief of W. C. Liddell; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 2084. A bill for the relief of Emil Kraske; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BARRETT of Pennsylvania:

H. R. 2085. A bill to authorize the payment of adjusted compensation benefits to Sarah

Ann Grugan; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. DE LACY:

H. R. 2086. A bill for the relief of Presley Holliday, quartermaster sergeant, Quartermaster Corps, on the retired list, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. EARTHMAN:

H. R. 2087. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Mary H. Overall and Thomas I. Baker; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LANE:

H. R. 2088. A bill for the relief of George H. Kibbey; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 2089. A bill for the relief of Edwin F. Danks; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LUDLOW:

H. R. 2090. A bill for the relief of Sam J. Hash; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. McCORMACK:

H. R. 2091. A bill for the relief of Joseph E. Bennett; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. ROGERS of Florida:

H. R. 2092. A bill for the relief of the Growers Fertilizer Co., a Florida corporation; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SIMPSON of Illinois:

H. R. 2093. A bill for the relief of J. P. Kerr and Robert P. Kerr; to the Committee on Claims.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1945

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

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

O Thou who art our Father Almighty, with childhood love we would claim the promises which Thou hast vouchsafed unto all who humbly approach Thee. In the confidence of our divine Intercessor, resting upon the eternal efficacy of that sacrifice for our sins, we pray to be delivered from ourselves and implant within us the spirit of the lowly Nazarene. Set us free from the bonds of self-will and wavering faith and breathe Thy life, Thy peace and joy into all hearts.

Remember all parts of our land; wherever there are hateful dissensions and grasping selfishness may the truth of the Gospel, the love of Christ, and the power of God be among them. Be very merciful to our President; preserve his health and strength through these most arduous days as he gives himself to the high aims and lofty purposes of a free world. In our Saviour's name. Amen.

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

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ELLIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein a letter I received from Mr. Joseph F. Clark.

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

There was no objection.

THE GOTHAM GRANGERS—ANENT CEILINGS ON LIVE CATTLE

Mr. CLEVINGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and revise and extend my remarks and include a number of newspaper clippings.