

complete its duty in the filling of these vacancies so as to report them to the Senate before next Wednesday. I hope that by that time we will be able to report to the Senate the new committee assignments, along with those of the minority, so that we can complete the membership of the committees. For that reason there is no occasion for the Senate to meet prior to next Wednesday, and therefore I move that the Senate adjourn until 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday next.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 3 o'clock and 12 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned to Wednesday, January 10, 1945, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1945

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

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

Thou glorified Lord, born in a stable, cradled in a manger, and buried in a borrowed tomb, we rejoice that Thou art the son of man. We pray that a stricken, reluctant humanity, welling up with its bitter cries, may call out to Thee in triumphant confidence. With many yearnings the human soul asks: "Is there a balm in Gilead?" We wait for light, but behold obscurity; for brightness, but we walk in darkness. O forgive us, Father, when in these experiences we permit doubts, suspicions, and fears to weigh down our spirits. O help us to lift our eyes unto the hills; our strength cometh from the Lord.

When the enemy shall come in like a flood, the spirit of the Lord shall lift up a standard against him. We praise Thee that these floodtimes in life are not ordained to destroy or engulf us, but Thou wilt subdue their distresses and mitigate their pangs. How many there are who wander to and fro; who will show us any good? In every age Thou hast breathed Thy spirit upon hearts that sought Thee; O lead us all to find truth in things eternal. Take away every root of bitterness, all alienations, and all those separations which so often lead to disunity. O spirit of the Most High, gird our souls, cling round our finest ambitions, and give us an everliving faith. May we not take pride in our immunity, but look with tenderness and compassion upon all who suffer. In the name of the Prince of Peace. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, January 4, 1945, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Gatlin, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed a concurrent resolution of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. Con. Res. 2. Concurrent resolution providing for a joint session of the two Houses of Congress on Saturday, January 6, 1945, for the purpose of receiving such communica-

tions as the President of the United States shall be pleased to make.

The message also announced that the Vice President had appointed Mr. BARKLEY and Mr. BREWSTER members of the joint select committee on the part of the Senate, as provided for in the act of August 5, 1939, entitled "An act to provide for the disposition of certain records of the United States Government," for the disposition of executive papers in the following departments and agencies:

1. Department of Agriculture.
2. Department of Commerce.
3. Department of the Interior.
4. Department of Justice.
5. Department of the Navy.
6. Post Office Department.
7. Department of the Treasury.
8. Department of War.
9. Federal Security Agency.
10. Federal Trade Commission.
11. National Housing Agency.
12. Office of Defense Transportation.

The message also announced that pursuant to Senate Concurrent Resolution 1, providing for a joint session on Saturday, January 6, 1945, to count the electoral votes for President and Vice President, Mr. GREEN and Mr. AUSTIN were appointed tellers on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Vice President had appointed Mr. BARKLEY and Mr. BREWSTER members of the joint select committee on the part of the Senate, as provided for in the act of August 5, 1939, entitled "An act to provide for the disposition of certain records of the United States Government," for the disposition of executive papers in the following departments and agency:

1. Department of Commerce.
2. Department of Justice.
3. Department of the Navy.
4. Post Office Department.
5. Department of the Treasury.
6. Department of War.
7. War Manpower Commission.

REPRESENTATIVE JAMES V. HEIDINGER

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to announce that, pursuant to the authority conferred upon him by House Resolution 49, he did, on Friday, January 5, 1945, administer the oath of office to the Honorable JAMES V. HEIDINGER at Bethesda, Md.

AUTHORITY TO DECLARE RECESS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that during the remainder of the day the Speaker may declare a recess or recesses.

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

There was no objection.

PROGRAM OF THE DAY

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for a moment. I think the House would like to know what the program of the day is, particularly the hour at which certain things will happen.

Mr. McCORMACK. I am unable to state the hours when they will happen.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Does not the resolution provide that the Senate shall come here to the House Cham-

ber at 1 o'clock, and that the reading of the President's message will follow?

The SPEAKER. The Chair had a conversation with the President on yesterday. The message will be read immediately on the completion of the counting of the electoral ballots, which should be around 1:20 or 1:25 p. m.

Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

ACCEPTANCE OF OATH OF OFFICE

Mr. REED of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolution (H. Res. 56) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, Whereas JAMES V. HEIDINGER, a Representative from the State of Illinois, has been unable from sickness to appear in person to be sworn as a Member of this House, but has sworn to and subscribed the oath of office before the Speaker, authorized by resolution of this House to administer the oath, and the said oath of office has been presented in his behalf to the House, and there being no contest or question as to his election: Therefore

Resolved, That the said oath be accepted and received by the House as the oath of office of the said JAMES V. HEIDINGER as a Member of this House.

The resolution was agreed to.

BIRTHDAY OF THE SPEAKER

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, this is the birthday of our beloved Speaker, and I wish to extend to him the warmest felicitations of the Members of the House on both sides of the aisle and to wish for him many, many years of health and happiness.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, the spontaneous manifestation of friendship of the Members of the House, without regard to party, following the congratulations of our distinguished friend from Massachusetts the minority leader [Mr. MARTIN] to the Speaker on his birthday anniversary shows the love and affection every Member of the House entertains for our beloved and distinguished Speaker.

I appreciate, as majority leader, and personally, the expressions of congratulations that came from the leader of the minority party in the House and express to him, and through him to his party, our thanks. I join with him in congratulating the Speaker; and in conveying to the Speaker the very best wishes of the Democratic Members of the House, the hope that he will continue for many years to come to be Speaker of the National House of Representatives.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEES

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I send to the desk a resolution (H. Res. 57) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the following-named Members and Delegate be, and they are hereby, elected members of the standing committees of the House of Representatives, as follows:

Accounts: Leo E. Allen, of Illinois; Frank L. Sundstrom, New Jersey; Dean M. Gillespie, Colorado.

Appropriations: John Taber, New York; Richard B. Wigglesworth, Massachusetts; D. Lane Powers, New Jersey; Charles A. Plumley, Vermont; Everett M. Dirksen, Illinois; Albert J. Engel, Michigan; Karl Stefan, Nebraska; Francis Case, South Dakota; Frank B. Keefe, Wisconsin; Noble J. Johnson, Indiana; Robert F. Jones, Ohio; Ben F. Jensen, Iowa; H. Carl Andersen, Minnesota; Henry C. Dworshak, Idaho; Walter C. Ploeser, Missouri; Harve Tibbott, Pennsylvania.

Military Affairs: Walter G. Andrews, New York; Dewey Short, Missouri; Leslie C. Arends, Illinois; Charles R. Clason, Massachusetts; J. Parnell Thomas, New Jersey; Paul W. Shafer, Michigan; Thomas E. Martin, Iowa; Charles H. Elston, Ohio; Forest A. Harness, Indiana; Ivor D. Fenton, Pennsylvania; J. Leroy Johnson, California; Clare Boothe Luce, Connecticut; Joseph R. Farrington, Hawaii.

Naval Affairs: James W. Mott, Oregon; W. Sterling Cole, New York; George J. Bates, Massachusetts; William E. Hess, Ohio; Jack Z. Anderson, California; James Wolfenden, Pennsylvania; William W. Blackney, Michigan; Robert A. Grant, Indiana; Margaret Chase Smith, Maine; James V. Heidinger, Illinois; Joseph R. Farrington, Hawaii.

Rules: Leo E. Allen, Illinois; Earl C. Michener, Michigan; Charles A. Halleck, Indiana; Clarence J. Brown, Ohio.

Ways and Means: Harold Knutson, Minnesota; Daniel A. Reed, New York; Roy O. Woodruff, Michigan; Thomas A. Jenkins, Ohio; Bertrand W. Gearhart, California; Frank Carlson, Kansas; Richard M. Simpson, Pennsylvania; Robert W. Kean, New Jersey.

The resolution was agreed to.

SWEARING IN OF MEMBERS

The SPEAKER. The Chair understands there are several Members whose certificates are on file with the Clerk, who have not taken the oath of office. If they will present themselves at the bar of the House they may take the oath of office at this time.

Messrs. HALE, RIZLEY, BREHM, and SMITH of Ohio appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office.

READING OF MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER. The Chair laid before the House the following Senate concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 2).

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the two Houses of Congress assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Saturday, the sixth day of January 1945, immediately following the counting of the electoral votes for President and Vice President as provided for in Senate Concurrent Resolution 1, for the purpose of receiving such communications as the President of the United States shall be pleased to make to them.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Monday next after disposition of the regular order of business on the Speaker's table and at the conclusion of any special orders heretofore entered, I may be allowed to address the House for 45 minutes to discuss the Burma Road.

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

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. OUTLAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks at two points in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. D'ALESSANDRO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include in one an editorial from the Baltimore Sun, and in the other a petition from the Baltimore branch of the American Federation of Labor.

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

There was no objection.

JACKSON HOLE MONUMENT

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing today a bill to repeal what is known as the Antiquities Act. It was under this act that a large portion of the Jackson Hole country in Wyoming was set aside as a monument. This act was passed by the Congress for the purpose of preserving monuments of scientific and historical value against vandalism, and so forth, but it is now being used as a way to bypass Congress to create parks that Congress has refused to set aside as parks. In this particular instance it was used to create an addition to the Teton National Park which will ultimately be added to the Yellowstone National Park. Now I have lived by the Yellowstone National Park for many years and I love that great scenic territory. I would do anything to protect it and I want to see it kept as it is now, but I do not want to see it enlarged in the manner that is sought by this procedure. We Representatives of the West have seen for years a gradual encroachment by the Federal Government upon our territory by one way or another initiated in the first instance by fanatics on the theory that they wanted to preserve something for the future. As it appears to me, this whole scheme revolves around the efforts of the Interior Department and the National Park

Service to enlarge the scope of their activities to the greatest extent possible regardless of reason, law, and Congress, and regardless of the injuries to the private land owners. Now Congress will always be in session and can always be appealed to in setting aside Government land for the protection of actual monuments of scientific and historical value and that I have no objection to. But I want to see the Congress put a stop to the acquisition of territories for park purposes under the theory that it is to preserve a monument. It is doing something indirectly that the law says cannot be done directly.

Now I have gone over all of the territory involved in the Jackson Hole country. I am familiar with it. My district lies nearly adjacent to it. There is not a single thing of historical or scientific value in that territory to preserve. It is true that around a cabin in which it is claimed a horse thief was shot, they have built a fence to keep away the curious and have put on top of this cabin a roof that will remain there for some time. Living in an adjoining State, where horses were the only means of transportation and meant life or death to the explorer, the hunter, and the early miner, it is true that horse thieves in numberless numbers bit the dust. I am apprehensive that when all of these facts become known and publicized that this fanaticism for parks and monuments might ultimately result in the setting aside of my State to preserve the places where the horse thieves were shot. Clearly the President has been imposed upon and misled.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. HAVENNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Thursday next, after disposition of business on the Speaker's desk and at the conclusion of any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 45 minutes.

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

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on two subjects, and to include certain statements and excerpts.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include an article written by Lee McCardell.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the News and Observer, of Raleigh, N. C.

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

There was no objection.

WAR SURPLUS DISPOSAL BILL

Mr. LARCADE. 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 Louisiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. LARCADE. Mr. Speaker, at the last session of Congress when the war surplus disposal bill was under consideration, I proposed an amendment to the bill calculated to save the war industries in the various towns and cities in the United States for the communities where the same had been established, but the amendment was defeated.

In yesterday morning's Times-Herald, I read a report by one of the columnists that "some 350 war plants acquired by the Government will be dismantled and shipped to China, with photographs showing how to reassemble them."

I stated at the time that I introduced my amendment that I was of the opinion that these war plants would be dismantled and lost to the communities where the same had been established, unless my amendment was adopted, and this report bears out my prediction.

Mr. Speaker, I am again calling this matter to the attention of the Members of the Congress.

SWEARING IN OF A MEMBER

Mr. BALDWIN of Maryland appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan and Mr. HOFFMAN asked and were given permission to extend their remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include a prayer by Edgar H. Bierly, of Emporium, Pa.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

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

There was no objection.

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. FARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include a message from the Territory of Hawaii.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the Delegate from Hawaii?

There was no objection.

Mr. GEARHART. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the San Francisco Examiner dated January 4.

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

There was no objection.

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a joint resolution proposing to amend the Constitution of the United States, relative to making treaties, which would eliminate existing provisions whereby it requires a two-thirds vote of the Senate only on all matter wherein treaties are involved and provides that "hereafter treaties shall be made by the President by and with the advice of both Houses of Congress."

Mr. Speaker, the whole question involved is whether or not the House of Representatives should participate in the making of treaties and whether or not by a majority vote of the House of Representatives and the Senate treaties should be made. In other words, is it advisable for a majority of the Congress to pass upon treaties wherein every citizen and individual of the United States is involved, or to retain the long antiquated principle of requiring a two-thirds vote of only the Senate?

I feel, Mr. Speaker, that the two-thirds requirement of the Senate has long since served its purpose. It was only a step in a long and heated struggle which had been going on for several years prior to 1787, and which had been threatening and endangering the union of the States. By an expression of a majority of Congress, both the Senate and House of Representatives do we get a better expression of the people of the United States; by an expression of a majority of the Congress we carry out the fundamental principles of democratic action. If we are to become more and more truly a democratic Nation carrying out the fundamental principles upon which our Government was established, I believe this important step should be taken and it is for this reason that I urge this proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Experience has shown us the two-thirds rule in matters involving the making of treaties not only delays and impedes, but sometimes defeats, the very functions of Government in foreign affairs. A majority of both Houses would prevent such another tragic experience, I believe, and at the same time would protect the democratic rights and privileges of the people of this great country of ours.

Furthermore, the average citizen of the United States is today more informed

and better read on matters involving treaties and foreign affairs of our Government and by adopting the policy of a majority of both branches of Congress, we could get a better and more correct expression of the will of the majority of the people we represent. Means of communication by newspapers, radios, and various other ways, keeps our people well informed and never in the history of the world has a citizenship been so intensely interested in the foreign affairs of its Government as the people of this country today. I urge, Mr. Speaker, in the name of democracy that the expression of the people of this country be permitted to prevail in these important problems to be settled, affecting the destiny of the world for many, many years to come.

COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

Mr. RANKIN. 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 Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, as a result of the adoption of my resolution creating a permanent Committee on Un-American Activities, I am receiving messages of congratulations from patriotic Americans everywhere, and especially from patriotic organizations; from the Daughters of the American Revolution to the American Legion.

I am going to read you a telegram that I have just received from the national commander of the American Legion.

It comes from Calexico, Calif., and reads as follows:

Hon. JOHN E. RANKIN,
Member of Congress from Mississippi,
Washington, D. C.:

On behalf of American Legion, thank you for your great and successful fight for the American people in making the Dies committee a permanent House committee. This is a victory for all of our people who are indebted to you as an outstanding American with the best interests of our country foremost. Look forward to seeing you soon.

Regards,

EDWARD SCHIEBERLING,
National Commander, American Legion.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Tuesday next, at the conclusion of the legislative program of the day and following any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 30 minutes.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my colleague the gentlewoman from Connecticut [Mrs. LUCE] be permitted to address the House on January 16 for 30 minutes.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. **HOFFMAN**. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Monday next, at the conclusion of the legislative program of the day and following any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 10 minutes.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. **SABATH**. 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 Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. **SABATH**. Mr. Speaker, ladies, and gentlemen, as you have observed, I have not opposed the amendment of the gentleman from Mississippi to re-create the Committee on Un-American Activities. I merely felt that it should take its course for reference and consideration by the Committee on Rules which committee has jurisdiction to pass on investigating resolutions.

Nearly all of the older Members, I am sure, remember and are aware that I was instrumental in having the first committee to investigate un-American and subversive activities created. That was in 1934, and the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. **McCORMACK**] was appointed as chairman, and the committee did a very good job in bringing to light activities of subversive elements that were inimical to our Government. As a result of this investigation, needed and beneficial legislation was enacted.

I again advocated and reported a similar resolution in 1938, and being informed by Mr. Dies that his record would show that he combatted the Ku Klux Klan in his own district and that he was unafraid to investigate un-American and subversive activities, I gladly joined with others in urging and actually agreed to his appointment as chairman of the new committee. There was a need for investigation then because of the rampant Nazi, Fascist, and communistic activities in all sections of our country.

Shortly after Mr. Dies' appointment as chairman and the committee had begun to function I stated to him on the floor and suggested in a letter addressed to him, that I felt he was being influenced by the very persons and groups whose activities Congress actually intended to investigate. His committee, instead of investigating the Fascist and Nazi propagandists under the leadership of Pelley, the Silver Shirt, now serving time in a penitentiary, and others misled by Sylvester Viereck and Fritz Kuhn, head of the German bund, devoted most of its time to investigate so-called communistic activities of many progressive and labor organizations, whose members the chairman alleged were connected with so-called communistic organizations. This reckless accusation of many reputable and outstanding men and women of be-

ing Communists or having communistic tendencies, without giving them an opportunity to deny or refute such charges, created opposition as to the conduct of the investigation on the part of these hundreds and thousands of well-meaning and patriotic Americans.

The hearings and the record will disclose that 80 percent of the speeches and releases of the chairman were devoted to attacking progressive and labor organizations, and so-called nonexistent communistic activities. The hearings will also show that only 20 percent of the proceedings of the committee were devoted to Nazi, Fascist, seditious, and subversive activities. Therefore, I felt obliged from time to time to call attention to the need for investigation and to urge that the chairman and the committee should penetrate the activities of the Goebbels Nazi agents and Sylvester Viereck and his stooges who were then creating discord and disunity in our country. A great deal of credit has been claimed by the committee's two master-minded investigators, Matthews, the ex-Communist, and Stripling, the chief investigator, who have devoted most of their time in issuing releases carrying unwarranted attacks in order to gain publicity for the committee and for the purpose of detracting attention from the Nazi-Fascist activities.

Every few days we read in the press of activities of Nazi saboteurs and I am sure that even the gentleman from Mississippi or anyone else cannot point out a single act on the part of the so-called Communists where they have not shown complete loyalty and cooperation in the winning of the war. Therefore, it is my hope that this committee will be composed of members who will investigate actual un-American and subversive activities and that the committee will not go witch hunting, and will not be misled by the shrewd conniving Nazi propagandists who are still in our midst seeking to create racial and sectional hatred and discord. I am in favor of a committee, but it must be fair and have the interests of the American people at heart, and work in accordance with the long-recognized precedents of this House.

Mr. **RANKIN**. That is the kind we are going to have.

Mr. **SABATH**. I hope so; and I hope the gentleman from Mississippi will not control it.

Mr. **RANKIN**. The gentleman from Illinois will not control it either. I will tell him that. He will not control it any more than he controlled the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. **SABATH**. I appreciate that because I have not the following among the Republican Members to the extent that the gentleman from Mississippi has.

Mr. **RANKIN**. Nor any other following.

RECESS

The **SPEAKER**. The Chair declares the House in recess until 12:55 p. m. today.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 21 minutes p. m.), the House stood in recess until 12:55 p. m.

AFTER THE RECESS

The recess having expired, at 12 o'clock and 55 minutes p. m., the House was called to order by the Speaker.

COUNTING THE ELECTORAL VOTE

At 12 o'clock and 56 minutes p. m., the Doorkeeper, Mr. Ralph R. Roberts, announced the Vice President of the United States and the Senate of the United States.

The Senate entered the Hall, headed by the Vice President of the United States and the Secretary of the Senate, the Members and officers of the House rising to receive them.

The Vice President took his seat as the presiding officer of the joint convention of the two Houses, the Speaker of the House occupying the chair on his left.

The **VICE PRESIDENT**. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the Congress, the Senate and the House of Representatives, pursuant to the requirements of the Constitution and laws of the United States, have met in joint session for the purpose of opening the certificates and ascertaining and counting the votes of the electors of the several States for President and Vice President. Under well-established precedent, unless a motion shall be made in any case, the reading of the formal portions of the certificates will be dispensed with. After ascertainment has been made that the certificates are authentic and correct in form, the tellers will count and make a list of the votes cast by the electors of the several States.

The tellers, Mr. **GREEN** and Mr. **AUSTIN**, on the part of the Senate, and Mr. **WORLEY** and Mr. **GAMBLE**, on the part of the House, took their places at the desk.

The **VICE PRESIDENT**. The Chair hands to the tellers the certificates of the electors for President and Vice President of the State of Alabama, and they will count and make a list of the votes cast by that State.

Mr. **GREEN** (one of the tellers). Mr. President, the certificate of the electoral vote of the State of Alabama seems to be regular in form and authentic, and it appears therefrom that Franklin Delano Roosevelt, of the State of New York, received 11 votes for President, and HARRY S. TRUMAN, of the State of Missouri, received 11 votes for Vice President.

The tellers then proceeded to read, count, and announce, as was done in the case of Alabama, the electoral votes of the several States in an alphabetical order.

The **VICE PRESIDENT**. Gentlemen of the Congress, the certificates of all of the States have now been opened and read, and the tellers will make final ascertainment of the result and deliver the same to the Vice President.

The tellers delivered to the Vice President the following statement of the results:

The undersigned, THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN and WARREN R. AUSTIN, tellers on the part of the Senate, EUGENE WORLEY and RALPH A. GAMBLE, tellers on the part of the House of Representatives, report the following as the result of the ascertainment and counting of the electoral vote for President and Vice Presi-

ment of the United States for the term beginning on the 20th day of January 1945:

Electoral votes of each State	States	For President		For Vice President	
		Franklin D. Roosevelt, of New York	Thomas E. Dewey, of New York	Harry S. Truman, of Missouri	John W. Bricker, of Ohio
11	Alabama.....	11	---	11	---
4	Arizona.....	4	---	4	---
9	Arkansas.....	9	---	9	---
25	California.....	25	---	25	---
6	Colorado.....	---	6	---	6
3	Connecticut.....	3	---	3	---
8	Delaware.....	8	---	8	---
12	Florida.....	12	---	12	---
4	Georgia.....	4	---	4	---
28	Idaho.....	28	---	28	---
13	Illinois.....	---	13	---	13
10	Indiana.....	---	10	---	10
8	Iowa.....	---	8	---	8
11	Kansas.....	11	---	11	---
10	Kentucky.....	10	---	10	---
5	Louisiana.....	---	5	---	5
8	Maine.....	8	---	8	---
16	Maryland.....	16	---	16	---
19	Massachusetts.....	19	---	19	---
11	Michigan.....	11	---	11	---
9	Minnesota.....	9	---	9	---
15	Mississippi.....	15	---	15	---
4	Missouri.....	---	4	---	4
6	Montana.....	---	6	---	6
3	Nebraska.....	3	---	3	---
4	Nevada.....	4	---	4	---
16	New Hampshire.....	16	---	16	---
4	New Jersey.....	4	---	4	---
17	New Mexico.....	17	---	17	---
47	New York.....	47	---	47	---
4	North Carolina.....	---	4	---	4
4	North Dakota.....	---	4	---	4
25	Ohio.....	---	25	---	25
10	Oklahoma.....	10	---	10	---
6	Oregon.....	6	---	6	---
35	Pennsylvania.....	35	---	35	---
4	Rhode Island.....	---	4	---	4
8	South Carolina.....	---	8	---	8
4	South Dakota.....	---	4	---	4
12	Tennessee.....	12	---	12	---
23	Texas.....	23	---	23	---
4	Utah.....	---	4	---	4
3	Vermont.....	---	3	---	3
11	Virginia.....	11	---	11	---
8	Washington.....	8	---	8	---
8	West Virginia.....	---	8	---	8
12	Wisconsin.....	---	12	---	12
3	Wyoming.....	---	3	---	3
531	Total.....	432	99	432	99

THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN,
WARREN R. AUSTIN,
Tellers on the part of the Senate.

EUGENE WORLEY,
RALPH A. GAMBLE,
Tellers on the part of the House of Representatives.

The state of the vote for President of the United States, as delivered to the President of the Senate, is as follows:

The whole number of electors appointed to vote for President of the United States is 531, of which a majority is 266.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, of the State of New York, has received for President of the United States 432 votes;

Thomas E. Dewey, of the State of New York, has received 99 votes.

The state of the vote for Vice President of the United States, as delivered to the President of the Senate, is as follows:

The whole number of the electors appointed to vote for Vice President of the United States is 531, of which a majority is 266.

Harry S. Truman, of the State of Missouri, has received for Vice President of the United States 432 votes;

John W. Bricker, of the State of Ohio, has received 99 votes.

This announcement of the state of the vote by the President of the Senate shall be deemed a sufficient declaration of the per-

sons elected President and Vice President of the United States, each for the term beginning on the twentieth day of January, 1945, and shall be entered, together with a list of the votes, on the Journals of the Senate and House of Representatives.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Gentlemen, the purpose for which the joint session of the two Houses of Congress has been called, pursuant to Senate Concurrent Resolution 1, having been accomplished, the Chair declares the joint session dissolved.

The Senate will remain in the House Chamber pursuant to Senate Concurrent Resolution 2, and receive a message from the President of the United States.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the joint session of the Senate and the House of Representatives by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

STATE OF THE UNION

The SPEAKER laid before the joint session the following message from the President of the United States, which was read:

To the Congress of the United States:

In considering the state of the Union, the war, and the peace that is to follow, are naturally uppermost in the minds of all of us.

This war must be waged—it is being waged—with the greatest and most persistent intensity. Everything we are and have is at stake. Everything we are and have will be given. American men, fighting far from home, have already won victories which the world will never forget.

We have no question of the ultimate victory. We have no question of the cost. Our losses will be heavy.

We and our allies will go on fighting together to ultimate total victory.

We have seen a year marked, on the whole, by substantial progress toward victory, even though the year ended with a set-back for our arms, when the Germans launched a ferocious counter attack into Luxemburg and Belgium with the obvious objective of cutting our line in the center.

Our men have fought with indescribable and unforgettable gallantry under most difficult conditions, and our German enemies have sustained considerable losses while failing to obtain their objectives.

The high tide of this German effort was reached 2 days after Christmas. Since then we have reassumed the offensive, rescued the isolated garrison at Bastogne, and forced a German withdrawal along the whole line of the salient. The speed with which we recovered from this savage attack was largely possible because we have one Supreme Commander in complete control of all the Allied armies in France. General Eisenhower has faced this period of trial with admirable calm and resolution and with steadily increasing success. He has my complete confidence.

Further desperate attempts may well be made to break our lines, to slow our

progress. We must never make the mistake of assuming that the Germans are beaten until the last Nazi has surrendered.

And I would express another most serious warning against the poisonous effects of enemy propaganda.

The wedge that the Germans attempted to drive in western Europe was less dangerous in actual terms of winning the war than the wedges which they are continually attempting to drive between ourselves and our allies.

Every little rumor which is intended to weaken our faith in our allies is like an actual enemy agent in our midst—seeking to sabotage our war effort. There are, here and there, evil and baseless rumors against the Russians—rumors against the British—rumors against our own American commanders in the field.

When you examine these rumors closely, you will observe that every one of them bears the same trade-mark—"Made in Germany."

We must resist this divisive propaganda—we must destroy it—with the same strength and the same determination that our fighting men are displaying as they resist and destroy the panzer divisions.

In Europe, we shall resume the attack and—despite temporary set-backs here or there—we shall continue the attack relentlessly until Germany is completely defeated.

It is appropriate at this time to review the basic strategy which has guided us through 3 years of war, and which will lead, eventually, to total victory.

The tremendous effort of the first years of this war was directed toward the concentration of men and supplies in the various theaters of action at the points where they could hurt our enemies most.

It was an effort—in the language of the military men—of deployment of our forces. Many battles—essential battles—were fought; many victories—vital victories—were won. But these battles and these victories were fought and won to hold back the attacking enemy, and to put us in positions from which we and our allies could deliver the final, decisive blows.

In the beginning, our most important military task was to prevent our enemies—the strongest and most violently aggressive powers that ever have threatened civilization—from winning decisive victories. But even while we were conducting defensive, delaying actions we were looking forward to the time when we could wrest the initiative from our enemies and place our superior resources of men and materials into direct competition with them.

It was plain then that the defeat of either enemy would require the massing of overwhelming forces—ground, sea, and air—in positions from which we and our allies could strike directly against the enemy homelands, and destroy the Nazi and Japanese war machines.

In the case of Japan, we had to await the completion of extensive preliminary operations—operations designed to establish secure supply lines through the

Japanese outer-zone defenses. This called for overwhelming sea power and air power—supported by ground forces strategically employed against isolated outpost garrisons.

Always—from the very day we were attacked—it was right militarily as well as morally to reject the arguments of those short-sighted people who would have had us throw Britain and Russia to the Nazi wolves and concentrate against the Japanese. Such people urged that we fight a purely defensive war against Japan while allowing the domination of all the rest of the world by nazi-ism and fascism.

In the European theater, the necessary bases for the massing of ground and air power against Germany were already available in Great Britain. In the Mediterranean area we could begin ground operations against major elements of the German Army as rapidly as we could put troops in the field, first in north Africa and then in Italy.

Therefore, our decision was made to concentrate the bulk of our ground and air forces against Germany until her utter defeat. That decision was based on all these factors, and it was also based on the realization that, of our two enemies, Germany would be more able to digest quickly her conquests, the more able quickly to convert the manpower and resources of her conquered territory into a war potential.

We had in Europe two active and indomitable allies—Britain and the Soviet Union—and there were also the heroic resistance movements in the occupied countries, constantly engaging and harassing the Germans.

We cannot forget how Britain held the line, alone, in 1940 and 1941, and at the same time, despite ferocious bombardment from the air, built up a tremendous armaments industry which enabled her to take the offensive at El Alamein in 1942.

We cannot forget the heroic defense of Moscow and Leningrad and Stalingrad, or the tremendous Russian offensives of 1943 and 1944 which destroyed formidable German armies.

Nor can we forget how, for more than 7 long years, the Chinese people have been sustaining the barbarous attacks of the Japanese and containing large enemy forces on the vast areas of the Asiatic mainland.

In the future we must never forget the lesson that we have learned—that we must have friends who will work with us in peace as they have fought at our side in war.

As a result of the combined effort of the Allied forces, great military victories were achieved in 1944: The liberation of France, Belgium, Greece and parts of the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia; the surrender of Rumania and Bulgaria; the invasion of Germany itself and Hungary; the steady march through the Pacific islands to the Philippines, Guam, and Saipan, and the beginnings of a mighty air offensive against the Japanese islands.

Now, as this Seventy-ninth Congress meets, we have reached the most critical phase of the war.

The greatest victory of the last year was, of course, the successful breach on June 6, 1944, of the German "impregnable" sea wall of Europe and the victorious sweep of the Allied forces through France and Belgium and Luxembourg—almost to the Rhine itself.

The cross-channel invasion of the Allied armies was the greatest amphibious operation in the history of the world. It overshadowed all other operations in this or any other war in its immensity. Its success is a tribute to the fighting courage of the soldiers who stormed the beaches—to the sailors and merchant seamen who put the soldiers ashore and kept them supplied—and to the military and naval leaders who achieved a real miracle of planning and execution. And it is also a tribute to the ability of two nations, Britain and America, to plan together, and work together, and fight together in perfect cooperation and perfect harmony.

This cross-channel invasion was followed in August by a second great amphibious operation, landing troops in southern France. In this, the same cooperation and the same harmony existed between the American, French, and other Allied forces based in north Africa and Italy.

The success of the two invasions is a tribute also to the ability of many men and women to maintain silence, when a few careless words would have imperiled the lives of hundreds of thousands, and would have jeopardized the whole vast undertakings.

These two great operations were made possible by success in the Battle of the Atlantic.

Without this success over German submarines, we could not have built up our invasion forces or air forces in Great Britain, nor could we have kept a steady stream of supplies flowing to them after they had landed in France.

The Nazis, however, may succeed in improving their submarines and their crews. They have recently increased their U-boat activity. The Battle of the Atlantic—like all campaigns in this war—demands eternal vigilance. But the British, Canadian, and other Allied Navies, together with our own, are constantly on the alert.

The tremendous operations in western Europe have overshadowed in the public mind the less spectacular but vitally important Italian front. Its place in the strategic conduct of the war in Europe has been obscured, and—by some people, unfortunately—underrated.

It is important that any misconception on that score be corrected—now.

What the Allied forces in Italy are doing is a well-considered part in our strategy in Europe, now aimed at only one objective—the total defeat of the Germans. These valiant forces in Italy are continuing to keep a substantial portion of the German Army under constant pressure—including some 20 first-line German divisions and the necessary supply and transport and replacement troops—all of which our enemies need so badly elsewhere.

Over very difficult terrain and through adverse weather conditions, our Fifth

Army and the British Eighth Army—reinforced by units from other United Nations, including a brave and well-equipped unit of the Brazilian Army—have, in the past year, pushed north through bloody Cassino and the Anzio beachhead, and through Rome until now they occupy heights overlooking the valley of the Po.

The greatest tribute which can be paid to the courage and fighting ability of these splendid soldiers in Italy is to point out that although their strength is about equal to that of the Germans they oppose, the Allies have been continuously on the offensive.

That pressure, that offensive, by our troops in Italy will continue.

The American people—and every soldier now fighting in the Apennines—should remember that the Italian front has not lost any of the importance which it had in the days when it was the only Allied front in Europe.

In the Pacific during the past year, we have conducted the fastest-moving offensive in the history of modern warfare. We have driven the enemy back more than 3,000 miles across the Central Pacific.

A year ago, our conquest of Tarawa was a little more than a month old.

A year ago, we were preparing for our invasion of Kwajalein, the second of our great strides across the Central Pacific to the Philippines.

A year ago, General MacArthur was still fighting in New Guinea, almost 1,500 miles from his present position in the Philippine Islands.

We now have firmly established bases in the Mariannas Islands from which our Superfortresses bomb Tokyo itself, and will continue to blast Japan in ever-increasing numbers.

Japanese forces in the Philippines have been cut in two. There is still hard fighting ahead—costly fighting. But the liberation of the Philippines will mean that Japan has been largely cut off from her conquests in the East Indies.

The landing of our troops on Leyte was the largest amphibious operation thus far conducted in the Pacific.

Moreover, these landings drew the Japanese Fleet into the first great sea battle which Japan has risked in almost 2 years. Not since the night engagements around Guadalcanal in November–December 1942, had our Navy been able to come to grips with major units of the Japanese Fleet. We had brushed against their fleet in the first battle of the Philippine Sea in June 1944, but not until last October were we able really to engage a major portion of the Japanese Navy in actual combat. The naval engagement, which raged for 3 days, was the heaviest blow ever struck against Japanese sea power.

As the result of that battle, much of what is left of the Japanese Fleet has been driven behind the screen of islands that separates the Yellow Sea, the China Sea, and the Sea of Japan from the Pacific.

Our Navy looks forward to any opportunity which the lords of the Japanese Navy will give us to fight them again.

The people of this Nation have a right to be proud of the courage and fighting

ability of the men in the armed forces on all fronts. They also have a right to be proud of American leadership which has guided their sons into battle.

The history of the generalship of this war has been a history of teamwork and cooperation, of skill and daring. Let me give you one example out of last year's operations in the Pacific.

Last September Admiral Halsey led American naval task forces into Philippine waters and north to the East China Sea and struck heavy blows at Japanese air and sea power.

At that time it was our plan to approach the Philippines by further stages, taking islands which we may call A, C, and E. However, Admiral Halsey reported that a direct attack on Leyte appeared feasible. When General MacArthur received the reports from Admiral Halsey's task forces, he also concluded that it might be possible to attack the Japanese in the Philippines directly—bypassing islands A, C, and E.

Admiral Nimitz thereupon offered to make available to General MacArthur several divisions which had been scheduled to take the intermediate objectives. These discussions, conducted at great distances, all took place in 1 day.

General MacArthur immediately informed the Joint Chiefs of Staffs here in Washington that he was prepared to initiate plans for an attack on Leyte in October. Approval of the change in plan was given on the same day.

Thus, within the space of 24 hours, a major change of plans was accomplished which involved Army and Navy forces from two different theaters of operations; a change which hastened the liberation of the Philippines and the final day of victory; a change which saved lives which would have been expended in the capture of islands which are now neutralized far behind our lines.

Our over-all strategy has not neglected the important task of rendering all possible aid to China. Despite almost insuperable difficulties, we increased this aid during 1944. At present our aid to China must be accomplished by air transport; there is no other way. By the end of 1944 the Air Transport Command was carrying into China a tonnage of supplies three times as great as that delivered a year ago, and much more, each month, than the Burma Road ever delivered at its peak.

Despite the loss of important bases in China, the tonnage delivered by air transport has enabled General Chennault's Fourteenth Air Force, which includes many Chinese flyers, to wage an effective and aggressive campaign against the Japanese. In 1944 aircraft of the Fourteenth Air Force flew more than 35,000 sorties against the Japanese and sank enormous tonnage of enemy shipping, greatly diminishing the usefulness of the China Sea lanes.

British, Dominion, and Chinese forces together with our own have not only held the line in Burma against determined Japanese attacks but have gained bases of considerable importance to the supply line into China.

The Burma campaigns have involved incredible hardship, and have demanded exceptional fortitude and determination.

The officers and men who have served with so much devotion in those far-distant jungles and mountains deserve high honor from their countrymen.

In all of the far-flung operations of our own armed forces—on land, and sea, and in the air—the final job, the toughest job, has been performed by the average, easy-going, hard-fighting young American who carries the weight of battle on his own shoulders.

It is to him that we and all future generations of Americans must pay grateful tribute.

But it is of small satisfaction to him to know that monuments will be raised to him in the future. He wants, he needs, and he is entitled to insist upon, our full and active support—now.

Although unprecedented production figures have made possible our victories, we shall have to increase our goals even more in certain items.

Peak deliveries of supplies were made to the War Department in December 1943. Due in part to cut-backs, we have not produced as much since then. Deliveries of Army supplies were down by 15 percent by July 1944, before the upward trend was once more resumed.

Because of increased demands from overseas, the Army Service Forces in the month of October 1944 had to increase its estimate of required production by 10 percent. But in November, 1 month later, the requirements for 1945 had to be increased another 10 percent, sending the production goal well above anything we have yet attained. Our armed forces in combat have steadily increased their expenditure of medium and heavy artillery ammunition. As we continue the decisive phases of this war, the munitions that we expend will mount day by day.

In October 1944, while some were saying the war in Europe was over, the Army was shipping more men to Europe than in any previous month of the war.

One of the most urgent immediate requirements of the armed forces is more nurses. Last April the Army requirement for nurses was set at 50,000. Actual strength in nurses was then 40,000. Since that time the Army has tried to raise the additional 10,000. Active recruiting has been carried on, but the net gain in 8 months has been only 2,000. There are now 42,000 nurses in the Army.

Recent estimates have increased the total number needed to 63,000. That means that 18,000 more nurses must be obtained for the Army alone, and the Navy now requires 2,000 additional nurses.

The present shortage of Army nurses is reflected in undue strain on the existing force. More than a thousand nurses are now hospitalized, and part of this is due to overwork. The shortage is also indicated by the fact that 11 Army hospital units have been sent overseas without their complement of nurses. At Army hospitals in the United States there is only 1 nurse to 23 beds, instead of the recommended 1 to 15 beds.

It is tragic that the gallant women who have volunteered for service as nurses should be so overworked. It is tragic that our wounded men should ever want for the best possible nursing care.

The inability to get the needed nurses for the Army is not due to any shortage of nurses. Two hundred and eighty thousand registered nurses are now practicing in this country. It has been estimated by the War Manpower Commission that 27,000 additional nurses could be made available to the armed forces without interfering too seriously with the needs of the civilian population for nurses.

Since volunteering has not produced the number of nurses required, I urge that the Selective Service Act be amended to provide for the induction of nurses into the armed forces. The need is too pressing to await the outcome of further efforts at recruiting.

The care and treatment given to our wounded and sick soldiers have been the best known to medical science. Those standards must be maintained at all costs. We cannot tolerate a lowering of them by failure to provide adequate nursing for the brave men who stand desperately in need of it.

In the continuing progress of this war we have constant need for new types of weapons. For we cannot afford to fight the war of today or tomorrow with the weapons of yesterday. For example, the American Army now has developed a new tank with a gun more powerful than any yet mounted on a fast-moving vehicle. The Army will need many thousands of these new tanks in 1945.

Almost every month finds some new development in electronics which must be put into production in order to maintain our technical superiority—and in order to save lives. We have to work every day to keep ahead of the enemy in radar. On D-day, in France, with our superior new equipment, we located and then put out of operation every warning set which the Germans had along the French coast.

If we do not keep constantly ahead of our enemies in the development of new weapons, we pay for our backwardness with the life's blood of our sons.

The only way to meet these increased needs for new weapons, and more of them, is for every American engaged in war work to stay on his war job—for additional American civilians, men and women, not engaged in essential work, to go out and get a war job. Workers who are released because their production is cut back should get another job where production is being increased. This is no time to quit or change to less essential jobs.

There is an old and true saying that the Lord hates a quitter. And this Nation must pay for all those who leave their essential jobs—or all those who lay down on their essential jobs for non-essential reasons. And, again, that payment must be made with the life's blood of our sons.

Many critical production programs with sharply rising needs are now seriously hampered by manpower shortages. The most important Army needs are artillery ammunition, cotton duck, bombs, tires, tanks, heavy trucks and even B-29's. In each of these vital programs, present production is behind requirements.

Navy production of bombardment ammunition is hampered by manpower

shortages; so is production for its huge rocket program. Labor shortages have also delayed its cruiser and carrier programs, and production of certain types of aircraft.

There is critical need for more repair workers and repair parts; this lack delays the return of damaged fighting ships to their places in the fleet, and prevents ships now in the fighting line from getting needed overhauling.

The pool of young men under 26 classified as I-A is almost depleted. Increased replacements for the armed forces will take men now deferred who are at work in war industry. The armed forces must have an assurance of a steady flow of young men for replacements. Meeting this paramount need will be difficult, and will also make it progressively more difficult to attain the 1945 production goals.

Last year, after much consideration, I recommended that the Congress adopt a national service act as the most efficient and democratic way of insuring full production for our war requirements. This recommendation was not adopted.

I now again call upon the Congress to enact this measure for the total mobilization of all our human resources for the prosecution of the war. I urge that this be done at the earliest possible moment.

It is not too late in the war. In fact, bitter experience has shown that in this kind of mechanized warfare where new weapons are constantly being created by our enemies and by ourselves, the closer we come to the end of the war, the more pressing becomes the need for sustained war production with which to deliver the final blow to the enemy.

There are three basic arguments for a national service law.

First, it would assure that we have the right numbers of workers in the right places at the right times.

Second, it would provide supreme proof to all our fighting men that we are giving them what they are entitled to, which is nothing less than our total effort.

And third, it would be the final, unequivocal answer to the hopes of the Nazis and the Japanese that we may become half-hearted about this war and that they can get from us a negotiated peace.

National service legislation would make it possible to put ourselves in a position to assure certain and speedy action in meeting our manpower needs.

It would be used only to the extent absolutely required by military necessities. In fact, experience in Great Britain and in other nations at war indicates that use of the compulsory powers of national service is necessary only in rare instances.

This proposed legislation would provide against loss of retirement and seniority rights and benefits. It would not mean reduction in wages.

In adopting such legislation, it is not necessary to discard the voluntary and cooperative processes which have prevailed up to this time. This cooperation has already produced great results. The contribution of our workers to the war effort has been beyond measure. We must build on the foundations that have already been laid and supplement the

measures now in operation, in order to guarantee the production that may be necessary in the critical period that lies ahead.

At the present time we are using the inadequate tools at hand to do the best we can by such expedients as manpower ceilings, and the use of priority and other powers, to induce men and women to shift from nonessential to essential war jobs.

I am in receipt of a joint letter from the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, dated January 3, 1945, which says:

With the experience of 3 years of war and after the most thorough consideration, we are convinced that it is now necessary to carry out the statement made by the Congress in the joint resolutions declaring that a state of war existed with Japan and Germany; that "to bring the conflict to a successful conclusion, all of the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States."

In our considered judgment, which is supported by General Marshall and Admiral King, this requires total mobilization of our manpower by the passage of a national war-service law. The armed forces need this legislation to hasten the day of final victory, and to keep to a minimum the cost in lives.

National war service, the recognition by law of the duty of every citizen to do his or her part in winning the war, will give complete assurance that the need for war equipment will be filled. In the coming year we must increase the output of many weapons and supplies on short notice. Otherwise we shall not keep our production abreast of the swiftly changing needs of war. At the same time it will be necessary to draw progressively many men now engaged in war production to serve with the armed forces, and their places in war production must be filled promptly. These developments will require the addition of hundreds of thousands to those already working in war industry. We do not believe that these needs can be met effectively under present methods.

The record made by management and labor in war industry has been a notable testimony to the resourcefulness and power of America. The needs are so great, nevertheless, that in many instances we have been forced to recall soldiers and sailors from military duty to do work of a civilian character in war production, because of the urgency of the need for equipment and because of inability to recruit civilian labor.

Pending action by the Congress on the broader aspects of national service, I recommend that the Congress immediately enact legislation which will be effective in using the services of the 4,000,000 men now classified as 4-F in whatever capacity is best for the war effort.

In the field of foreign policy, we propose to stand together with the United Nations not for the war alone but for the victory for which the war is fought.

It is not only a common danger which unites us but a common hope. Ours is an association not of governments but of peoples—and the peoples' hope is peace. Here, as in England; in England, as in Russia; in Russia, as in China; in France, and through the continent of Europe, and throughout the world; wherever men love freedom, the hope and purpose of the people are for peace—a peace that is durable and secure.

It will not be easy to create this people's peace. We delude ourselves if we believe that the surrender of the armies

of our enemies will make the peace we long for. The unconditional surrender of the armies of our enemies is the first and necessary step—but the first step only.

We have seen already, in areas liberated from the Nazi and the Fascist tyranny, what problems peace will bring. And we delude ourselves if we attempt to believe wishfully that all these problems can be solved overnight.

The firm foundation can be built—and it will be built. But the continuance and assurance of a living peace must, in the long run, be the work of the people themselves.

We, ourselves, like all peoples who have gone through the difficult processes of liberation and adjustment, know of our own experience how great the difficulties can be. We know that they are not difficulties peculiar to any continent or any nation. Our own Revolutionary War left behind it, in the words of one American historian, "an eddy of lawlessness and disregard of human life." There were separatist movements of one kind or another in Vermont, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Maine. There were insurrections, open or threatened, in Massachusetts and New Hampshire. These difficulties we worked out for ourselves as the peoples of the liberated areas of Europe, faced with complex problems of adjustment, will work out their difficulties for themselves.

Peace can be made and kept only by the united determination of free and peace-loving peoples who are willing to work together—willing to help one another—willing to respect and tolerate and try to understand one another's opinions and feelings.

The nearer we come to vanquishing our enemies the more we inevitably become conscious of differences among the victors.

We must not let those differences divide us and blind us to our more important common and continuing interests in winning the war and building the peace.

International cooperation on which enduring peace must be based is not a one-way street.

Nations, like individuals, do not always see alike or think alike, and international cooperation and progress are not helped by any Nation assuming that it has a monopoly of wisdom or of virtue.

In the future world, the misuse of power, as implied in the term "power-politics," must not be a controlling factor in international relations. That is the heart of the principles to which we have subscribed. We cannot deny that power is a factor in world politics any more than we can deny its existence as a factor in national politics. But in a democratic world, as in a democratic nation, power must be linked with responsibility, and obliged to defend and justify itself within the framework of the general good.

Perfectionism, no less than isolationism, or imperialism, or power politics may obstruct the paths to international peace. Let us not forget that the retreat to isolationism a quarter of a century

ago was started not by a direct attack against international cooperation, but against the alleged imperfections of the peace.

In our disillusionment after the last war, we preferred international anarchy to international cooperation with nations which did not see and think exactly as we did. We gave up the hope of gradually achieving a better peace because we had not the courage to fulfill our responsibilities in an admittedly imperfect world.

We must not let that happen again, or we shall follow the same tragic road again—the road to a third world war.

We can fulfill our responsibilities for maintaining the security of our own country only by exercising our power and our influence to achieve the principles in which we believe and for which we have fought.

In August 1941, Prime Minister Churchill and I agreed to the principles of the Atlantic Charter, these being later incorporated into the Declaration by United Nations of January 1, 1942. At that time certain isolationists protested vigorously against our right to proclaim the principles—and against the very principles themselves. Today, many of the same people are protesting against the possibility of violation of the same principles.

It is true that the statement of principles in the Atlantic Charter does not provide rules of easy application to each and every one of this war-torn world's tangled situations. But it is a good and a useful thing—it is an essential thing—to have principles toward which we can aim.

And we shall not hesitate to use our influence—and to use it now—to secure, so far as humanly possible, the fulfillment of the principles of the Atlantic Charter. We have not shrunk from the military responsibilities brought on by this war. We cannot and will not shrink from the political responsibilities which follow in the wake of battle.

I do not wish to give the impression that all mistakes can be avoided and that many disappointments are not inevitable in the making of peace. But we must not this time lose the hope of establishing an international order which will be capable of maintaining peace and realizing through the years more perfect justice between nations.

To do this we must be on our guard not to exploit and exaggerate the differences between us and our allies, particularly with reference to the peoples who have been liberated from Fascist tyranny. That is not the way to secure a better settlement of those differences or to secure international machinery which can rectify mistakes which may be made.

I should not be frank if I did not admit concern about many situations—the Greek and Polish, for example. But those situations are not as easy or as simple to deal with as some spokesmen, whose sincerity I do not question, would have us believe. We have obligations, not necessarily legal, to the exiled governments, to the underground leaders and to our major allies who came much nearer the shadows than we did.

We and our allies have declared that it is our purpose to respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live and to see sovereign rights and self-government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them. But with internal dissension, with many citizens of liberated countries still prisoners of war or forced to labor in Germany, it is difficult to guess the kind of self-government the people really want.

During the interim period, until conditions permit a genuine expression of the people's will, we and our allies have a duty, which we cannot ignore, to use our influence to the end that no temporary or provisional authorities in the liberated countries block the eventual exercise of the people's right freely to choose the government and institutions under which, as freemen, they are to live.

It is only too easy for all of us to rationalize what we want to believe, and to consider those leaders we like responsible and those we dislike irresponsible. And our task is not helped by stubborn partisanship, however understandable, on the part of opposed internal factions.

It is our purpose to help the peace-loving peoples of Europe to live together as good neighbors, to recognize their common interests and not to nurse their traditional grievances against one another.

But we must not permit the many specific and immediate problems of adjustment connected with the liberation of Europe to delay the establishment of permanent machinery for the maintenance of peace. Under the threat of a common danger, the United Nations joined together in war to preserve their independence and their freedom. They must now join together to make secure the independence and freedom of all peace-loving states, so that never again shall tyranny be able to divide and conquer.

International peace and well-being, like national peace and well-being, require constant alertness, continuing cooperation, and organized effort.

International peace and well-being, like national peace and well-being, can be secured only through institutions capable of life and growth.

Many of the problems of the peace are upon us even now while the conclusion of the war is still before us. The atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding and determination to find a common ground of common understanding, which surrounded the conversations at Dumbarton Oaks, gives us reason to hope that future discussions will succeed in developing the democratic and fully integrated world security system toward which these preparatory conversations were directed.

We and the other United Nations are going forward, with vigor and resolution, in our efforts to create such a system by providing for it strong and flexible institutions of joint and cooperative action.

The aroused conscience of humanity will not permit failure in this supreme endeavor.

We believe that the extraordinary advances in the means of inter-commu-

nication between peoples over the past generation offer a practical method of advancing the mutual understanding upon which peace and the institutions of peace must rest, and it is our policy and purpose to use these great technological achievements for the common advantage of the world.

We support the greatest possible freedom of trade and commerce.

We Americans have always believed in freedom of opportunity, and equality of opportunity remains one of the principal objectives of our national life. What we believe in for individuals, we believe in also for nations. We are opposed to restrictions, whether by public act or private arrangement, which distort and impair commerce, transit, and trade.

We have house cleaning of our own to do in this regard. But it is our hope, not only in the interest of our own prosperity but in the interest of the prosperity of the world, that trade and commerce and access to materials and markets may be freer after this war than ever before in the history of the world.

One of the most heartening events of the year in the international field has been the renaissance of the French people and the return of the French Nation to the ranks of the United Nations. Far from having been crushed by the terror of Nazi domination, the French people have emerged with stronger faith than ever in the destiny of their country and in the soundness of the democratic ideals to which the French Nation has traditionally contributed so greatly.

During her liberation, France has given proof of her unceasing determination to fight the Germans, continuing the heroic efforts of the resistance groups under the occupation and of all those Frenchmen throughout the world who refused to surrender after the disaster of 1940.

Today, French armies are again on the German frontier, and are again fighting shoulder to shoulder with our sons.

Since our landings in Africa, we have placed in French hands all the arms and material of war which our resources and the military situation permitted. And I am glad to say that we are now about to equip large new French forces with the most modern weapons for combat duty.

In addition to the contribution which France can make to our common victory, her liberation likewise means that her great influence will again be available in meeting the problems of peace.

We fully recognize France's vital interest in a lasting solution of the German problem and the contribution which she can make in achieving international security. Her formal adherence to the declaration by United Nations a few days ago and the proposal at the Dumbarton Oaks discussions, whereby France would receive one of the five permanent seats in the proposed Security Council, demonstrate the extent to which France has resumed her proper position of strength and leadership.

I am clear in my own mind that as an essential factor in the maintenance of

peace in the future, we must have universal military training after this war, and I shall send a special message to the Congress on this subject.

An enduring peace cannot be achieved without a strong America—strong in the social and economic sense as well as in the military sense.

In the state of the Union message last year, I set forth what I considered to be an American economic bill of rights.

I said then, and I say now, that these economic truths represent a second bill of rights under which a new basis of security and prosperity can be established for all, regardless of station, race, or creed.

Of these rights, the most fundamental and one on which the fulfillment of the others in large degree depends is the "right to a useful and remunerative job in the industries or shops or farms or mines of the Nation." In turn, others of the economic rights of American citizenship such as the right to a decent home, to a good education, to good medical care, to social security, to reasonable farm income, will, if fulfilled, make major contributions to achieving adequate levels of employment.

The Federal Government must see to it that these rights become realities—with the help of States, municipalities, business, labor, and agriculture.

We have had full employment during the war. We have had it because the Government has been ready to buy all the materials of war which the country could produce; and this has amounted to approximately half our present productive capacity.

After the war we must maintain full employment with Government performing its peacetime functions. This means that we must achieve a level of demand and purchasing power by private consumers—farmers, businessmen, workers, professional men, housewives—which is sufficiently high to replace wartime Government demands; and it means also that we must greatly increase our export trade above the pre-war level.

Our policy is, of course, to rely as much as possible on private enterprise to provide jobs. But the American people will not accept mass unemployment or mere makeshift work. There will be need for the work of everyone willing and able to work, and that means close to 60,000,000 jobs.

Full employment means not only jobs but productive jobs. Americans do not regard jobs that pay substandard wages as productive jobs.

We must make sure that private enterprise works as it is supposed to work—on the basis of initiative and vigorous competition, without the stifling presence of monopolies and cartels.

During the war we have guaranteed investment in enterprise essential to the war effort. We should also take appropriate measures in peacetime to secure opportunities for new small enterprises and for productive business expansion for which finance would otherwise be unavailable.

This necessary expansion of our peacetime productive capacity will require new facilities, new plants, and new equipment.

It will require large outlays of money which should be raised through normal investment channels. But while private capital should finance this expansion program, the Government should recognize its responsibility for sharing part of any special or abnormal risk of loss attached to such financing.

Our full-employment program requires the extensive development of our natural resources and other useful public works. The undeveloped resources of this continent are still vast. Our river-watershed projects will add new and fertile territories to the United States. The T. V. A., which was constructed at a cost of \$750,000,000—the cost of waging this war for less than 4 days—was a bargain. We have similar opportunities in our other great river basins. By harnessing the resources of these river basins, as we have in the Tennessee Valley, we shall provide the same kind of stimulus to enterprise as was provided by the Louisiana Purchase and the new discoveries in the West during the nineteenth century.

If we are to avail ourselves fully of the benefits of civil aviation, and if we are to use the automobiles we can produce, it will be necessary to construct thousands of airports and to overhaul our entire national highway system.

The provision of a decent home for every family is a national necessity, if this country is to be worthy of its greatness, and that task will itself create great employment opportunities. Most of our cities need extensive rebuilding. Much of our farm plant is in a state of disrepair. To make a frontal attack on the problems of housing and urban reconstruction will require thoroughgoing cooperation between industry and labor, and the Federal, State, and local governments.

An expanded social-security program, and adequate health and education programs must play essential roles in a program designed to support individual productivity and mass purchasing power. I shall communicate further with the Congress on these subjects at a later date.

The millions of productive jobs that a program of this nature could bring are jobs in private enterprise. They are jobs based on the expanded demand for the output of our economy for consumption and investment. Through a program of this character we can maintain a national income high enough to provide for an orderly retirement of the public debt along with reasonable tax reduction.

Our present tax system geared primarily to war requirements must be revised for peacetime so as to encourage private demand.

While no general revision of the tax structure can be made until the war ends on all fronts, the Congress should be prepared to provide tax modifications at the end of the war in Europe, designed to encourage capital to invest in new enterprises and to provide jobs. As an integral part of this program to maintain high employment, we must, after the war is over, reduce or eliminate taxes which bear too heavily on consumption.

The war will leave deep disturbances in the world economy, in our national

economy, in many communities, in many families, and in many individuals. It will require determined effort and responsible action of all of us to find our way back to peacetime, and to help others to find their way back to peacetime—a peacetime that holds the values of the past and the promise of the future.

If we attack our problems with determination we shall succeed. And we must succeed. For freedom and peace cannot exist without security.

During the past year the American people, in a national election, reasserted their democratic faith.

In the course of that campaign various references were made to strife between this administration and the Congress, with the implication, if not the direct assertion, that this administration and the Congress could never work together harmoniously in the service of the Nation.

It cannot be denied that there have been disagreements between the legislative and executive branches—as there have been disagreements during the past century and a half.

I think we all realize, too, that there are some people in this Capital City whose task is in large part to stir up dissension, and to magnify normal, healthy disagreements so that they appear to be irreconcilable conflicts.

But I think that the over-all record in this respect is eloquent: The Government of the United States of America—all branches of it—has a good record of achievement in this war.

The Congress, the Executive, and the judiciary have worked together for the common good.

I myself want to tell you, the Members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, how happy I am in our relationships and friendships. I have not yet had the pleasure of meeting some of the new Members in each House, but I hope that opportunity will offer itself in the near future.

We have a great many problems ahead of us and we must approach them with realism and courage.

This new year of 1945 can be the greatest year of achievement in human history.

Nineteen hundred and forty-five can see the final ending of the Nazi-Fascist reign of terror in Europe.

Nineteen hundred and forty-five can see the closing in of the forces of retribution about the center of the malignant power of imperialistic Japan.

Most important of all—1945 can and must see the substantial beginning of the organization of world peace. This organization must be the fulfillment of the promise for which men have fought and died in this war. It must be the justification of all the sacrifices that have been made—of all the dreadful misery that this world has endured.

We Americans of today, together with our allies, are making history—and I hope it will be better history than ever has been made before.

We pray that we may be worthy of the unlimited opportunities that God has given us.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.
THE WHITE HOUSE, January 6, 1945.

The SPEAKER. The joint session of the two Houses is now dissolved.

At 2 o'clock and 28 minutes p. m. the Senate retired from the Hall of the House of Representatives.

The House was called to order by the Speaker.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the President's message be referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Chair directs that the electoral vote be spread at large upon the Journal of the House.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include a letter.

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

There was no objection.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. RAMEY, of Ohio, for 1 week on account of important business.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 31 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until Monday, January 8, 1945, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

54. A letter from the Clerk of the United States House of Representatives, transmitting, in compliance with the requirements of rule III, clause 2, of the Rules of the House of Representatives, a list of reports which it is the duty of any officer or department to make to Congress (H. Doc. No. 17); to the Committee on Accounts and ordered to be printed.

55. A letter from the Administrator of the National Housing Agency, transmitting a copy of the requests for personnel needs during the third quarter of the fiscal year 1945, as placed before the Bureau of the Budget; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

56. A letter from the Administrator of the Office of Price Administration, transmitting an estimate of personnel requirements, for the quarter ending March 31, 1945; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

57. A letter from the Assistant Secretary-Treasurer of the American Commission for the Protection and Salvage of Artistic and Historic Monuments in War Areas, transmitting a quarterly estimate of personnel requirements called for by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

58. A letter from the Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, transmitting a quarterly estimate of the personnel requirements of the Federal Trade Commission for the third quarter of the fiscal year 1945; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

59. A letter from the Director of the Office of Strategic Services, transmitting a quarterly estimate of personnel requirements for the Office of Strategic Services; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

60. A letter from the Acting Administrator, Federal Security Agency, transmitting a quarterly estimate of personnel requirements

for the third quarter of the fiscal year 1945 for the Federal Security Agency; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

61. A letter from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting information which specifies the number of employees required for the proper and efficient exercise of the functions of the Department of Labor and its bureaus for the quarter beginning January 1, 1945; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

62. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Department to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, reflecting the number of employees estimated to be required during the third quarter of the fiscal year 1945; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

63. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting reports in connection with the personnel requirements of the Federal Communications Commission for the quarter ending March 31, 1945; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

64. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting report on records proposed for disposal by various Government agencies; to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

65. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting a report on records proposed for disposal by various Government agencies; to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

66. A letter from the Surplus Property Board, transmitting the first report of the Surplus Property Board; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

67. A letter from the Surplus Property Board, transmitting an interim report under section 19 (b) of the Surplus Property Act; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

68. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Department of the Interior, transmitting herewith the quarterly estimates of personnel requirements covering the quarter ending March 31, 1945, for the bureaus and offices of this Department; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

69. A letter from the Director of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, transmitting a copy of the quarterly estimate of personnel requirements for the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion for the quarter ending March 31, 1945; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

70. A letter from the Director of the Office of War Information, transmitting a copy of the quarterly estimate of personnel requirements covering the third quarter of the fiscal year 1945; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

71. A letter from the Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, transmitting a quarterly estimate of personnel requirements for the United States Maritime Commission for the period ending March 31, 1945; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

72. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting a report of the Archivist of the United States on records proposed for disposal in accordance with the provisions of the act approved July 7, 1943 (57 Stat. 380); to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

73. A letter from the Director of the Office of Censorship, transmitting a copy of the quarterly estimate of personnel requirements for the Office of Censorship for the quarter ending March 31, 1945; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

74. A letter from the Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of the Department of Commerce, transmitting a quarterly estimate of personnel requirements for the various ceiling units of the Department of Commerce for the period January-March 1945; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

75. A letter from the Chairman and General Manager of Smaller War Plants Corpora-

tion, transmitting a copy of the personnel requirements of the Smaller War Plants Corporation for the third quarter of the fiscal year 1945, presented in compliance with instructions of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

76. A letter from the Under Secretary of the United States Department of the Interior, transmitting herewith copies of revised estimates of personnel requirements covering the quarter ending December 31, 1944; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

77. A letter from the Director of the Selective Service System, transmitting an estimate of personnel requirements for the quarter ending March 31, 1945; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

78. A letter from the Acting Administrator, Federal Security Agency, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to amend the Social Security Act by authorizing the furnishing of wage record information to State unemployment compensation agencies; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

79. A letter from the Secretary, United States Maritime Commission, transmitting the report of the United States Maritime Commission for the period ended June 30, 1944; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

80. A letter from the Administrator, Federal Works Agency, transmitting the annual report of the Federal Works Agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1944; to the Committee on the Public Buildings and Grounds.

81. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting the preliminary report of the Attorney General; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

82. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a request that an extension of not to exceed 60 days be granted which will enable the Fish and Wildlife Service to complete the necessary illustrations and prepare copies of the report in proper form for submission to the Public Printer; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

83. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting 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); to the Committee on the Public Lands.

84. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting copies of reports relative to determining the number of employees required by the various units of the Department of Justice for the proper and efficient exercise of its functions for the third quarter of the fiscal year 1945; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

85. A letter from the Postmaster General, transmitting a report to Congress of all cases where special contracts are made with railroad companies for the transportation of the mails and the terms and reasons therefor; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

86. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report covering expenditures made from the appropriation "Education of natives of Alaska, 1944-45," for the relief of destitution of natives of Alaska during the fiscal year 1944; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. LEMKE:

H. R. 1095. A bill for the relief of the Indians of the Fort Berthold Reservation in

North Dakota; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. PHILLIPS:

H. R. 1096. A bill to define the term "agriculture"; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. FLANNAGAN:

H. R. 1097. A bill to define the term "agriculture"; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HOPE:

H. R. 1098. A bill to define the term "agriculture"; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. LEA:

H. R. 1099. A bill to define the term "agriculture"; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. CURTIS:

H. R. 1100. A bill to create a United States Academy of Foreign Service; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. JENNINGS:

H. R. 1101. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to prevent pernicious political activities," approved August 2, 1939, as amended, to further protect the rights, privileges, and immunities extended to citizens by State and Federal election laws; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1102. A bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Acts, the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, and subchapter B of chapter 9 of the Internal Revenue Code, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mrs. NORTON:

H. R. 1103. A bill amending the Classification Act; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

By Mr. RAMSPECK:

H. R. 1104. A bill to amend section 23 of the Immigration Act of February 5, 1917; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin:

H. R. 1105. A bill authorizing the erection in the District of Columbia of a memorial to the Thirty-second Division; to the Committee on the Library.

H. R. 1106. A bill to provide that the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942 and the act of December 22, 1942, increasing the pay and allowances of Army and Navy nurses shall take effect as of December 7, 1941; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ABERNETHY:

H. R. 1107. A bill to amend the income limitation governing the granting of death compensation benefits to widows and children of World War veterans under Public, No. 484, Seventy-third Congress, June 28, 1934, as amended; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

H. R. 1108. A bill to establish uniform procedure relative to the proof of age, place of birth, or of death; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOLMES of Massachusetts:

H. R. 1109. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934, as amended; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. O'CONNOR:

H. R. 1110. A bill to provide for the disposition of tribal funds of the Blackfeet Tribe of Indians; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

H. R. 1111. 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.

H. R. 1112. A bill to repeal the act entitled "An act for the preservation of American antiquities," approved June 8, 1906; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin:

H. R. 1113. A bill to include insurance paid by a private agency or organization among the exemptions from the annual income limitations governing payment of death compensation under Public, No. 484, Seventy-third Congress, as amended, and pension under part III of Veterans Regulations No.

1 (a), as amended; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. COLE of Missouri:

H. R. 1114. A bill to broaden the coverage of title IV of the Social Security Act to provide for State aid to all needy orphans and other needy children; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1115. A bill to extend for 3 years the temporary additional pay for equipment maintenance for each carrier in Rural Mail Delivery Service provided for by the act of December 17, 1943; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

H. R. 1116. A bill to provide for weekly pay days for postal employees; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. CRAVENS:

H. R. 1117. A bill to improve the administration of justice by prescribing fair administrative procedure; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GIBSON:

H. R. 1118. A bill amending the Hatch Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MAY:

H. R. 1119. A bill to amend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MURDOCK:

H. R. 1120. A bill providing that on and after the date of enactment of this act, for pension purposes, any person who served under contract with the War Department as acting assistant or contract surgeon between April 21, 1898, and February 2, 1901, shall be considered to have been in the active military service of the United States for the period of such contract service between those dates; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee:

H. R. 1121. A bill to require weekly newspapers enjoying mailing privileges to make sworn statements with respect to their circulation; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. RIVERS:

H. R. 1122. A bill to provide for a temporary increase in the age limit for candidates for admission to the United States Naval Academy; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

H. R. 1123. A bill to provide for a temporary increase in the age limit for appointees to the United States Military Academy; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CARLSON:

H. R. 1124. A bill to extend the time within which applications for benefits under the World War Adjusted Compensation Act, as amended, may be filed to January 2, 1950; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KING:

H. R. 1125. A bill to provide for Federal aid for the development, construction, improvement, and repair of public airports in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan:

H. R. 1126. A bill to authorize improvements in the South Canal of St. Marys River, Mich.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. DOMENGEAUX:

H. R. 1127. A bill to exempt certain furs from the war-tax rates on furs; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SPARKMAN:

H. R. 1128. A bill to incorporate the Regular Veterans Association; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STOCKMAN:

H. R. 1129. A bill to authorize the construction of the Umatilla Dam in the Columbia River, Oreg., and Wash.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. LESINSKI:

H. R. 1130. A bill to repeal Public Law No. 89 of the Seventy-eighth Congress; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DIRKSEN:

H. Con. Res. 14. Concurrent resolution expressing the thanks of Congress for the contribution to the victory effort being made by the Nation's children; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. COLE of Missouri:

H. Con. Res. 15. Concurrent resolution to repeal Public Law No. 403, Seventy-seventh Congress, chapter 7, second session, and reinstate the standard time provided in the act entitled "An act to save daylight and to provide standard time for the United States," approved March 19, 1918, as amended; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. JENNINGS:

H. J. Res. 54. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States forbidding any State or political subdivision thereof to deny or abridge the right of any citizen to vote on account of failure to pay a poll tax or property tax assessed against him; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COLE of New York:

H. J. Res. 55. Joint resolution, providing for the administration and protection of Territories and possessions of the United States by the Navy Department; to the Committee on Territories.

By Mr. HARRIS:

H. J. Res. 56. Joint resolution, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to the making of treaties; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MILLS:

H. J. Res. 57. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to the making of treaties; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEFAUVER:

H. J. Res. 58. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to the making of treaties; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SABATH:

H. J. Res. 59. Joint resolution to provide for the construction of suitable living accommodations for rental to Members of Congress, legislative employees, and their families; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia:

H. Res. 57. Resolution to continue the Special Committee to Investigate All Matters Pertaining to the Replacement and Conservation of Wildlife; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. HOOK:

H. Res. 58. Resolution to abolish the standing committee of the House of Representatives known as the Committee on Un-American Activities; to the Committee on Rules.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. BARDEN:

H. R. 1131. A bill for the relief of Fred S. Hondros; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. BOYKIN:

H. R. 1132. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Zenobia Mershon; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CHELF:

H. R. 1133. A bill for the relief of Eric L. Reeser; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1134. A bill for the relief of J. L. Horton, James Horton, Fred Bird, John Dowdell, Martin Dowdell, Harrison Trent, Charles Clark, Obed Crutcher, Nannie Horton, Virgil Funk, Lubie Bailey, Della Stone, Cowley Heiss, Arthur Car, Lonnie Wise, E. B. Meyers, Nellie Meyers, Leo Wise, Clyde A. Meyers, W. C. Masters, Gertie Stone, Caskmears Atcher, Josephine Clark, Alexander Gidgon, Mrs. J. T. Eubanks, Mrs. Harrison

Basham, Harry Yates, and G. S. Stone; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1135. A bill for the relief of Gus A. Vance; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1136. A bill for the relief of Lorenzo H. Froman; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1137. A bill granting a pension to Julia Lyon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1138. A bill granting an increase of pension to Martha J. Blacketer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1139. A bill granting a pension to Rebecca J. Tilley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1140. A bill granting a pension to Louise F. Mansfield; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HARE:

H. R. 1141. A bill for the relief of Paul J. Quattlebaum; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BARDEN:

H. R. 1142. A bill for the relief of Carl Lewis; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HARE:

H. R. 1143. A bill for the relief of Clarence T. Summer, the Prosperity Depository, and D. H. Hamm; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1144. A bill for the relief of Jesse A. Lott; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. ELLIOTT:

H. R. 1145. A bill for the relief of Ben W. Colburn; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. GAMBLE:

H. R. 1146. A bill granting a pension to Elizabeth H. Camp; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LUDLOW:

H. R. 1147. A bill for the relief of the Sheehan Construction Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. McGEHEE:

H. R. 1148. A bill for the relief of the Lawrence Motor Co., Inc.; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1149. A bill for the relief of Dane D. Morgan; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1150. A bill for the relief of Murphy & Wischmeyer; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee:

H. R. 1151. A bill for the relief of James Lemuel Muzzall and James M. Muzzall; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts:

H. R. 1152. A bill for the relief of the parents of Dorothy White; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1153. A bill for the relief of Adney W. Gray; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1154. A bill for the relief of Winston Cann; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1155. A bill for the relief of Leo Joseph Berry; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

H. R. 1156. A bill to correct the record of Ralph Everett Crawshaw; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

H. R. 1157. A bill for the relief of Barbara Healy; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin:

H. R. 1158. A bill for the relief of Fannah A. Fuller; to the Committee on Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

1. By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislative Assembly of the Virgin Islands petitioning the Congress of the United States to extend to the American citizens and voters of the Virgin Islands the right to participate in the national elections and permit them to vote for a President and Vice President of the United States of America; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

2. Also, memorial of the Legislative Assembly of the Virgin Islands petitioning the Congress of the United States to amend the Organic Act of the Virgin Islands to provide for a Resident Commissioner; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, JANUARY 8, 1945

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

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

Heavenly Father, upon earth we praise Thee that in a sin-stained world our souls find peace and forgiveness at Thy holy altar. In this communion Thy children rise clarified in vision and with an aspiration above the "common clod." We pray that we may put aside every disappointment, every wound, and every suggestion of failure and give to our fellow countrymen noble examples of unity and unsullied devotion to our country's need. O help us to do the right, to deal justly, and to abound in industry and bend our whole soul to a serious understanding of our high calling.

We are grateful that in our land the individual need never lose his halo; here through our fellowship we may give service that will rescue from want, woe, and fear. The world is too big in which to be small, too lovely in which to be unlovely, and Thou art too great a friend for us to be friendless. Dear Lord, across the waters the gods of war are raging and pouring out their curses and bitterness upon generations unborn. May nothing scar our obligations to the enslaved peoples, the victims of lust for power that withers whatever it touches. O Lord, give us wisdom for the problems of the hour as we meet the responsibilities of service, and may our citizens of every walk and rank heed the call and commit themselves as loyal stewards of our Government. Through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Saturday, January 6, 1945, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Carrell, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed the following resolution (S. Res. 6):

Resolved, That the House of Representatives be notified of the election of Hon. KENNETH MCKELLAR, a Senator from the State of Tennessee, as President of the Senate pro tempore.

SWEARING IN OF MEMBERS

The SPEAKER. Those Members-elect present who have not taken the oath of office will appear at the bar of the House and take the oath of office.

Thereupon Mr. BARDEN, Mr. SLAUGHTER, and Mr. CHENOWETH took the oath of office.

FRANK W. COLLIER

Mr. STEVENSON. 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 Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. STEVENSON. Mr. Speaker, it was a beautiful, sunny, and an auspicious day exactly 37 years ago today that one of the most trusted employees of the House of Representatives arrived in the city of Washington to become a messenger in the House post office. I refer to my friend of many years' standing, Mr. Frank W. Collier, one of the minority clerks of this House.

I first became acquainted with Mr. Collier when he was proprietor of a pharmacy in the city of La Crosse, Wis., my home city. In my daily rounds as a newsboy, I used to drop in Frank's store to get warm on cold winter days when the mercury dropped to 30 and 40 below zero, as it so often does in Wisconsin.

I missed Frank Collier when he left La Crosse for that big city in the East, the Capital of our country. But we in the home town kept close watch of Frank's progress in Washington, and we were very happy to learn 2 years after he left us that he had been promoted to chief page of the House of Representatives. To us back home in Wisconsin that was proof that our fellow townsman was rising in his new work and was recognized as a leader in the Nation's Legislative Halls.

And then when Frank was appointed to the position of postmaster of the House of Representatives in 1921 his friends in La Crosse knew that he had arrived. Mr. Collier held that position of honor and trust and respect until in 1933, when the Republican Party became the minority party. Since that time Frank Collier has been with us here as a minority clerk of the House. Frank has won the good will and respect of all the Members of the House on both sides of the aisle. Whenever any of us, whether members of the majority or minority party, wants any information, a document, extra copies of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, or if there is any favor we desire, we have found Frank Collier here in the House always ready to serve us graciously and with a smile.

I extend to Frank Collier my sincere congratulations on this his thirty-seventh anniversary as a trusted employee of the House of Representatives. He has been connected with the House of Representatives longer than any present Member of Congress. I wish him continued good health and happiness and hope he will be with the House for many more years of trusted service. Frank Collier, I salute you.

HOUSING FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute for the purpose of making an announcement which will be of interest to all Members.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I desire to say especially to the new Members of