

Kathleen I. Adams, Lachine, Mich. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.  
Martha Compeau, Munger, Mich. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

## MISSOURI

Horace Walker Ames, De Soto, Mo., in place of R. W. Marsden, resigned.  
Louis P. Hubert, Florissant, Mo., in place of A. M. Pondrom, transferred.  
Burl P. Mitchell, Seligman, Mo., in place of Z. S. Northcutt, transferred.

## MONTANA

Martha P. McCrory, Kevin, Mont., in place of E. C. Hockman, resigned.

## NEW JERSEY

Richard F. McMahon, Montclair, N. J., in place of P. J. Egan, resigned.  
Edward J. Jennings, Trenton, N. J., in place of J. M. Carson, deceased.

## NEW YORK

George E. Hlavac, Bohemia, N. Y. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

## NORTH DAKOTA

Harold R. McKechnie, Calvin, N. Dak. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

## OKLAHOMA

Myrl J. Finch, Tupelo, Okla. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

## PENNSYLVANIA

Ann K. Hunt, Darlington, Pa., in place of A. K. Hunt, resigned.  
Edla N. Huffman, Marshalls Creek, Pa., in place of Norman Huffman, deceased.  
Orvilla M. Hardican, Secane, Pa. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.  
Goldie H. Wright, Wind Ridge, Pa. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

## PUERTO RICO

Marla C. Abraham, Aibonito, P. R., in place of N. O. Lebron, retired.

## RHODE ISLAND

Mildred B. Beaudreau, West Kingston, R. I., in place of G. S. Groome, resigned.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

Leona H. Becket, Nisland, S. Dak. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

## TENNESSEE

Sam Spencer, Burns, Tenn. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.  
Creed B. Shockley, Spencer, Tenn. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.  
Etta E. Jones, Strawberry Plains, Tenn. Office became Presidential July 1, 1941.

## TEXAS

Fred C. Bogs, Hufsmith, Tex. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

## VIRGINIA

Glessie L. Martin, Big Stone Gap, Va., in place of I. C. Taylor, deceased.  
Joseph D. Murden, Londonbridge, Va. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

## WASHINGTON

Wayne Ballard, Cle Elum, Wash., in place of H. W. Kreidel, resigned.  
Leon O. Boling, McCleary, Wash., in place of Leonard McCleary, retired.

## WEST VIRGINIA

Alice B. Kidd, Burnwell, W. Va. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.  
Willie I. Shaver, Handley, W. Va. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

## WISCONSIN

Frank P. McManman, Wisconsin Dells, Wis., in place of F. P. McManman. Incumbent's commission expired July 12, 1942.

## CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate March 1 (legislative day of February 26), 1945:

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Henry A. Wallace to be Secretary of Commerce.

## POSTMASTERS

## MAINE

H. Emily Cunningham, Damariscotta Mills.

## NEW YORK

Martin E. Couillou, East Northport.  
Jess J. Lantry, Hogansburg.  
Daniel P. Doran, Jordan.

## OKLAHOMA

Goldie R. Strain, Wann.

## WITHDRAWAL

Executive nomination withdrawn from the Senate March 1 (legislative day of February 26), 1945:

## POSTMASTER

## KENTUCKY

J. Logan Warren to be postmaster at McHenry, in the State of Kentucky.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1945

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

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

Our blessed Galilean Master, as we follow Thy teaching, grant that we may be duty-minded, that we may love people and strive to meet their deepest needs. As advance guards of the forces of light and good will, help us to lighten the lives of those whom we touch. In the midst of these perverse times, when men are ground down under the heel of tyranny, O let us hear the voice of Him crying in the wilderness: "Prepare ye the way of the Lord and make straight His paths." Let us adorn our position by living the truth in beauty, blameless, without reproach; may it be seen by the bowed head and the wounded spirit and in equality of sacrifice, and thus magnify our influence before the world.

Our Heavenly Father, we are grateful and rejoice for the safe return of our President, who gives of himself for the liberties of the embattled peoples. Graciously bless him with all that he needs to face life quietly, bravely, and triumphantly; and Thine shall be the praise. In our dear Redeemer's name. Amen.

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

## MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Gatlin, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed without amendment concurrent resolution of the House of the following title:

H. Con. Res. 32. Concurrent resolution providing for a joint session of the Congress on Thursday, March 1, 1945.

## RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to order entered yesterday, the Chair declares a recess of the House subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 4 minutes p. m.) the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

## JOINT MEETING OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE

At 12 o'clock and 16 minutes p. m. the Doorkeeper, Mr. Ralph R. Roberts, announced the Vice President of the United States and the Members of the United States Senate.

The Members of the House rose.

The Senate, preceded by the Vice President and by their Secretary and Sergeant at Arms, entered the Chamber.

The VICE PRESIDENT took the chair at the right of the Speaker pro tempore, Mr. McCORMACK, and the Members of the Senate took the seats reserved for them.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. On behalf of the House, the Chair appoints the following Members of the House as a committee to escort the President into the Chamber: The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. RAMSPECK], the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DOUGHTON], and the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN].

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair appoints the senior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY], the senior Senator from Maine [Mr. WHITE], and the senior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR] as a committee on the part of the Senate to conduct the President into the Chamber.

At 12 o'clock and 29 minutes p. m. the Doorkeeper announced the Cabinet of the President of the United States.

The members of the Cabinet of the President entered the Chamber and took the seats reserved for them in front of the Speaker's rostrum.

At 12 o'clock and 31 minutes p. m. the President of the United States, escorted by the committee of Senators and Representatives, entered the Hall of the House amidst prolonged applause.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. McCORMACK). Senators and Representatives, I have the great pleasure, the high privilege, and the distinguished honor of presenting to you the President of the United States.

## ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES BEFORE A JOINT SESSION OF THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ON THE SUBJECT OF THE YALTA CONFERENCE

The PRESIDENT. Mr. Vice President, Mr. Speaker, Members of the Congress, I hope you will pardon me for the unusual posture of sitting down during the presentation of what I wish to say, but I know you will realize it makes it a lot easier for me in not having to carry about 10 pounds of steel around the bottom of my legs [laughter] and also because of the fact I have just completed a 14,000-mile trip. [Applause.]

First of all, I want to say that it is good to be home. It has been a long journey and, I hope you will also agree, so far a fruitful one.

Speaking in all frankness, the question of whether it is entirely fruitful or not lies to a great extent in your hands, for unless you here in the Halls of the American Congress, with the support of the American people concur in the general

conclusions reached at that place called Yalta, and give them your active support, the meeting will not have produced lasting results. And that is why I have come before you at the earliest hour I could after my return. I want to make a personal report to you and at the same time to the people of the country.

Many months of earnest work are ahead of us all, and I should like to feel that when the last stone is laid on the structure of international peace it will be an achievement toward which all of us in America have worked steadfastly and unselfishly together.

I am returning from this trip that took me so far, refreshed and inspired. I was well the entire time. I was not ill for a second until I arrived back in Washington, and here I heard all of the rumors which had occurred in my absence. [Laughter.] Yes; I returned from the trip refreshed and inspired. The Roosevelts are not, as you may suspect, averse to travel [laughter]; we seem to thrive on it. [Applause.]

And far away as I was, I was kept constantly informed of affairs in the United States. The modern miracles of rapid communication have made this world very small. We must always bear in mind that fact when we speak or think of international relations. I received a steady stream of messages from Washington, I might say from not only the executive branch with all its departments, but also from the legislative branch in its two departments; and except where radio silence was necessary for security purposes I could continuously send messages any place in the world; and, of course, in a grave emergency we could even have risked the breaking of the security rule.

I come from the Crimean Conference with a firm belief that we have made a good start on the road to a world of peace. There were two main purposes in this Crimean Conference: the first was to bring defeat to Germany with the greatest possible speed and the smallest possible loss of Allied men. That purpose is now being carried out in great force. The Germany Army, the German people are feeling the ever-increasing might of our fighting men and of the Allied Armies; and every hour gives us added pride in the heroic advance of our troops in Germany on German soil toward a meeting with the gallant Red Army.

The second purpose was to continue to build the foundation for an international accord that would bring order and security after the chaos of the war, that would give some assurance of lasting peace among the nations of the world. Toward that goal a tremendous stride was made.

At Tehran a little over a year ago there were long-range military plans laid by the Chiefs of Staff of the three most powerful nations. Among the civilian leaders at Tehran, however, at that time there were only exchanges of views and expressions of opinion. No political arrangements were made, and none was attempted.

At the Crimean Conference, however, the time had come for getting down to specific cases in the political field.

There was on all sides at this Conference an enthusiastic effort to reach an agreement. Since the time of Tehran, a year ago, there had developed among all of us—what shall I call it?—a greater facility in negotiating with each other that augurs well for the peace of the world; we know each other better.

I have never for an instant wavered in my belief that an agreement to insure world peace and security can be reached.

There were a number of things that we did that were concrete, that were definite; for instance, the lapse of time between Tehran and Yalta without conferences of representatives, of civilian representatives of the three major powers, has proved to be too long—14 months. During that long period local problems were permitted to become acute in places like Poland, Greece, Italy, and Yugoslavia.

Therefore, we decided at Yalta that even if circumstances made it impossible for the heads of the three governments to meet more often in the future, we would make sure that there would be more frequent personal contacts for exchange of views between the secretaries of state and the foreign ministers of these three powers.

We arranged for periodic meetings at intervals of 3 or 4 months. I feel very confident that under this arrangement there will be no recurrences of the incidents which this winter disturbed the friends of world-wide cooperation and collaboration.

When we met at Yalta, in addition to laying out strategic and tactical plans for the complete and final military victory over Germany, there were other problems of vital political consequence.

For instance, first there was the problem of the occupation and control of Germany after victory, the complete destruction of her military power, and the assurance that neither Nazi-ism nor Prussian militarism could again be revived to threaten the peace and civilization of the world. [Applause.]

Secondly, again for example, there was the settlement of the few differences that remained among us with respect to the international security organization after the Dumbarton Oaks Conference. As you remember, at that time and afterward, I said we had agreed 90 percent. That is a pretty good percentage. I think the other 10 percent was ironed out at Yalta.

Thirdly, there were the general political and economic problems common to all of the areas that would be in the future, or which have been, liberated from the Nazi yoke. We over here find it very difficult to understand the ramifications of many of these problems in foreign lands, but we are trying to.

Fourth, there were the special problems created by Poland and Yugoslavia.

Days were spent in discussing these momentous matters, and we argued freely and frankly across the table. But at the end on every point unanimous agreement was reached. And more important even than the agreement of words, I may say we achieved a unity of thought and a way of getting along together. [Applause.]

We know, of course, that it was Hitler's hope and the German war lords' hope that we would not agree—that some slight crack might appear in the solid wall of Allied unity, a crack that would give him and his fellow gangsters one last hope of escaping their just doom. That is the objective for which his propaganda machine has been working for many months. But Hitler has failed. [Applause.]

Never before have the major allies been more closely united—not only in their war aims but also in their peace aims. And they are determined to continue to be united, to be united with each other—and with all peace-loving nations—so that the ideal of lasting peace will become a reality.

The Soviet, and British, and United States Chiefs of Staff held daily meetings with each other. They conferred frequently with Marshal Stalin, Prime Minister Churchill, and with me on the problem of coordinating the strategic and tactical efforts of the Allied Powers. They completed their plans for the final knock-out blows to Germany.

At the time of the Tehran Conference, the Russian front, for instance, was removed so far from the American and British fronts that, while certain long-range strategic cooperation was possible, there could be no tactical, day-by-day coordination. They were too far apart. But Russian troops have now crossed Poland. They are fighting on the eastern soil of Germany herself; British and American troops are now on German soil close to the Rhine River in the west. It is a different situation today from what it was 14 months ago. A closer tactical liaison has become possible for the first time in Europe. That was something else that was accomplished in the Crimean Conference.

Provision was made for daily exchange of information between the armies under the command of General Eisenhower on the Western front and those armies under the command of the Soviet marshals on that long Eastern front, and also with our armies in Italy—without the necessity of going through the Chiefs of Staff in Washington or London as in the past.

You have seen one result of this exchange of information in the recent bombings by American and English aircraft of points which are directly related to the Russian advance on Berlin.

From now on, American and British heavy bombers will be used—in the day-by-day tactics of the war. We have begun to realize, I think, that there is all the difference in the world between tactics on the one side and strategy on the other—day-by-day tactical war in direct support of Soviet armies as well as in the support of our own on the Western front.

They are now engaged in bombing and strafing in order to hamper the movement of German reserves, German materials to the Eastern and Western fronts from other parts of Germany or from Italy.

Arrangements have been made for the most effective distribution of all available material and transportation to the places where they can best be used in



the combined war effort—American, British, and Russian.

The details of these plans and arrangements are military secrets, of course; but this tying of things in together is going to hasten the day of the final collapse of Germany. The Nazis are learning about some of them already, to their sorrow, and I think all three of us at the conference felt that they will learn more about them tomorrow, and the next day, and the day after that. [Applause.]

There will be no respite from these attacks. We will not desist for one moment until unconditional surrender. [Applause.]

You know, I have always felt that common sense prevails in the long run—quiet, over-night thinking. I think that is true in Germany just as much as it is here. The German people as well as the German soldiers must realize that the sooner—the sooner they give up and surrender—surrender by groups or as individuals, the sooner their present agony will be over. They must realize that only with complete surrender can they begin to reestablish themselves as people whom the world might accept as decent neighbors.

We made it clear again at Yalta, and I now repeat—that unconditional surrender does not mean the destruction or enslavement of the German people. The Nazi leaders have deliberately withheld that part of the Yalta declaration from the German press and radio. They seek to convince the people of Germany that the Yalta declaration does mean slavery and destruction for them. They are working at it day and night, for that is how the Nazi hope to save their own skins—to deceive their people into continued and useless resistance.

We did, however, make it clear at the conference just what unconditional surrender does mean for Germany.

It means the temporary control of Germany by Great Britain, Russia, France, and the United States. Each of these nations will occupy and control a separate zone of Germany—and the administration of the four zones will be coordinated—coordinated in Berlin by a Control Council composed of the representatives of the four nations.

Unconditional surrender means something else. It means the end of nazism. [Applause.] It means the end of the Nazi Party and all of its barbaric laws and institutions.

It means the termination of all militaristic influence in the public, private, and cultural life of Germany.

It means for the Nazi war criminals a punishment that is speedy and just—and severe.

It means the complete disarmament of Germany; the destruction of its militarism and its military equipment; the end of its production of armament; the dispersal of all of its armed forces; the permanent dismemberment of the German General Staff which has so often shattered the peace of the world.

It means that Germany will have to make reparations—reparations in kind for the damage which it has done to the innocent victims of its aggression.

By compelling reparations in kind—in plants, in machinery, in rolling stock, in raw materials—we shall avoid the mistakes that we and other people—other nations—made after the last war, the demanding of reparations in the form of money which Germany could never pay.

We do not want the German people to starve, or to become a burden on the rest of the world.

Our objective in handling Germany is simple—it is to secure the peace of the rest of the world now and in the future. Too much experience has shown that that objective is impossible if Germany is allowed to retain any ability to wage aggressive warfare. [Applause.]

These objectives will not hurt the German people. On the contrary, they will protect them from a repetition of the fate which the General Staff and Kaiserism imposed on them before, and which Hitlerism is now imposing upon them again a hundredfold. It will be removing a cancer from the German body politic, which for generations has produced only misery, only pain, for the whole world.

During my stay in Yalta, I saw the kind of reckless, senseless fury and terrible destruction which comes out of German militarism. Yalta on the Black Sea had no military significance of any kind. It had no defense.

Before the last war it had been a resort—a resort for people like the Czars, and princes, and aristocracy, and the hangers-on. However, after the war, after the Red revolution, and until the attack on the Soviet Union by Hitler a few years ago, the palaces and the villas of Yalta had been used as a rest and recreation center by the Russian people.

The Nazi officers took over the former palaces and villas for their own use. The only reason that the so-called palace of the former Czar was still habitable when we got there was that it had been given—or he thought it had been given—to a German general for his own property and his own use. And when the rest of Yalta was destroyed, he kept soldiers there to protect what he thought had become his own personal villa.

When the Red army forced the Nazis out of the Crimea almost a year ago last April, it was found that all of the palaces were looted by the Nazis, and then nearly all of them were destroyed by bombs placed on the inside. Even the humblest of the homes of Yalta were not spared.

There was little left of it except blank walls, ruins, destruction.

Sevastopol—that was a fortified port about 40 or 50 miles away—there again was a scene of utter destruction of a large city and great navy yards and great fortifications. I think less than a dozen buildings were left intact in the entire city.

I had read about Warsaw and Lidice and Rotterdam and Coventry, but I saw Sevastopol and Yalta! And I know there is not room enough on earth for both German militarism and Christian decency. [Applause.]

But—to go on with the story which I hope to do in under an hour—of equal importance with the military arrange-

ments at the Crimean Conference were the agreements reached with respect to a general international organization for lasting world peace. The foundations were laid at Dumbarton Oaks. There was one point, however, on which agreement was not reached. It involved the procedure of voting—of voting in the Security Council. I want to try to make it clear by making it simple. It took me hours and hours to get the thing straight in my own mind—and many conferences.

At the Crimean Conference, the Americans made a proposal—a proposal on the subject which, after full discussion, I am glad to say was unanimously adopted by the other two nations.

It is not yet possible to announce the terms of it publicly, but it will be in a very short time.

When the conclusions reached with respect to voting are made known I think and I hope that you will find them fair—that you will find them a fair solution of this complicated and difficult problem—I might almost say a legislative problem. They are founded in justice, and will go far to insure international co-operation for the maintenance of peace.

There is going to be held, you know—after we have straightened that voting matter out—in San Francisco a meeting of all the United Nations of the world on the 25th of April. There, we all hope, and confidently expect, to execute a definite charter of organization under which the peace of the world will be preserved and the forces of aggression permanently outlawed.

This time we are not making the mistake of waiting until the end of the war to set up the machinery of peace. This time, as we fight together to win the war finally, we work together to keep it from happening again.

As you know, I have always been a believer in the document called the Constitution. I spent a good deal of time in educating two other nations of the world with regard to the Constitution of the United States—that the charter has to be and should be approved by the Senate of the United States under the Constitution. I think the other nations of the world know it now. [Laughter.] I am aware of that fact and now all the other nations are. And we hope the Senate will approve what is set forth as the charter of the United Nations when they all come together in San Francisco next month.

The Senate of the United States, through its appropriate representatives, has been kept continuously advised of the program of this Government in the creation of the International Security Organization.

The Senate and the House will both be represented at the San Francisco Conference. The congressional delegates will consist of an equal number of Republican and Democratic members. The American delegation is, in every sense of the word, bipartisan because world peace is not exactly a party question. I think that Republicans want peace just as much as Democrats. [Applause.] It is not a party question any



more than is military victory—the winning of the war.

When the Republic was threatened, first by the Nazi clutch for world conquest back in 1939 and 1940 and then by the Japanese treachery in 1941, partisanship and politics were laid aside by nearly every American, and every resource was dedicated to our common safety. The same consecration to the cause of peace will be expected, I think, by every patriotic American—by every human soul overseas, too.

The structure of world peace cannot be the work of one man, or one party, or one nation. It cannot be just an American peace, or a British peace, or a Russian, French, or a Chinese peace. It cannot be a peace of large nations—or of small nations. It must be a peace which rests on the cooperative effort of the whole world.

It cannot be a structure complete. It cannot be what some people think—a structure of complete perfection at first. But it can be a peace—and it will be a peace—based on the sound and just principles of the Atlantic Charter, on the conception of the dignity of the human being, and on the guaranties of tolerance and freedom of religious worship.

As the Allied armies have marched to military victory they have liberated peoples whose liberties had been crushed by the Nazis for 4 long years and whose economy had been reduced to ruin by Nazi despoilers.

There have been instances of political confusion and unrest in these liberated areas—that is not unexpected—as in Greece, or in Poland, or in Yugoslavia, and there may be more. Worse than that, there actually began to grow up in some of these places queer ideas of, for instance, “spheres of influence” that were incompatible with the basic principles of international collaboration. If allowed to go on unchecked, these developments might have had tragic results.

It is fruitless to try to place blame for this situation on one particular nation or on another. It is the kind of development that is almost inevitable unless the major powers of the world continue without interruption to work together and assume joint responsibility for the solution of problems that may arise to endanger the peace of the world.

We met in the Crimea, determined to settle this matter of liberated areas. Things that might happen that we cannot foresee at this moment might happen suddenly—unexpectedly—next week or next month. And I am happy to confirm to the Congress that we did arrive at a settlement and, incidentally, a unanimous settlement.

The three most powerful nations have agreed that the political and economic problems of any area liberated from the Nazi conquest, or of any former Nazi satellite, are a joint responsibility of all three governments. They will join together, during the temporary period of instability after hostilities, to help the people of any liberated area or of any former satellite state to solve their own problems through firmly established democratic processes.

They will endeavor to see to it that interim governments—the people who carry on the interim governments between the occupation of Germany and the day of true independence—will be as representative as possible of all democratic elements in the population, and that free elections are held as soon as possible thereafter.

The responsibility for political conditions thousands of miles away can no longer be avoided, I think, by this great Nation. Certainly, I do not want to live to see another war. As I have said, the world is smaller—smaller every year. The United States now exerts a tremendous influence in the cause of peace. Whatever people over here think or talk in the interests of peace is, of course, known the world over. The slightest remark in either House of Congress is known all over the world the following day. We will continue to exert that influence only if we are willing to continue to share in the responsibility for keeping the peace. It will be our own tragic loss if we were to shirk that responsibility.

Final decisions in these areas are going to be made jointly, and, therefore, they will often be the result of give-and-take compromise. The United States will not always have its way 100 percent—nor will Russia, nor Great Britain. We shall not always have ideal solutions to complicated international problem, even though we are determined continuously to strive toward that ideal. But I am sure that—under the agreement reached at Yalta—there will be a more stable political Europe than ever before. Of course, once there has been a true expression of the people's will in any country, our immediate responsibility ends—with the exception only of such action as may be agreed upon by the International Security Organization we hope to set up.

The United Nations must also begin to help these liberated areas adequately to reconstruct their economy—I do not want them to starve to death—so that they are ready to resume their places in the world. The Nazi war machine has stripped them of raw materials, machine tools, trucks, locomotives, and things like that. They have left the industry of these places stagnant and much of the agricultural areas unproductive. The Nazis have left complete or partial ruin in their wake.

To start the wheels running again is not a mere matter of relief. It is to the national interest of all of us to see that these liberated areas are again made self-supporting and productive so that they do not need continuous relief from us. I should say that was an argument based upon common sense.

One outstanding example of joint action by the three major Allied Powers was the solution reached on Poland. The whole Polish question was a potential source of trouble in post-war Europe, and we came to the conference determined to find a common ground for its solution. We did. We know everybody does not agree with it—obviously.

Our objective was to help create a strong, independent, and prosperous nation—that is the thing we must all remember—those words agreed to by

Russia, by Britain, and by me. The objective of making Poland a strong, independent, and prosperous nation with a government ultimately to be selected by the Polish people themselves.

To achieve this objective, it was necessary to provide for the formation of a new government much more representative than had been possible while Poland was enslaved. There are, you know, two governments; one in London, one in Lublin, practically in Russia.

Accordingly, steps were taken at Yalta to reorganize the existing provisional government in Poland on a broader democratic basis, so as to include democratic leaders now in Poland and those abroad. This new, reorganized government will be recognized by all of us as the temporary government of Poland. Poland needs a temporary government in the worst way—an interim government is another way to put it. However, the new Polish Provisional Government of National Unity will be pledged to holding a free election as soon as possible on the basis of universal suffrage and a secret ballot.

Throughout history, Poland has been the corridor through which attacks on Russia have been made. Twice in this generation, Germany has struck at Russia through this corridor. To insure European security and world peace, a strong and independent Poland is necessary to prevent that from happening again.

The decisions with respect to the boundaries of Poland were frankly a compromise. I did not agree with all of it by any means. But we did not go as far as Britain wanted in certain areas; we did not go as far as Russia wanted in certain areas; and we did not go as far as I wanted in certain areas. It was a compromise.

While the decision is a compromise it is one, however, under which the Poles will receive compensation in territory in the North and West in exchange for what they lose by the Curzon Line in the East. The limits of the Western border will be permanently fixed in the final Peace Conference. Roughly, this will include in the new, strong Poland quite a large slice of what is now called Germany. It was agreed also that the new Poland will have a large and long coast line and many new harbors; also that East Prussia—most of it—will go to Poland. A corner of it will go to Russia; also—what shall I call it—the anomaly of the Free State of Danzig—I think Danzig would be a lot better if it were Polish.

It is well known that the people east of the Curzon Line—this is an example of why it is a compromise—the people east of the Curzon Line are predominantly White Russians and Ukrainians—a very great majority—not Polish; and the people west of that line are predominantly Polish, except in that part of East Prussia and Eastern Germany which would go to the new Poland. As far back as 1919, representatives of the Allies agreed that the Curzon Line represented a fair boundary between the two peoples. You must remember also that there was no Poland or had not been any Polish Government before 1919 for a great many generations.



I am convinced that this agreement on Poland, under the circumstances, is the most hopeful agreement possible for a free, independent, and prosperous Polish State.

The Crimean Conference was a meeting of the three major military powers on whose shoulders rests the chief responsibility and burden of the war. Although, for this reason, another nation was not included—France was not a participant in the conference—no one should detract from the recognition which was accorded there to her role in the future of Europe and the future of the world.

France has been invited to accept a zone of control in Germany, and to participate as a fourth member of the Allied Control Council on Germany.

She has been invited to join as a sponsor of the International Conference at San Francisco next month.

She will be a permanent member of the International Security Council together with the other four major powers.

And, finally, we have asked France that she be associated with us in our joint responsibility over the liberated areas of Europe.

There were, of course, a number of smaller things I have not time to go into on which joint agreement was had. We hope things will straighten out.

Agreement was reached on Yugoslavia, as announced in the communiqué; and we hope that it is in process of fulfillment.

We have to remember that there are a great many prima donnas in the world all wishing to be heard before anything becomes final; so we may have a little delay while we listen to more prima donnas. [Laughter.]

Quite naturally, this conference concerned itself only with the European war and with the political problems of Europe—and not with the Pacific war.

At Malta, however, our Combined British and American Staffs made their plans to increase their attack against Japan.

The Japanese war lords know that they are not being overlooked. They have felt the force of our B-29's, and our carrier planes; they have felt the naval might of the United States and do not appear very anxious to come out and try it again.

The Japs know what it means to hear that "the United States marines have landed." [Applause.] And I think I may add, having Iwo Jima in mind, that "the situation is well in hand." [Applause.]

They also know what is in store for the homeland of Japan now that General MacArthur has completed his magnificent march back to Manila [applause], and with Admiral Nimitz establishing air bases right in their own back yard. [Applause.] But lest somebody lay off work in the United States I can repeat what I have said—a short sentence even in my sleep: "We haven't won the wars yet," with an "s" on wars. It is a long, tough road to Tokyo; it is longer to Tokyo than it is to Berlin in every sense of the word.

The defeat of Germany will not mean the end of the war against Japan; on the

contrary, we must be prepared for a long and a costly struggle in the Pacific.

But the unconditional surrender of Japan is as essential as the defeat of Germany. [Applause.] I say that advisedly with the thought in mind that that is especially true if our plans for world peace are to succeed. For Japanese militarism must be wiped out as thoroughly as German militarism.

On the way back from the Crimea, I made arrangements to meet personally King Farouk, of Egypt; Haile Selassie, Emperor of Ethiopia; and King Ibn Saud, of Saudi Arabia. Our conversations had to do with matters of common interest. They will be of great mutual advantage because they gave us an opportunity of meeting and talking face to face, and of exchanging views in personal conversation instead of formal correspondence. For instance, from Ibn Saud, of Arabia, I learned more of the whole problem of the Moslems and more about the Jewish problem in 5 minutes than I could have learned by the exchange of a dozen letters.

On my voyage, I had the benefit of seeing the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force at work.

All Americans, I think, would feel as proud of our armed forces as I am if they could see and hear what I did.

Against the most efficient professional soldiers and sailors and airmen of all history, our men stood and fought—and won. [Applause.]

I think that this is our chance to see to it that the sons and grandsons of these gallant fighting men do not have to do it all over again in a few years.

The Conference in the Crimea was a turning point, I hope, in our history and, therefore, in the history of the world. There will soon be presented to the Senate and to the American people a great decision that will determine the fate of the United States—and I think, therefore, the fate of the world—for generations to come.

There can be no middle ground here. We shall have to take the responsibility for world collaboration, or we shall have to bear the responsibility for another world conflict.

I know that the word "planning" is not looked upon with favor in some circles. In domestic affairs, tragic mistakes have been made by reason of lack of planning; and, on the other hand, many great improvements in living, and many benefits to the human race, have been accomplished as a result of adequate, intelligent planning—reclamation of desert areas, developments of whole river valleys, provision for adequate housing.

The same will be true in relations between nations. For the second time, in the lives of most of us, this generation is face to face with the objective of preventing wars. To meet that objective, the nations of the world will either have a plan or they will not. The groundwork of a plan has now been furnished and has been submitted to humanity for discussion and decision.

No plan is perfect. Whatever is adopted at San Francisco will doubtless have to be amended time and again over the years, just as our own Constitution has

been. No one can say exactly how long any plan will last. Peace can endure only so long as humanity really insists upon it, and is willing to work for it, and sacrifice for it.

Twenty-five years ago, American fighting men looked to the statesmen of the world to finish the work of peace for which they fought and suffered. We failed them. We failed them then. We cannot fail them again, and expect the world to survive.

I think the Crimean Conference was a successful effort by the three leading nations to find a common ground for peace. It spells—and it ought to spell—the end of the system of unilateral action, exclusive alliances, and spheres of influence, and balances of power, and all the other expedients which have been tried for centuries and have always failed.

We propose to substitute for all these, a universal organization in which all peace-loving nations will finally have a chance to join.

I am confident that the Congress and the American people will accept the results of this Conference, as the beginnings of a permanent structure of peace upon which we can begin to build, under God, that better world into which our children and grandchildren—yours and mine, and the children and grandchildren of the whole world—must live, and can live.

And that, my friends, is the only message I can give you. I feel it very deeply as I know that all of you are feeling it today and are going to feel it in the future. [Applause.]

Thereupon (at 1 o'clock and 25 minutes p. m.) the President retired from the Hall of the House of Representatives.

At 1 o'clock and 27 minutes p. m. the Speaker pro tempore announced that the joint session was dissolved.

Thereupon the Members of the Cabinet retired from the Hall of the House of Representatives.

Thereupon the Vice President and the Members of the Senate retired to their Chamber.

#### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore at 1:31 o'clock p. m.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The message of the President will be referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed (H. Doc. 106).

At this time the Chair will declare the House in recess, subject to the call of the Chair, so that the radio paraphernalia may be removed.

#### RECESS

Accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 32 minutes p. m.) the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

#### AFTER THE RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore, Mr. McCormack, at 2 o'clock and 15 minutes p. m.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BONNER asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the Appendix of the Record.

Mr. FOGARTY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks by including therein a recent radio address which he made.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an address delivered by Prime Minister Winston Churchill before the British House of Commons.

Mr. Speaker, I made inquiry of the Printing Office. They informed me that it will exceed the limit, and the estimate on it is \$312. I ask unanimous consent that the extension may be made.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Notwithstanding and without objection, the extension may be made.

There was no objection.

Mr. HENDRICKS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. ANGELL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article on Alaska.

Mr. HOWELL asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks and include therein a letter.

Mr. CHENOWETH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.

Mr. WALTER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include therein an address delivered by the Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 10 minutes today after the completion of business on the Speaker's desk and at the conclusion of any special orders heretofore entered.

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

There was no objection.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. KEFAUVER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances; in one to include an article by Dr. Reed and in the other to include an address he recently made.

Mr. HAGEN asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD on two different subjects and include two newspaper articles.

#### CALL OF THE HOUSE

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently no quorum is present.

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

A call of the House was ordered.

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

[Roll No. 27]

Andrews, Ala.	Eaton	Hébert
Bishop	Ellsworth	Heidinger
Bunker	Elsaesser	Hill
Celler	Fenton	Hollifield
Chelf	Fernandez	Jackson
Clark	Geelan	King
Clements	Gorski	Kirwan
Coffee	Green	LaFollette
Courtney	Hall, Edwin	Landis
Dawson	Arthur	Larcade
Dewry	Harless, Ariz.	Lea
Durham	Hays	Lewis

Ludlow	Rizley	Simpson, Pa.
Maloney	Rogers, Fla.	Talbot
Murray, Tenn.	Rogers, Mass.	Thom
O'Brien, Mich.	Rogers, N. Y.	Traynor
Patman	Rowan	Vursell
Patterson	Sabath	Weaver
Rains	Sheridan	West
Rivers	Simpson, Ill.	Winter

The SPEAKER pro tempore. On this roll call 369 Members having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

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

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Wednesday next, at the conclusion of the legislative program of the day and following any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 20 minutes.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. 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 30 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

#### FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1945

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 2374) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H. R. 2374, with Mr. SPARKMAN in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Training for nurses (national defense): The appropriations "Training for nurses, Public Health Service (national defense)", in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Acts for fiscal years 1944 and 1945, shall be considered as having been made available for travel.

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I note in the report of the committee on the housing question on page 6 that there was authorized under title I of the Lanham Act of October 14, 1940, an appropriation of \$1,500,000,000 for the purpose of meeting acute housing shortages, and that all but \$7,878 of that amount has been provided for; and that there is an additional application in this bill for the sum of \$90,000,000. I have no fight with any particular project for which that money is being appropriated. But 1 year ago

when this bill was on the floor, the distinguished gentleman from Virginia was good enough to let me have a moment of time, and I, at that time, called the attention of those in authority to the fact that in my congressional district there are 8,000 empty houses, all of them in excellent condition. Throughout the country there are today 29 surplus labor areas. In the particular section of the State of Pennsylvania which is represented by the gentleman from Pottsville, Dr. FENTON, by the gentleman from Luzerne County [Mr. Flood], and by myself from Lackawanna County, there are 12,000 men and women out of work. Thirty-some-odd-thousand men have gone to other parts of the country to find employment. Forty-some-odd thousand have gone to the armed services.

During the last 2 weeks I have had a conference with those in the office of the Under Secretary of War. We have had a conference with those in the office of the Acting Secretary of the Navy. This morning I was in contact with Mr. Justice Byrnes. Next week we will have a conference with General Clay. But I say it is a shame. It is a shame that in the conduct of the war program we find it necessary to spend \$1,500,000,000 and an additional \$90,000,000 for housing, however worthy these particular projects may be, and yet neglect areas with surplus labor and with thousands upon thousands of empty houses. Each one of these red dots on this map which I hold in my hand represents five empty houses throughout the Lackawanna and Luzerne County areas of Pennsylvania. Once again I want to call the attention of those who are allocating construction of projects, if there are any more to be constructed, they ought to give attention to the Pennsylvania area which I represent.

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

Mr. MURPHY. I yield.

Mr. LANHAM. As I understand it, the gentleman's complaint is that many of those plants have not been located where housing is available to that extent. I understand further that these particular houses to which he refers are not in one of those war areas, but that if a defense plant had been established there, these houses would have been available?

Mr. MURPHY. That is exactly correct. I want to emphasize the necessity of bringing the job to the worker instead of continuing to place projects in areas where they have not one but three, four, and five No. 1 defense areas, with no available labor.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURPHY. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I would like to call the gentleman's attention to the fact that contracts have but recently been let for the building of jet airplanes in the San Diego, Calif., area, the most critical labor shortage and housing shortage area in the United States, which will require bringing in some 8,600 new workers and constructing a considerable number of new housing facilities, and that the contract and that work could possibly be done in the East just as well as anywhere else.



The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

The pro forma amendments were withdrawn.

The Clerk read as follows:

Division of Mental Hygiene: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for Division of Mental Hygiene, Public Health Service, including the objects specified under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1945, \$30,000.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I am deeply interested in the thought just expressed by the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania. It seems to me, in view of the present discussions of war manpower problems which have become so acute that it has necessitated action by the Congress, we ought to give serious consideration to the whole problem of allocations by the procurement agencies which are responsible for the vast building of factories and the production of armaments and supplies needed in this war effort. May I call your attention to the fact that down at Mobile, Ala., in that great shipbuilding and drydocks area, where there were employed at the peak some 26,000 to 30,000 employees, in a period of two weeks' time recently that company discharged 8,000 employees.

In the New York City area and in the New England area there is a surplus of shipbuilding labor. In the Baltimore area there is a critical shortage of shipbuilding labor. A question that is very properly asked by the ship workers of this Nation is this: Why is it not possible to place an order for the construction or repair of ships at Mobile or at Boston or at New York or at Brooklyn, instead of concentrating that production at Baltimore, in an area where they have a critical labor shortage. Instead of suggesting a solution of the manpower problem by transporting workers from one city to another, why would it not be possible to allocate work in the shipbuilding program or the production program, to the localities where there is no critical shortage of labor? It would be just as easy for a ship to go up to the New York area to be repaired as to go into Baltimore. It would be very easy to take some of those ships into Mobile where they are laying off thousands of workers, and thus not only relieve the labor situation and the necessity for finding jobs for those thousands who are being discharged, but it makes for more equal distribution of community facilities, housing and everything else. It seems to me the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MURPHY] has touched upon a very important matter in connection with this whole war effort. When we are solicited to continue pouring money into the construction of housing and community facilities in the already congested areas, it seems to me we could start at the other end of the dilemma and transfer some of the work projects out of those critical areas and put them into other areas where there is not a critical shortage of labor.

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

Mr. KEEFE. I yield.

Mr. JENKINS. Is it not a fact also that wherever there is congestion of labor there is also a great lack of necessary accommodations of life, in addition to housing, such as food? I have a letter today from a man in California saying that he knew of 8,000 employees who left one plant because of a shortage of food in that community.

Mr. KEEFE. I think that is exactly right, and it is because of those shortages of community facilities and everything else that we are being called upon to make these constant appropriations.

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

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

I think there is one thing, in considering this housing problem, that we should remember, and that is that this is not for the purpose of giving employment to people; it is not for the purpose of accommodating chambers of commerce; it is not for the purpose of getting projects in our congressional districts. It is for the purpose of winning the war and winning it quickly.

The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] says he thinks the industries should be brought to where the workers are. As far as that is practicable, that is true. It ought to be done.

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

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Not right now.

Mr. KEEFE. I do not want the gentleman to misquote me or misinterpret my statement.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman then. What did the gentleman say?

Mr. KEEFE. The industry is already located at Mobile. It is already located at Brooklyn. It is already located at Boston. All I am asking is that the work be brought where the industry is already located and where the labor is already present.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. The gentleman is asking that, but the people in charge of the program and the people who have done a masterful job in production tell us that they cannot further expand those industries in those areas. We know that the aircraft industry, for instance, is on the west coast and the most of the housing is needed on the west coast. That is where the emphasis on this thing is going to be. Judge Patterson of the Army and Admiral Moreell of the Navy's yards and docks said they had combed this program carefully and that they must have these workers in expanded industry, and they cannot get them there because they do not have the facilities for them. They cannot get our friends from Pennsylvania to go to the west coast and work in the aircraft industry.

They cannot take those people out there because there are no houses for them to live in, there are no facilities for them. In parts of Virginia, my own State, not in my own district, I know where men are being transported in busses 75 miles to Navy projects. Those projects cannot be moved. There was

a project, one of the first in the war program, located in my district. Not many months ago we got information that the thing would probably be closed up very soon. A little bit later, after the emphasis of the war changed, there is a \$10,000,000 expansion to that project and men are now being transported 75 or 100 miles to it. It is perfectly true that you can go to certain places and see great numbers of houses that are not occupied, but that is because emphasis has changed from one kind of production to another, it has changed from one point to another, and I say that as long as the leaders in the War and Navy Departments, who have had charge of this production problem and who have given us the record they have, want this, they should have it. Read in the hearings what Judge Patterson and Admiral Moreell said. They stated: "We have gone over every bit of this. We need every bit of this and probably more. If it is authorized by the Congress, before final construction begins we will go over it again and check it again." I think our friend from Texas, chairman of the Public Buildings and Grounds Committee, who has given a good deal of consideration to this matter, at the proper time will have something to say.

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

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. That is what the gentleman from Pennsylvania and the gentleman from Wisconsin are stating to the gentleman. Instead of building the industry in California, build the industry in Pennsylvania where they have labor, where they have the houses, where they have the men to do the work. There is another thing about this. We have taken for granted everything that the Army says ought to be done. Now, some of the people in the Army we found out ought to learn something, and if we can teach them something, for instance, that it is just as easy to build a plant where the people are and better, we ought to change their views and get them to do that very thing.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. If the gentleman from Pennsylvania thinks he can teach the Army that it is economically or logically sound to begin the construction of an aircraft industry in Pennsylvania, then I think the gentleman is going to have a hard problem doing that.

Mr. RICH. We have air-plant facilities right in my own district and we can build more of them. We can also build them in the district represented by the gentleman from Scranton just as well.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. The gentleman knows that the course of this war has dictated that that industry be laid out on the west coast on the Pacific Ocean. The question of transportation and the question of labor indicate that is the place it has to be concentrated.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, at this time I am in hopes that the membership of this House will pay attention to the facts as they

have been developed in the hearings and will weigh the things that really mean something and do the things that need to be done instead of doing things that some promoter has tried to put across. I am going to call your attention briefly to some of the tragedies of this proposition presented to us today with reference to the housing business.

On page 203 of the hearings you will find the number of different types of public housing projects that are proposed. The grand total is 30,428; single unit, 23,440. That means family units costing on an average, according to their story, \$3,500; single-person units, \$5,900; stopgap, including trailers and quick-construction jobs that cost anywhere from \$600 to \$1,200, 1,055.

That is the proportion in which intelligence is used in setting up this program and that is why they are able to submit to you figures running up to \$84,000,000. It is just perfectly ridiculous. If they were going to put up stopgap or trailer housing where they would provide the housing facilities inside of 60 days and where the cost would be moderate, there would be much more sense to a lot of their operations but instead of that they want to spend from three to five times what they should spend on a unit, and not give service to the people who are hauled around to these war plants.

What they care about is perpetuating their proposition. I will admit that it was exceedingly difficult to get any facts. It is exceedingly difficult to understand them the way they throw statements at you, but I do want to call attention to some of the things which were presented to us.

On page 202 of the hearings you find this: Total number of war workers in the Douglas aircraft plant, which they propose to increase in number on July 1, 1944, 31,933; number in January 1945, 29,000. Number anticipated at peak in July 1945, 32,200. That means an increase of only 300 above the figure for July 1944. So you can see how much sense they make of their operations. They have 2,000 houses under construction and they propose to build 500 more with this money. That is perfectly ridiculous. That means 2,500 houses for 300 more workers than a year ago. The stuff all goes together in just about that shape.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 2 additional minutes.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. TABER. We have heretofore made all sorts of appropriations for them. Sometimes there has been a fight on it, and sometimes there has not. But it is about time that the Congress of the United States came to and appreciated its responsibility with reference to this situation. I want to see everything done to provide our Army and our Navy with the proper things with which to win the war. Every man in this House wants to do the same thing. Every time we go ahead and accept the recommenda-

tion of some agency, which does not know what it is talking about, and whose story does not go together, instead of sitting down and figuring the thing out on the square, we impede and we hamper the war effort, because the folks cannot work in a war factory and produce when they are building houses of this kind that are not needed.

I hope that when the House comes to vote on this question it will think about this thing; that it will feel its responsibility and will not be guided by its emotions in this connection.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

Grants to States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for grants to State for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind, \$6,200,000.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CASE of South Dakota: Page 6, line 22, before the period, insert the following: "Provided, That section 5 (f) of Public Law 45, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved April 29, 1943 (50 U. S. C., 1355), is hereby amended so as to include income and resources from performance of service as a nurse as an employee, or in connection with the care of sick or confined persons as an employee, in addition to income and resources from agricultural labor or labor performed in connection with the raising or harvesting of agricultural commodities as an employee, as income which shall not be a basis of excluding payments made to such an individual in computing the payments as in such section provided."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, we have cooperated with the gentleman from South Dakota in the formation of this amendment and we approve it in the form in which he has offered it. We accept the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Dakota?

There was no objection.

#### FREEING O. A. A. CLIENTS FOR NURSING

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. This amendment will make it possible for qualified women to work as part-time nurses or nurses aides without being thrown off old-age assistance rolls. It is identical to the action taken to help in the shortage of agricultural labor 2 years ago—Public Law 45, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved April 29, 1943.

At that time the Appropriations Committee had considered a proposal to expend money for the importation of agricultural workers from Mexico and Puerto Rico. The committee decided that many older men on the old-age assistance rolls could help with chores or help in critical periods of planting and harvesting and thereby do a great deal to meet the shortage of farm workers. The committee and the Congress recognized that these men could not work under exist-

ing law and continue to receive old-age assistance without being subject to deductions for the money they might thus earn, or be thrown off the rolls altogether and then possibly suffer delay in being restored while they were reinvestigated.

Today we are confronted with a shortage of nurses in the Army and Navy hospitals, to meet which a nurses' draft bill has been reported by the Committee on Military Affairs. There is a shortage of nurses in veterans' facilities. To meet these shortages will create a further drain upon nurses for the care of civilians, regardless of whether it is done by volunteer methods or otherwise.

In every community there are many older women who are excellent practical nurses. Some of them did volunteer nursing in the flu epidemic of World War No. 1. Most of them know a great deal about practical nursing as a matter of experience in the rearing of a family. The amendment which I have offered seeks to tap this large pool of potential nursing aid.

I believe it will materially help in meeting the shortage of nurses for the care of civilians and thereby relieve hundreds of younger nurses for service in the Army, Navy, and Veterans' Administration hospitals.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Temporary aid to enemy aliens and other restricted persons: The limitation of \$50,000 under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1945, upon the amount which may be transferred to this appropriation from "Salaries and expenses, War Relocation Authority," is hereby increased to \$150,000.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the paragraph commencing on page 7, line 1, and extending through line 7 on that page, that it changes existing law.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, we concede the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

##### OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

War public works (community facilities): For an additional amount to enable the Federal Works Administrator to carry out the functions vested in him by titles II and III of the act of October 14, 1940, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1531-1534 and 1541), \$20,000,000, to remain available during the continuance of the unlimited national emergency declared by the President on May 27, 1941, but not to be available for obligation for new projects after June 30, 1945, of which amount not to exceed \$800,000 shall be available for administrative expenses, including the objects specified under the head "Defense public works (community facilities)" in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, and the joint resolution approved December 23, 1941 (Public Law 371): *Provided*, That the limitation of \$80,000,000 under this head in the First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1945, on the total amount that may be allocated for contributions to public and private agencies for the maintenance and operation of public works after July 1, 1943, is hereby increased to \$85,000,000, and of the additional amount appropriated under this head not less than \$18,000,000 shall be reserved for



financing contributions subsequent to June 30, 1945, for the objects to which this proviso applies: *Provided further*, That in making allocations out of the funds appropriated in this paragraph for construction projects priority shall be given to emergency projects involving an estimated cost to the Federal Government of less than \$250,000.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the following language on page 8, lines 3 to 8, that it changes existing law:

That the limitation of \$80,000,000 under this head in the First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1945, on the total amount that may be allocated for contributions to public and private agencies for the maintenance and operation of public works after July 1, 1943, is hereby increased to \$85,000,000.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, we concede the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I gave notice on yesterday that I would introduce an amendment to the provision in this bill striking out the language on page 8 after the figures "\$85,000,000" in line 8 down to the word "*Provided*" in line 12.

I regret very much that the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] has made this point of order because it is going to operate very materially against the existing projects and the workers who are carrying on their operations in this war effort in the field of production. I will give you the figures, which are revised up until today, with reference to this situation.

The gentleman from New York, I assume, has made this point of order on his own responsibility, and of course it was for him to decide whether or not he would take that step.

Today the unallotted money for services in the Federal Works Agency is \$4,700,000 as against this \$80,000,000 limitation in existing law. The amount needed to carry on these existing service projects, the ones that are already in existence and being operated, during the remainder of this fiscal year is \$6,300,000. Therefore, the point of order made by the gentleman from New York prevents the operation of existing services for much of the remainder of this fiscal year, and absolutely forbids the allocation or allotment of any additional money for any new service that may be necessary.

Many Members of this House have come to see me with reference to the urgent necessity of continuing existing services and providing new services in the districts which they represent, but that cannot be done in view of the point of order made by the gentleman from New York.

In addition to the fact that leaving this limitation where it is will not allow existing services to continue through this fiscal year, there are \$3,400,000 of new service projects that are ready to allot; so those of you who are interested in those new service projects that have been approved insofar as preliminary studies are concerned may rest assured that through this point of order those new services cannot be provided. That is why this limitation of \$85,000,000 is

necessary, against which the gentleman from New York has made this point of order.

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

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

Mr. MCGREGOR. Does not my distinguished chairman feel, based on a check of the record of the past, that the Federal Works Agency is going to continue to have new projects all the time, so that when it comes before this body and asks for additional money it can always put up the plea that it has projects yet to complete?

Mr. LANHAM. Those new projects do not originate in the Federal Works Agency. They come from the districts in war areas that the gentleman and many others represent, where these war plants are situated and where the needs are pressing, and where proper investigation is made to determine those needs.

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

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Chairman, I am somewhat confused about the psychology of the gentleman from New York. I recall that in the last Congress, in less than 1 month, Secretary Patterson and Admiral Moreell and some of the other high-ranking officers of the Army and Navy came down and told the Committee on Appropriations on two different bills that we needed what aggregated more than \$100,000,000,000 to build these plants for ships, planes, munitions, ordnance, and so forth. And very graciously, without dotting an "i" or trossing a "t," and without a dissenting vote in this House, we appropriated more than \$100,000,000,000 for those necessary purposes. But perhaps we may strain at gnats and swallow camels. When we try to get some housing and some community facilities so that workingmen and women can live near those plants and make those plants operative, we hear a great hue and cry that we are wasting Federal money.

This is a war-emergency act. It terminates with the conclusion of this war. This housing is to be disposed of and gotten out of the way of private enterprise. But these workers must have living conditions under which they can labor if you expect these plants to go on and the essential increased production to be accomplished.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LANHAM. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. The gentleman has spoken several times of community services and facilities. Would he elaborate a little on what that constitutes?

Mr. LANHAM. This appropriation of \$20,000,000 for construction and services includes services such as light, water, and heat, and the various things needed to make those houses livable by the

workmen at those plants. Perhaps a new teacher is needed for a school attended by children of immigrant war workers. Perhaps there has been an addition made there. The children of the war workers are there. They are such services as that. Yet, the limitation that the gentleman from New York has insisted on keeping in existing law would prevent even the performing of all those services just for the remainder of this fiscal year.

Getting down to this proposition of construction, altogether the Federal Works Agency has unallotted \$10,700,000. Now, you subtract from that \$10,700,000 the \$6,300,000 which is necessary to service only existing projects, which cannot be wholly done since this point of order has been made, and that leaves them with \$4,400,000 which they say will very likely be necessary for overruns in the construction that is now being done. Because, you know, in these times you can never absolutely accurately estimate in advance the cost of labor and materials. The remainder of the \$20,000,000 provided in this bill, if we were allowed to use it, less these services, would leave about \$15,000,000 for new construction. Already projects are ready for approval for new construction aggregating \$17,200,000.

I am making these remarks in order that we may know, if we do not get this increased production, now that we have stepped up our offensive in every theater of war, and when these high representatives of the Army and Navy come before the Committee on Appropriations and urge the necessity for speedy action in getting these facilities built and getting this construction, that we are here going to tie their hands and say we know more about conducting this war than the Army and Navy, the people whose business it is to conduct it; that we know more about what the Federal Works Agency has available than they themselves know.

Why, this Government in our organic law was separated into three coordinate branches. Each branch must rely upon the efficiency and the honesty of the other branches. The only source from which you can possibly get accurate information is from these agencies. Let me repeat, that the services now being carried on at the plants already in existence cannot be carried on until the end of this fiscal year because of this point of order, and no new services can be provided. There is no use to have housing, of course, if you cannot have services. Four walls and a roof are not sufficient living accommodations.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has again expired.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

I certainly dislike to take exception to the remarks of my distinguished chairman, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM], but I cannot help but make this observation, that one agency—and there are a number of agencies in the Government that are following the same procedure—the Federal Works Agency—is following a policy that they are always going to have projects unfinished, so that

they can come before this body and say to you, and truthfully so, "We have projects in your district unfinished and if you do not appropriate this money or if you do not pass the enabling legislation for this money, your projects are going to stop."

I say to you, Mr. Chairman, it is time for this body to serve notice on every Government agency that from now on we are going to insist that they live within the enabling legislation we have passed and the appropriations that we have made.

We are all in favor of winning the war, and I certainly regret that some of our Members get up on the floor and say "if you pass, or do not pass, this or that you are hindering the war effort." Let us check and see what the committee, after a careful and thorough study, has to say in regard to further expenditures for this department. Mr. Chairman, the report of the chairman of this committee the distinguished gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], on page 168, reads as follows:

What we are up against on the other side is the insistence that capital expenditures are about over, and all of our factories are built, and that all of our expansion has been made, that it is now merely a matter of maintenance, that these shifts in population have already been accomplished, and that we had had sufficient housing up to this time, there is no need for the Government going in and putting up additional housing, when there may be in the near future an evidence of the urgent need of changing occupations.

We all know that facilities go along with the housing program. We have new construction practically completed as far as industry and war production is concerned. Now we have requests from this agency that various new facilities be constructed and that they be granted additional money to carry on the program. What are we going to do with these new projects, these new houses constructed by Federal funds, when this war is over? We have thousands of vacant Federal houses now, that will soon represent a ghost town and will certainly decrease the value of private property that adjoins them. Do you want a group of vacant Federal houses next to your home?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MCGREGOR. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I remember distinctly when the chairman of our committee made that very pertinent remark to the witnesses for the Army and the Navy; but in answer to that the gentleman will find that Judge Patterson, and the representatives of the Navy and the War Production Board said that what he said was true, but on the other hand they were not able now to get labor in critical war industries because they had no place for them to live and no community facilities.

Mr. MCGREGOR. I appreciate the gentleman's statement, but I wonder why these orders are not placed in localities where industry, labor, housing, and other facilities are available. We listened a few moments ago to the distinguished gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE]. He informed us that in the Mobile, Ala.,

area there were thousands of men being laid off. In Baltimore there is a shortage of labor. Yet the War Department and the Navy Department continue to place orders in Baltimore. Why can they not place some of those orders at Mobile where the housing, facilities, and labor are available? If the Army and the Navy and the War Department are going to insist on placing orders where there is no extra labor and where there are no houses, we are going to be asked forever to appropriate money for houses, facilities, and will continue to have a shortage of manpower in one area and a surplus in another.

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

Mr. MCGREGOR. I yield.

Mr. McDONOUGH. I appreciate the argument the gentleman is making about shifting these Navy and War contracts to the right places so that there will be no congestion, but the fact remains that they awarded the contracts to the places where congestion, insofar as population is concerned, and where inadequate housing, now exists. In spite of the fact that it is there, it has to be provided for. In addition to that, if this money is taken out of this bill the burden will fall upon the local communities, the counties, and the cities to take care of these increased services, not alone people to house, but adequate medical aid and other services necessary. Those budgets have been closed. They cannot incur further expenditures. Their tax rates are set. Where are those people going to get the service?

Mr. MCGREGOR. I say to you if you are going to depend upon immediate aid coming to your locality by money that is carried in this appropriation, the Federal Works Agency will have to work faster than they have ever worked before.

Mr. Chairman, I ask each and every Member to carefully consider this request for money and I do especially ask that you carefully investigate these two departments—the F. W. A. and National Housing Agency—and determine for yourself, regardless of whether or not you have a project in your district, if they are doing a good job. Check and see if they are giving any consideration to the recommendations of your local people. I am asking you to do this because at an early date these two departments will request of this body additional authorization for new projects. So please familiarize yourself with activities of the Federal Works Agency and the National Housing Agency.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. MCGREGOR] has expired.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. LANHAM: On page 8, line 8, after the figures "\$85,000,000", strike the comma and the remainder of line 8, all of lines 9, 10, and 11, and the words "proviso applies" on line 12.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Chairman, although the adoption of this amendment, which certainly should be adopted, will not relieve to any great extent some of the monkey wrenches that are being thrown into our war effort, it will be

helpful in some respects. Provision is made in this bill for an appropriation of \$20,000,000 provided they will not use \$18,000,000 of it until after the 30th of June of this year.

Mr. Chairman, I have endeavored in remarks made earlier to show that, even if the point of order had not been made and the limitation had been increased to \$85,000,000, it would still be very difficult to carry on existing services and provide for new services which have already been approved. It is going to make it doubly burdensome, even under the \$80,000,000 limitation, if we provide that for the remainder of this fiscal year they can use but \$2,000,000 out of the \$20,000,000 appropriation.

Mr. Chairman, I do not know how much credence Members give to statements of those who are in charge of our war effort and in what they say about their needs, but I do them the justice to believe that they are a good bit more familiar with the situation than I am. In most instances their judgment is accepted in this body without a dissenting voice; but when we come along to the proposition of trying to make these plants operate and give now the increased production that those in charge tell us is so vitally necessary, I cannot understand the attitude that would say: "Oh, well, we will give you just a little part of what you need, then we will take away what you need now and place that over so you can use it possibly in the next fiscal year, or until the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds can hold further hearings and determine just how much more we are going to need for the remainder of the war."

Mr. Chairman, the Appropriations Committee has not yet appropriated the amounts authorized through legislation of the Congress emanating from the Public Buildings and Grounds Committee for this housing and for these community facilities. Why, in the name of high heaven, should we be authorizing greater expenditures when the expenditures we have authorized, though badly needed, are not being used?

We are holding a meeting of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds next Tuesday with representatives of the Federal Works Agency and of the National Housing Agency to see what the future requirements may be, insofar as they can be estimated in the uncertainties as to the length of the duration of this war. But, certainly, now that we have been crippled by the point of order which denies the possibility of raising this limitation to \$85,000,000, we should not pile Pelion on Ossa with reference to the harm we are doing and say, "You cannot use \$18,000,000 that is so vitally needed of the appropriation of \$20,000,000 we are making."

I trust that the committee will agree to my amendment and that we shall not absolutely tie and bind those who are carrying out the laws that we ourselves have passed.

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

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



Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Chairman, I just want to elaborate a little on the remarks I made a moment ago in regard to the responsibility of the local communities carrying this burden in the absence of these funds being provided, which the gentleman's amendment, if adopted, would provide. In my own county there is an increase of 750,000 people due to the war effort. The local community cannot maintain the added services necessary and, in addition to that, there are some 750 beds in the county hospital to be provided for.

Mr. LANHAM. Those are Federal responsibilities of the war that I am doing my best to get met in the proper Federal way.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM].

Mr. Chairman, I have no source of information on this particular subject except the hearings that were held and I am obliged to depend upon them. I made a statement yesterday with reference to this situation. I showed then just what it was, but just so you may get a little better picture of the sort of thing we are up against, I call your attention to the figures that the gentleman has given us, which do not jibe with the figures we were given, and I also call attention to page 266 of the hearings where General Fleming said that there was a balance available and left of \$12,509,694.

Then I call attention to their own figures on page 324 in the table there which shows that they have unallocated balances of \$7,301,000 in one set-up, and \$6,335,000 in another on the 31st day of January, or a total of over \$13,600,000. The figures do not go together at all but this is the picture.

On the 31st of January they had, according to that table, available for further allotments for community facilities \$7,301,000 which in my opinion, according to the way they have been going heretofore, would take care of the needy cases. I do not think there is any question in the world about it. It is a terrible situation when these people run around and give figures of one kind to one committee and another kind to another committee. It makes you have doubt as to whether you can trust anything they say to you. Frankly, I do not believe there is a single activity that those people are required to do that could not be taken care of with the funds now available. They have absorbed and set up as an administrative reserve \$6,850,000, which is enough money to carry them on the pay roll for 22 months, which is perfectly ridiculous.

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mrs. BOLTON. May I ask the gentleman whether he can assure me that the various projects in the different places involved, such as those having to do with schools and sewers, with child care and so on, will be continued?

Mr. TABER. The motion that has been made would have no effect on the construction of sewers and that sort of thing.

Mrs. BOLTON. Or the continuance of the things now going on?

Mr. TABER. Money is already provided for all of those projects and set up in a reserve, but the contracts are not being let. For instance, they have \$25,000,000 of funds that they have allocated, and they have been allocated quite a while, but they are letting to contract only at the rate of a million dollars a month. The obligations that they are incurring are readily made inside the allotments that have already been made to them. Of course, they have set up too big a reserve for administrative expenses so that they might continue themselves on the pay roll, and that is a cover-up to keep the thing out of sight.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph, and all amendments thereto, close in 45 minutes, the last 10 minutes to be reserved to the committee.

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

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Chairman, I object. I would like to have 5 minutes, and that would cut us down to about 3 minutes apiece.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, we ought to get through sometime this afternoon.

Mr. ELLIOTT. I appreciate that, but I would like to have 5 minutes.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto, close in 1 hour, the last 15 minutes to be reserved to the committee.

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

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. IZAC].

Mr. IZAC. Mr. Chairman, in justification for the amount asked by the chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds [Mr. LANHAM], let me say that there is a need for these community facilities and for additional housing, if not in all parts of the country where some cut-backs are taking place in munition plants, at least on the west coast, which is to bear the brunt of this war from now until the end of the war with Japan.

In the Consolidated Aircraft factory they have been trying for a long time to get an additional 4,000 men. You may say, "Why do they need those 4,000 men? Why do they not put the contract some place where there is less congestion?" I will tell you why they do not, because to build the Super-Liberators there are only a few factories in this country that can be used; only a few that are capable of building them, and one of these is in San Diego. But we already have no vacant housing space in San Diego. Neither have we housing available for the returning veterans who are coming back at the rate of 50,000 a

month from the front lines. Those men coming back to their own home towns cannot find a place to live, because the war workers are occupying all available quarters.

So how are we going to get those 4,000 men to build additional super-Liberators? You cannot bring them into a place like San Diego or any other congested area without giving them a place to live. It is true the War Production Board at first said that all you need is four walls and a roof and that will take care of them. It will not take care of them. They will come there and they will go back home if you do not give them a decent place to live and some decent education for their children.

These community facilities must be kept going all the time. You must pay the teachers in the schools. You must pay for all the services that go into the living of a community.

In addition, we are going to be compelled to build housing, true temporary housing, until the last day of the war, because the whole west coast is so congested now that we cannot put any additional workers there.

It happens also that we have some new very highly technical aircraft coming on. I might mention one factory in my district, Ryan Aircraft, that is building the jet-propelled planes.

You expect our boys to win over the Germans and the Japanese. They will if we give them the equipment, but we cannot turn out these jet-propelled planes without workmen in the factories, and there is no place to house any additional workers.

So I beg of you, if it is the last thing you do, do not hinder the war effort, do not stand in the way of bringing men, skilled workmen and otherwise, from other sections of the country where their jobs have passed, into our congested areas where the plants are now. It would do no good to add another \$200,000,000 for new plants elsewhere that might be finished probably by the time the war ends. On the west coast we have these factories in being today. It is too late to change that. We need a few more men to turn out the Superfortresses and the jet-propelled planes. We cannot have these men unless you make it possible for them and their families to live in some kind of decency. Even the Navy families out there have no place to live, and they call on me, "Why don't you stand by the Navy?" I want to stand by the Navy. I want to give them decent living quarters at least as long as the war is going on. I am doing everything I can and the Navy Department is building as many housing units as it possibly can in all of those congested areas to take care of the Navy families. All this is part of the picture; and community facilities for all of these housing projects, as well as additional housing itself, must be provided. I have outlined the need, and it is now up to the Congress to provide adequate funds. Without them, the progress of the war toward victory will be impeded and delayed, and the cost of that is beyond mere dollars and cents.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. HINSHAW].

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, my colleague from California [Mr. Izac] has told the story well. May I call the attention of my colleagues on this side of the House to the fact that we have had about a million men returned from the armed services so far. I assume that something like half of them have gone into war work and that approximately half of them are either physically or psychologically unable to participate in war production to any great extent. Consequently, in these congested areas—and our area is rated as a No. 1 area—they are unable to find housing for themselves and their little families. That is the truth. I have had calls upon me from the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the service officers under the Selective Service Act in my district, asking and praying and well nigh demanding that this Congress do something to provide some way in which these returning veterans may obtain the same priority for housing as is available for our war workers. Of course, they should have housing made available to them so that they can go back to live decently with their little families.

Then, too, in a good many of these areas the factories were built by the Defense Plant Corporation. They are Government owned, as far as the properties are concerned. It is impossible for the municipalities to tax those factories, to tax that property in order to raise the necessary revenue to take care of this additional load. If they could do so, I doubt that they would be in here asking for any support. However, under the charters of these cities, as granted by our State, in many cases there is a limitation upon the amount of tax they may levy—that is, the number of dollars per thousand dollars of assessed valuation. In my home city there is a tax limit for ordinary municipal purposes of \$1 per hundred dollars of assessed valuation. Perhaps it would be better if we had not placed that limitation there, so that we could raise additional revenue in times of stress, but there is that limitation on the tax levy at the present time.

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HINSHAW. I yield very briefly.

Mr. MILLER of California. The statement which the gentleman just made about the tax limitation in California obtains in all cities of the sixth class I believe, and that is in the smaller communities where most of this is.

Mr. HINSHAW. Yes; I thank the gentleman for his contribution. And so when they come in here and say, "Well, if you want these people to be able to work in the plants, if you want the women to work there, then they are going to have to leave their children some place while they work," now, for goodness sake, we had a manpower problem brought up to us here the other day in which the Committee on Military Affairs showed how many people were going to be needed in the Army, how many men, and how many men and women in industry over the next few months. If you want to have them available to do this job, then you have to make some provision for the children of working women. I do not like to differ with anyone on the

committee, but in this case it is not a question of a few million dollars, it is a question of war production, and I offer it to you in that sense and in no other. We must have the necessary facilities and wherewithal to support them.

Mr. Chairman, my district has increased in population by around 150,000 people in the past 4 years. We are now entered upon a vitally important aircraft program—that of building the new jet-propelled P-80. We will do our level best to turn them out in quantity. We are also engaged in fabricating rockets by the million and other war instruments. Our more recently expanded war-work communities are having serious growing pains. The municipal and school-district officers have performed wonders, but they cannot work miracles. This amendment should be adopted to aid them.

Mr. Chairman, by authority granted, I include the following article from this morning's Washington Post. The article follows:

UNITED STATES JET TOPS ALL IN SPEED, ARNOLD SAYS

(By James V. Piersol)

Production of the Army's first jet-powered combat plane was announced yesterday afternoon by H. H. Arnold, commanding general of the Army Air Forces, who said it is believed to be the fastest fighter in existence.

Designers of the new plane, the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, in a simultaneous announcement, described its performance as superlative. It has been designated as the P-80 and named the "Shooting Star."

In a third announcement, the General Electric Co., builders of the propellerless jet which powers the fighter, stated its single gas turbine is the most powerful airplane engine in the world. That would give it an initial thrust of more than 3,000 horsepower. It was described as making a noise like a giant blow torch and driving the plane through the skies like an apparition of death.

The extent of production of the new model was not disclosed, but it was previously announced that General Electric and the Allison Division of General Motors Corporation are already making substantial numbers of the turbines at Schenectady, N. Y., and Indianapolis, Ind.

Lockheed has four plants active on the project at Burbank, Calif., and North American Aviation, Inc., has another large plant building the type at Kansas City, Mo. Capacity is indicated by the fact that the Kansas City plant alone turned out more than 500 Lockheed Lightnings in January, and all parties concerned have stated the Shooting Star is more simple to build.

Simplicity of the type was indicated by the fact that the engine of the P-80 can be completely changed in 15 minutes. It takes that long to remove the propeller from the conventional airplane engine and about 8 hours to make a complete engine replacement.

"Carefully guarded development flights of the plane have been confined to remote Army fields," General Arnold's announcement stated. "The Shooting Star is extremely maneuverable. \* \* \* It can carry heavy loads of ammunition, photographic equipment, bombs, and fuel. The pressurized cabin, unique among production fighters, is equipped for pilot 'G' suits to ease the discomfort of sharp turns and pull-outs after long dives."

Lockheed engineers described the wing of the fighter as being "so refined as to class it as a new type. It has a knife-like leading edge and other aerodynamic innovations that

master the problems encountered when the speed of sound is approached or passed."

The engine virtually takes its power from the atmosphere.

"Air is drawn through intake ducts and screened," states the Army's description. "The air then flows through the compressor of the turbine into a chamber where it is heated by a burning fuel similar to ordinary kerosene. The rush of hot air revolves the turbine to turn the compressor. Gas rushing out through a huge nozzle at the rear of the fuselage propels the plane."

The power plant was described as weighing about one-half as much as conventional airplane engines of proportionate power.

Design of the plane is credited to Clarence L. Johnson, Lockheed's chief of research, and unidentified engineers of the Army Air Forces Technical Service Command of Wright Field, Ohio. All parties credit Air Commodore Frank Whittle of the British Royal Air Force for the original engine design. Credit for pushing the design into production within the unprecedented time of 143 days after it was started was given to General Arnold. He was first to interest the American manufacturers in the British engine.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. ELLIOTT].

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Chairman, in the past 2 years I have had an opportunity as a member of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, serving in the capacity of chairman of a subcommittee, to go on an investigation of housing conditions near the defense plants and other purposes in the United States, and I want to call the attention of the membership of the House to the fact that I believe the amendment of our chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM] should be adopted. I am sorry our good friend from New York [Mr. TABER] has raised a point of order, because I feel great harm might come from the results of that. Perhaps it seems to many of the Members today that this is California day because several of the California delegations are going to speak on this.

I want to cite to the membership of the House the Bermite powder plant, of Saugus, Calif., which made 20-millimeter shells exclusively up to 2 months ago. Now they make fuzes for a large percentage of our rockets. A short distance away those rockets are being tested. It is imperative that they have more housing facilities immediately in furtherance of the war effort. Many of us do not know about these things. They have been kept secret up until recently. That is one of the reasons that we should not have a point of order against this. We should have no interruptions in our building program or our program of providing facilities in those areas where we must have the manpower to manufacture this war material.

As I see it today, it will not be long—perhaps it will not be needed at all—but until victory comes, up to the last moment we must put forth every effort and we at home should not make any mistake of any kind whatsoever. I believe a mistake might be made right here today if this amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM] is not adopted wholeheartedly. I would like to see the gentleman from New York



withdraw his point of order. I do not believe this is the time to be throwing these kind of hooks into a deal when it looks like we are on the right track. I personally know from my own experience, and my record here in the House will show, that I want to conserve the American dollar just as much as any other Member of this Congress, and I do not yield to anyone on that point. But I believe that for the good of our Nation this is a time we should do everything we can to promote the winning of the war just as soon as we can.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. FOLGER].

Mr. FOLGER. Mr. Chairman, I have a suggestion or two to make which I hope will be considered pertinent. One is reply to the accusation that this is a program originated by the Federal Works Administration in order to perpetuate itself and its activities. We are in a war. Applications came from the people in affected areas and from the War and Navy Departments. Men and boys are coming back to the United States in numbers which alarm us. They are wounded and sick and need care more than at any other time. They need all kinds of facilities necessary for human existence. They need places where they may go temporarily to receive treatment, augmenting in very large measure the work of the veterans' hospitals which I am afraid will prove entirely too small. They are coming back by the thousands and perhaps may come by the millions. I want to give you a little testimony about my own town which is in a defense area but which has no particular plants that we call exclusively war agencies or war manufacturing plants.

Every factory there is dedicated to the manufacture of war materials. That is 90 percent of its output. The people go from my county to points in Virginia where there are exclusively war-material plants. They live in my community where their families must be cared for. Their children and their wives must have hospital care, nurse care, educational care, and child care. The Federal Works Agency is not projecting this as a self-perpetuating proposition.

In my home town there is a hospital furnished by the Duke Foundation, but the Duke Foundation has no funds with which to enlarge it. I have not been in that hospital within 2 or 3 years when it was not overtaxed. I was there the other day. The sitting rooms, the halls, and every available space in there are taken up by patients, many of them soldiers, and the wives and children of soldiers. The doors of that hospital are open to every soldier and his family regardless of whether they are able to pay a price for treatment and care or not. Over in another end of my county they have another hospital needing enlargement. It was not known whether the Federal Works Agency could meet the need and a preacher went over the country and begged the money to pay for it themselves. We are like the gentleman suggested about limitations of taxation. Our State would do a great deal toward enlarging these facilities for hospital care, nurse care, child care, and educa-

tion, but we cannot do all of it. Are we going to fail here? I hope not.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired.

Mr. DE LACY. Mr. Chairman, I desire to call attention to certain material in the Record which has been subject to some misinterpretation today.

On the first point that this agency has sought to work undue pressure on Members of this body by building up a backlog of dangling and unfinished promises and projects, I desire to call the attention of the Members to the following points on page 315 of the hearings. Mr. Field is testifying:

Mr. FIELD. In general the tests of need of construction and service are: Whether a community has expanded because of the war and the defense program; whether the armed services, the War Production Board, or the War Manpower Commission, whichever is involved in the war activities of the community, believe that these facilities or services are needed; whether the lack of the facilities would impede the war effort; and whether the facilities cannot be furnished by the community without imposing an undue tax burden.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Is mere expansion enough, or do you consider what the community may have in the way of financial capacity?

Mr. FIELD. We do consider what financial capacity the community has.

Those are the facts in the record. Members will do well to recall statements which gentlemen have made before this House.

This agency likewise said that such projects, approved after such searching examination, but for which they had no money, now totaled \$13,500,000, and that without additional funds they could not start them and they could not carry on their service.

I would like very much to see the amendment which the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM] offered, agreed to. It closely affects the congested districts which so many of us in these war times represent. The school system of Bremerton, Wash., which is the location of the great Puget Sound Navy Yard, is vitally affected by the passage or the failure of this amendment. We have two badly needed school constructions there which will not be undertaken if more funds are not made available.

I hope that the new amendment which the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM] has offered will be passed by this body.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Washington [Mr. DE LACY] has expired.

Mr. GERLACH. Mr. Chairman, I have no quarrel about the amendment offered by the chairman of the committee, but it is my intention to bring before you a few facts.

I have listened to the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations with interest, who has stated that the airplane plants are mostly located in California. I believe the largest ones are. However, I represent two counties in eastern Pennsylvania and I have one airplane plant in each of those counties.

The first one in Buck County, known as the Brewster plant, was under investi-

gation and operation of the Navy and after an investigation was closed. At that plant there was a \$5,000,000 housing project which has never been occupied by any tenants whatsoever, is now a ghost town.

There is a plant also at Allentown, Pa., which is still operating and building the most important dive-bombing Navy plane that the Navy is building at the present time. When they arrived in Allentown they were told by the real estate men and by other business interests in Allentown that there was no additional housing needed there; but they proceeded under the Navy to build 360 units in Allentown. Those units were 40 percent completed when they were demolished by order of the Navy Department at a loss of \$350 to the taxpayer.

Mr. Chairman, I have no quarrel with those responsible for the building of housing, but I believe that the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds of this House listen entirely too much to those in the Army and Navy to give them information that they should receive from those municipalities where the housing is going to be built, who know far better what housing is necessary than do the Army and Navy. God only knows, the Army and Navy have a job to do to win this war. They have been trained in the military end of war. I think it would be far better if we allowed the folk back home, who know that business, to suggest to the committees what is necessary in the way of housing.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. OUTLAND].

Mr. OUTLAND. Mr. Chairman, when I first came back here to Washington to represent the Eleventh District of California, it was my privilege to be assigned to the Public Buildings and Grounds Committee of the House, under the very able chairmanship of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM]. Soon after coming back here, also it was an additional honor to be assigned to a subcommittee to check into the needs in war-congested areas throughout the Nation, especially on the west coast.

During those days when we took those trips it was brought home to us very vividly the extreme need not only for housing, but for additional community facilities. In the 2 years since that time that need has greatly increased. The increased population on the west coast, the increased war production, the increased emphasis on the war in the Pacific, and the greater increase on all these different factors that will come during the next few months, make it imperative that there be sufficient housing and that there be sufficient community facilities.

We used to hear in this House a great deal of talk about labor absenteeism. The more that absenteeism was checked into the more it was found that the absentee rate was high when there were improper community housing and improper community facilities, and that the absentee rate was low when there was adequate community facilities and housing.



The gentleman from California [Mr. IZAC] and the gentleman from California [Mr. ELLIOTT] have given specific examples of the type of community facilities that are badly needed out there. Let me give one additional type that has not been mentioned and which may be greatly harmed if funds are not available. In a particular community on the west coast now producing more fish products than any other area of the United States, a great many women are working in the factories. In order that those women may work, there have to be nursery schools and other facilities for their children. All along the west coast such nursery schools are now increasing and multiplying. The more they are increased and the better they are staffed, the less will be the problem of manpower and womanpower in essential war industries and industries closely allied to the war effort. By his insistence upon his point of order, the gentleman from New York is doing great injury to these projects.

I should like to take this opportunity also to say one further thing, and that is this: Certain insinuations have been raised here today regarding the National Housing Agency and the Federal Works Agency. It has been implied that these are self-perpetuating bureaus. Of all the Government agencies I have come in contact with I know of none that are more conscientious in trying to do the job than these two. I know of no two Government administrators who are better qualified and who are more conscientious than Mr. Blandford, head of the National Housing Agency, and General Fleming, head of the Federal Works Agency. They are doing an excellent job.

May I also say that the chairman of the Public Building and Grounds Committee of this House on the first Tuesday of every month calls a meeting; at that time these Administrators and their assistants are brought up here and the problems are worked out mutually between the administration and this committee of Congress. Problems are frankly faced, and ironed out cooperatively between Congressmen and Administrators.

I think if that particular device which has been instituted by the distinguished gentleman from Texas were followed by other committees of the House there would be less friction and less conflict and greater achievement in Government bureaus.

One final word. It has been mentioned on this floor this afternoon that these community facilities would not be necessary if war contracts were awarded to other sections of the country. Ladies and gentlemen, you cannot change the fact that the war emphasis is being placed increasingly on the Pacific coast. You cannot change the location of the big bomber plants. You cannot change the location of Bremerton Navy Yard. You cannot change the location of Mare Island. You cannot change the location of Port Hueneme, one of the most important ports for shipping supplies to our men in the Pacific. It is the existence of these and countless other war and naval bases that has brought about the congestion on the west coast. Because of this fact, hundreds of thousands of workers

have had to be brought to this section of the country. It is only fair to them, it is only fair to those in our armed services that the facilities in question be provided here. To fail to do this would be to directly injure the war effort.

This is not a matter that affects only the west coast. Directly or indirectly it affects every State and every community in the United States. I beg of the membership of this House that sectional prejudice, local interests, and political sniping be laid aside and the bigger issues given paramount consideration. I hope that we here will place the war effort ahead of anything and everything else. By our action on this amendment and similar ones we will make our position here clear. For my part, I wish to take my stand along with those who are willing to provide proper and decent community facilities for our war workers who are contributing so much to the coming victory over Japan.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY].

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I have listened with a great deal of interest to the chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM], and the chairman of the Subcommittee of the Committee on Military Affairs for Congested Areas, the gentleman from California [Mr. IZAC]. I do not believe that there are two better informed men in this House on the needs of community facilities throughout this country than those two men, both of whom have already spoken on this subject. The gentleman from California [Mr. IZAC] has been serving as chairman of this subcommittee for the past 2 years. In those 2 years he has done more good for these congested areas throughout the country, I think, than any other committee of the House. He has made two trips to the west coast. He spent a week holding hearings in Seattle, Portland, Long Beach, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and San Diego. He was not just calling in members of the armed forces, the representatives of the Army and the Navy. They were open hearings, and the officials of the State and the cities were invited to every hearing that was held. They all had their say. They were all for the same purpose, that is, that we need those buildings; we need these various facilities. If anybody is going to take the blame for taking away from those men who are working in the airplane factories and in the shipyards of this country the decent standard living conditions that we are entitled to, it will be you who did not vote for this appropriation. It is going to be the end of the Republican Party on this side for making the point of order as they have in striking out the amount included for the Federal Works Agency at the present time. I remember when they criticized W. P. A. They will criticize every Government agency when they get the chance. But I do not believe there is a better Government agency operating at this time than the Federal Works Agency. I want to see that agency continued, because when this war is over we are going to have some Government

agencies. We are going to have men looking for jobs, and I would much rather see an agency like the Federal Works Agency, with a background of public works projects on the shelf to throw in during a slack time of employment, than to have another W. P. A. on our hands which we will have if the Republican Party on this side has its say about it in this particular bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. McDONOUGH].

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Chairman, I cannot endorse what the previous speaker just said concerning the Republican Members of the House. There may be times when individuals might be stigmatized for being too economical, but when he includes all of the Members on the other side he can exclude me in this instance, because I spoke on the Lanham amendment before he did.

May I say that before coming to Congress I resigned from the position of member of the Board of Supervisors of Los Angeles County. We have a hundred-million-dollar budget to run that county. In addition to the funds we provide for the services of people who are affected by the war in the congested areas, it is necessary for us to look to aid from the Federal Government for services such as the Lanham amendment would provide.

In addition to the funds we provide out of the tax revenues we collect from the people on real or personal property, we have the burden of the Defense Plant Corporation installations in Los Angeles County that takes out a million dollars' worth of tax revenues that we would otherwise have if it was taxed as a private possession; in other words, we are facing the responsibility of meeting this added cost that will be placed upon us if this fund is not left in this bill, plus the loss of a million dollars in tax revenues because of installations of the Federal Government for war purposes. So I am appealing on the basis of fair and reasonable judgment to the Members of this House to adopt the Lanham amendment and leave this fund in the bill.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

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

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I want to point out that there are some projects out there now that require housing very badly. The one I am thinking about in particular is the ship supply depot at Stockton, Calif., where there are now only 50 employees, but on July 1 there will be 3,145 employees. That group needs 2,903 houses. There is not one single available house in Stockton. That depot is the one that is going to supply the major part of the supplies for the Pacific Fleet in the present war. To service them properly, we must have houses, and they should be built in the next few months to take care of those workers.

Mr. McDONOUGH. I appreciate what my colleague says. Let me remind the House also that recently Eric Johnston, of the United States Chamber of Commerce, made the statement that the Government awarded a contract in the San Diego area that will require 5,000



additional men. You cannot get men into San Diego with a shoehorn now, and you cannot find space to put up tents to put people in there. Still there has been an award of a contract that will require 5,000 additional homes.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. WHITE].

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Chairman, we are discussing here an appropriation bill that carries \$2,500,000,000. I want to inform the Committee of a single transaction that involves a like amount. It is reported in the Washington Post of March 1. I read from an article entitled, "France Is Given Huge Credit To Step Up Its Part in War."

France yesterday accepted a new-type lend-lease arrangement offered by the United States which, in addition to the customary lend-lease and reciprocal aid agreements, provides for credits to France totaling \$2,575,000,000.

The credits cover such civilian-type items as oil, other raw materials, food, locomotives, railroad cars, and industrial equipment and are designed to insure eventual cash repayment for that part of the total which would be left over at the end of the war for possible peacetime use by the French.

The credit device which was made a part of a lend-lease arrangement for the first time is designed to facilitate the disposal of surpluses which may be on hand or in a partially complete stage in the United States when hostilities cease.

Establishment of the credit mechanism was interpreted as indicating a United States desire to have lend-leased goods that have post-war significance accepted as the start of post-war trade, with munitions written off on some other basis.

Included in this arrangement are locomotives, railroad cars, merchant marine facilities, harbor watercraft, fishing fleets, barges, metalworking machinery, industrial and mining equipment.

Mr. Chairman, I am informed that at the present time we are engaged in getting out an order for France under lend-lease of 1,500 locomotives. They are given preference in using our facilities to get out these locomotives, while at the same time we are unable to move the wheat and other food in the Western States due to the shortage in railroad equipment.

I was here when we passed the Lend-Lease Act. I do not recall that that act carried a provision for any cash advances to the countries with which we have made lend-lease arrangements. I am wondering how far our international financiers will go, with the people in charge of our Government departments, in piling up an insurmountable burden for the taxpayers of this country to shoulder. I think Congress should investigate transactions of this kind.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. HOLIFIELD].

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I want to bring to your attention another specific instance of school-facility needs in my particular district. Just recently the Army Air Corps finished an Army air depot right in the middle of one of my school districts, and they are employing 3,000 people there. A recent survey of 1,087 war housing units in my district showed 3 pupils per housing unit. We are operating right now at one end

of this particular district with 4,586 pupils, many of them attending in a set of temporary buildings we have erected.

The State of California is spending up to \$4,000 per classroom unit per year, the highest in the Nation next to New York. We are doing our part in this educational program but we cannot do it all. We have an overload of 1,694 children right in that one school district whose parents were brought in there to help in the war effort. Their parents are working in the Phelps-Dodge Corporation, the Chrysler Tank Manufacturing Corporation, the Willys-Overland Co., the United States Rubber Co., the Goodrich Rubber Co., and other defense plants, all of them on war contracts.

We have talked a lot about money here today. There is about \$20,000,000 involved in this particular amendment I am interested in right at this point. That is less than the cost of 1 cruiser, yet it means that close to 100,000 pupils will not get adequate school facilities in America if these funds are withheld from community uses.

I have in my hand a chart of 1 small school district of 12 elementary schools, 8 of which are operating on double shifts. One school has a capacity of 315 pupils and has 520 pupils in it, and it has many temporary bungalow school buildings. That is what we are asking you for in removing this \$18,000,000 limitation, the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM]. This is one of the specific cases of actual war-area need. We are not talking now in terms of economy. We are going to save a certain number of millions of dollars, to be sure, by cutting out the use of Lanham Act funds. We can save more by drastically eliminating all Federal expenditures. Of course, this would be ridiculous, and I do not advocate such a policy. I advocate the expenditure of Federal funds where it has been proven to be necessary to help local communities carry the burden of increased expenses, chargeable directly to critical war-area conditions. There is a time to talk about economy. But this is the time to talk about educating American children. I am talking to you about kids who have to go to school in critical defense areas. We must have help. We have kids out there whose parents are working. They are working there on Federal war contracts for the benefit of the Nation. The Pacific coast is going to be a hotbed of war industry for a long time, until this war is won in the South Pacific and Far East. I ask the consideration of the House on this particular amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM]. Give us a little support on that and we will educate these children and send them back to your States educated, but we do need a little bit of help. The only place to get that help is through matching local funds with Lanham Act funds, such as those contained in this appropriation. For the sake of the education of the future citizens of America, I urge that you support this amendment of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM].

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. DOYLE].

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Chairman, I had not planned to make my maiden speech this afternoon until I discovered what is very apparently a move which will have tragic results in my own congressional district in California unless the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM] should succeed. I have the honor to represent in this distinguished body the great Eighteenth Congressional District in the State of California which, broadly speaking, contains the great shipbuilding industries—Calship, Consolidated Ship, Craig, the great Roosevelt Naval Base—and the great aircraft industries of Douglas at Long Beach, and Consolidated Vultee. So I think if there is any district in this Nation which should be concerned with the stability and education and security of the children of that district, it is the district which I represent. I think I speak with some authority because of the fact, may I point out to this distinguished body, that for 15 consecutive years before I came here I had the responsibility and pleasure of serving as chairman of the recreation and playground commission of my own city. In that continuous relationship for more than 15 years and ever since the war started, I came intimately in touch with the fine operations and fine effects of the Lanham Act as administered by the departments charged with administering those funds in my district. Under the tax limitation in the State of California as it applies to some 20 incorporated cities in my district, it is physically, literally, and legally impossible for the budgets of those twenty-odd cities in the Eighteenth Congressional District to reshift and restabilize themselves so as to take care of this tragic emergency if it occurs as the result of taking away from the Nation these funds that we so badly need there.

We talk about winning the war. Good. That is our major objective in this world. But close to that is the objective that we shall not lose the education and the morale and the security of our children while we are doing it. I know of no act on the statute books of this great Nation which tends more to the security of our children in the schools and recreation departments all over the Nation than does the practical application of the Lanham Act. Men work and will go to work where their children are happy, safe, and secure. There is no act on our statute books that tends more to draw men to critical areas where they are needed in the war industries than does this act. It keeps the children more secure, freer from the hazards of juvenile delinquency than any Federal provision which we have. We should carry this amendment by all means.

Mr. Chairman, this hellish, global war will be the effective cause of hundreds of thousands of delinquent children in this Nation without Congress unnecessarily contributing to more juvenile delinquency. If we, today, without reasonable notice to other governmental agencies in the respective States and communities of the States, take away the necessary Federal monies on which they have been dependent to carry on these necessary child-welfare programs the

balance of the fiscal year, such action by this Congress would be nothing less than tragic to the Eighteenth Congressional District of California. I emphatically resist the move against this Lanham fund which would have that result.

American men and women locate for work, not only where they can get good wages, but where their children are served by good schools and recreation opportunities. This Lanham Act supplements such essentials for decent raising of children. American men and women will not travel to points for work where their children are in danger, or unnecessarily exposed due to lack of community educational and recreational facilities.

It has been said that the army moves forward on its stomach. I now say that a nation only goes forward as its children are reasonably well educated and their minds and bodies well trained, and strengthened. Recreational illiteracy is no less dangerous than classroom illiteracy. Recreation, playgrounds, and park departments, as well as the school departments of the great Eighteenth District of California are absolutely dependent on these supplemental moneys under the Lanham Act. It is being penny-wise to try and save a few dollars in this epochal war at the expense of the childhood of our Nation.

Every need for additional housing as stressed this afternoon by my distinguished colleagues from southern California can be multiplied and thus stated, as the need which exists in the Eighteenth District of California. It was reported to me during the recent debate time on the work-or-jail bill that the only manpower shortage apparent in the Eighteenth Congressional District of California was the result of a shortage of housing facilities.

So, gentlemen, I implore you to not undertake in this sudden unnecessary manner to save a few pennies, comparatively, when the result thereof will so vitally affect the permanent welfare of possibly millions of children, for by so doing you definitely limit, restrict, retard, and devalue for all time the primary interests of our Nation—our children.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. MILLER.]

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Chairman, this amendment provides the money for the war on the home front. Paying for the war on the home front, is just as vital to the war as the expenditure of money for those things with which it is fought on the active battle fronts. There is a great upswing of activity on the Pacific coast due to concentration of the war in the Pacific and to the extending of its battle lines. Let me point out to you that carrying the war farther away from our own coast and into Japan proper is going to require a turn-around of ships at a much more rapid rate than is now employed. It is going to require an increase in shipping that is far out of proportion to the distance the battle front bears from the west coast. It is going to require more longshoremen and warehousemen,

for instance. The longshoremen now on the Pacific coast are ill-housed yet today and there is a demand for some 4,000 additional of them. They must be housed—recreation, transportation, and other community facilities must be provided for them. Schools must be expanded to educate their children, health services must be established, and so forth, that will allow them to lead normal lives if their working efficiency is not to be impaired.

Members preceding me have talked about expansion in their several districts. Let me tell you that on San Francisco Bay, on which my district borders, a new ammunition dump has recently been established. They have taken over 4,000 acres of the most arable land in Contra Costa County; land that the owners and the community did not want them to take. They could not locate an ammunition dump to serve the Pacific war in Pennsylvania or at Mobile, Ala. It had to be there because it was at the place closest to the war, the place where rail and water transportation meet. This imposes a new weight on a small town of some 1,500 population; conditions that they cannot meet. They must have Federal assistance if they are going to carry on normal community facilities. Not only schools, but sewers, recreation, and such things.

In another community bordering on California's inland waters, near which is located a great camp from which men depart for the Pacific, a hospital is needed. It is needed for very peculiar reasons. At this camp, divisions which were trained elsewhere in the country, destined for the Pacific, were housed from 6 weeks to 2 months in their final preparations for overseas duty. It is a port of embarkation. The wives of those young soldiers followed them there. The maternity rate in this town jumped to about 35 per month. These women, the wives of our soldiers, have to be cared for. The Government has built a hospital using Lanham Act money but the money to operate that hospital is tied to the funds this amendment seeks to unfreeze.

This is only one case of many that could be cited.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. RICH. California, here we come.

I am not for California when I think we are doing the wrong thing, but I am for California when I think we are doing the right thing.

The gentleman who just preceded me, was telling you about the Army coming in there and taking the best land they had near San Francisco and using it as a supply base. The question today in my judgment is, Should we permit the Army to do anything they want to do without challenging anything they do? I do not think they do things right and I am going to prove it to you right now.

The gentleman spoke about taking the best land they had near San Francisco for an ammunition dump. In my district 3 years ago they took the very best land we had to make a powder manufacturing establishment, at White Deer. We tried to get the Army not to take that good agricultural land. We wanted them

to use land that was not so valuable. They spent over a hundred million dollars building this plant. They put in eight lines to manufacture powder. They started one line and ran it a little while and then closed it down. It has not operated since and probably never will, because they have dismantled a great part of it during the last year. They not only built that manufacturing plant at White Deer but they went to Meadville, Pa., and they did the same thing. It shows me that the Army does a lot of things that it should not do.

The gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM] said they could not build an airplane factory any place except California, because that is where all the airplanes are built. We have got an airplane factory in Lock Haven, Pa. We manufacture engines for airplanes at Williamsport. The gentleman from Scranton spoke to you a while ago and said he has thousands of people who want jobs. The homes are there. The schools are there. The facilities are there. The coal is there and there is everything but the plant, or for the Army to say that we are going to manufacture planes in Scranton. If you had materials that were necessary you would not have to build the schools, you would not have to build the houses, you would not have to build a lot of things you are doing now. It would be a great deal cheaper to build the plant than it would be to build all these houses and move all the people. Just review the situation that has happened during the last 3 or 4 years in trying to move families. The people of this country do not want you to shove them all around. They would like to have some choice about the place where they would live.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH] has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask if any member of the committee desires to speak? If not, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BELL].

Mr. BELL. Mr. Chairman, yesterday I sat here in the Chamber listening to the remarks of the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee, during which he pointed out the necessity for economy in government and as a fellow Missourian I could not help but feel in my heart a great admiration for him and the position that he took. I think he is doing and is going to do a great service to the people of this country. In view of my personal admiration for the chairman of that great committee, I always hesitate to oppose any position he takes. On the other hand, it happens that I am a member of the Buildings and Grounds Committee under the chairmanship of the distinguished gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM].

Mr. Chairman, I have had opportunity during the last 2 or 3 years to observe something of the housing and facilities program. I am not going into that. I know that mistakes have been made the same as they have been made in every other department of the Government. But war is an expensive business. When



you suddenly draw 10,000,000 men together, weld them into a great army in the shortest space of time known in the history of the world, build great factories, create new armaments that were never built before, you are bound to make some mistakes. But the greatest mistake that we could make today is to blunder in the prosecution of this war.

It has only been a few months ago since any of you ever heard of a bazooka, or a rocket gun. Never before in our history have so many new inventions been brought forth. Many vast new improvements of old weapons have changed the whole course of the war and have been brought forth in a short period of time. The result is that it has been necessary almost overnight to set up new factories for the purpose of manufacturing newly discovered weapons of war, which weapons of war have saved the lives of countless thousands of our American boys.

Here is what I want to say in connection with the Lanham amendment: His amendment seeks to set aside that clause in the bill which defers expenditure of this money until the middle of next summer. If we are going to need the money at all, we will probably need it before that time. By tying this string around the \$18,000,000, holding it tight in a bag until the middle of next summer, you may by voting against the Lanham amendment destroy the lives of 10,000 men over a period of a night and a day. Never have I seen an amendment, since I have been here, that I thought was more important than is this amendment.

I can well understand the position of the Appropriations Committee. I know the sincerity of its purpose. The members of that committee want to save as much of this \$18,000,000 as they can, and I am with them on that score, but let us not take a chance on wasting the lives of thousands of our young men because we do not have the facilities where we need them to build the things necessary for the protection of our soldiers and sailors.

I read an article the other day in one of our leading magazines telling the story of the rocket gun. When the Third and Fourth Divisions of the Marine Corps approached Iwo Jima there was a zero hour, the period when they got away from the protecting shells of the big guns of the fleet and before they could set up their instruments, their machine guns and so forth on the shore to reply to the fire of the Japanese who were entrenched along the shore. That is when we lost so many of our splendid boys. But this new invention, the bazooka or rocket gun, laid down such a barrage of fire that it just simply pulverized everything within its reach.

Mr. Chairman, let us not do anything that is going to stop the production of these new instruments of war, because we cannot look that far ahead. Let us vote for the Lanham amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. BAILEY].

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, I have asked for 2 minutes in the hope that I

might remove from the minds of some of the Members of this House the notion that this is a matter which purely concerns the State of California. That is not true. This is general all over the Nation.

In the capital of my own State we have a huge naval ordnance plant and some \$75,000,000 have been expended by the Federal Government in enlarging this plant since the outbreak of the war. That brought in thousands of additional workmen and their children who had to be taken care of. As the secretary of the State board of school finances for some years in West Virginia, I know that there is an arrangement with the Housing Authority of the United States Government to pay the school officials of that particular county and city so many thousand dollars annually. If the \$18,000,000 affected by the pending amendment is lost, I doubt very seriously whether the Authority will have the money with which to carry out existing obligations, to say nothing about money with which to build new housing facilities.

Mr. Chairman, I trust it will be the pleasure of the Committee to approve the Lanham amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, the question is whether we shall eat our cake or keep it. We cannot do both. The bill provides that \$18,000,000 shall be reserved for maintenance of service projects after July 1, 1945. The amendment opens the \$18,000,000 for immediate spending for other purposes and leaves us without any assurance that the existing service projects will be operated after the first of the fiscal year. Which shall we do? Shall we dissipate this money now or shall we insure future operation of our service projects?

Let us remember two things. First, the projects cannot be serviced without \$18,000,000. Second, there is no more money where this came from. We have now exhausted all of the original \$500,000,000 authorization. Only \$3,000,000 remains.

Now, where will we be if we eat our cake now and spend this \$18,000,000 on new projects and then are unable to get further authorization? "Oh," somebody says, "we will have no trouble getting new authorization any time we want it." But can you depend on that?

Everybody knows that the German war will end before the close of the fiscal year. Even the most pessimistic observers do not place the collapse of German arms later than June. And it may come much sooner.

Now, this authorization is a war measure. We might say it is a two-war measure, because last summer when both the Army and the Navy were predicting the end of the war by October, we started demobilization of war industries. Plants all over the country were closed down and others slowed production. Thirty miles from my home one of the great TNT plants closed down and was dismantled. When it became apparent the war would not end in October it was re-

conditioned and is now running again. But there can be no doubt that when the Hitler government folds up we will go back to the situation we had expected to be in last October. Everywhere plants will be closing or slowing up. No new plants will be opened and no expansions will be made. Under such conditions as that, what argument is there for authorization legislation for war housing and war utilities?

Let us not take that gamble. We are already arranging here to spend money for harness for a dead horse. The German war is already dying. It cannot survive. The Jap war will go on but at the most it can only utilize half of present plant facilities.

Under the provisions of the bill as reported to the House \$8,703,437 is provided to maintain and operate our service projects until June 30. And \$18,000,000 is provided to maintain and operate them after June 30. And then, in addition to these two appropriations, a further appropriation of \$6,933,000 is provided for new projects. I was about to forget to add that another additional \$4,928,030 is available for administrative expenses. The committee has provided liberally for every need and it has insured maintenance and operation of all service projects after June 30. The pending amendment disrupts this balanced arrangement and provides for the immediate consumption of the \$18,000,000, leaving nothing for maintenance and operation after June 30.

Now, if the German war ends and you cannot get another authorization, and we have no authority to provide money for operation, where will we find ourselves?

Mr. Chairman, this proposal to continue expenditures, regardless of the certain ending of the war in the near future, presents a serious situation. It illustrates the difficulty we are going to have pinching off these war activities and getting out of the habit of spending money regardless of whether we have it or not. One of the many hardships of war is that it gets us into the habit of large expenditures. It is easy to start these spending sprees, but hard to stop them. We ought to reserve this \$18,000,000. The taxpayers will need it next taxpaying day. We do not have to spend it. We have \$6,933,000 to spend without using it. I appeal to the House to start national economy and national tax reduction right here.

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

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

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. LANHAM) there were—ayes 92, noes 71.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. CANNON of Missouri and Mr. LANHAM.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 103, noes 78.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.  
The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CANNON of Missouri: On page 8, line 12, strike out the word "further."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and Mr. McCORMACK, having resumed the chair as Speaker pro tempore, Mr. SPARKMAN, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 2374) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Monday, March 5, after the completion of business on the Speaker's desk and other special orders heretofore entered I may be permitted to address the House for 30 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oregon?

There was no objection.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WASIELEWSKI asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an article from the Milwaukee Journal.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made in Committee today and include an article from the Washington Post.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ROONEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include a letter from a constituent with regard to surplus property.

#### COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS— PERMISSION TO FILE SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT ON H. R. 689

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Affairs be permitted to file a supplemental report on the bill (H. R. 689) relating to the Foreign Service.

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

There was no objection.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MILLER of California asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.

Mr. GILLIE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and to include therein an editorial from the Sat-

urday Evening Post on the farmer faces another tough year.

#### THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Speaker, there never was a critical phase in history in which a speech purporting to clarify a situation left more unsaid than the President's speech today. And these silences must give all of us grave concern.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MARCANTONIO asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include therein a statement of the American Labor Party on the matter of punishment of war criminals.

#### GENERAL LEAVE TO REVISE AND EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who spoke on the bill in committee today may have permission to revise and extend their remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

#### PROGRAM FOR NEXT WEEK

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I do this for the purpose of asking the majority leader the program for next week.

Mr. RAMSPECK. In response to the question of the distinguished minority leader, it had been hoped that the nurses bill could be brought up tomorrow, but since it cannot be completed tomorrow it has been decided to call it up on Monday after the Consent Calendar. The rule and general debate will be disposed of, and the amendment stage will be taken up on Tuesday.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. In other words, we will not start to read the bill until Tuesday?

Mr. RAMSPECK. That is correct. As far as I can announce right now, that is the only major legislation there is in sight. It is possible that a rule may be brought in on some other matter such as the Commodity Credit, and if so, that will be taken up.

#### ADJOURNMENT OVER

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

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

There was no objection.

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

#### GOVERNMENT CENSORSHIP

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, on February 27, 1945, the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] raised the question of government censorship. At this time, I would like to state that my enthusiasm for freedom of the press will equal, at any time and under any circumstances, that of my distinguished colleague. And I believe that is the position of every Member of the House. It cannot be successfully contradicted that an unfettered press is a prime weapon in the war against fascism or communism and other forms of tyrannous interference with personal and political liberty. And not alone does this apply to the domestic sphere but, in my judgment, should apply as well to the broader field of international relations. I was pleased to learn of the resolution introduced by Secretary of State Stettinius at the Mexico City Conference of the American Republics, recognizing as the essential obligation of democratic governments the assurance to their people of free and impartial access to information. And that as evidence of their good faith in the principles of democracy the American governments by this resolution are requested to abandon as soon as possible after the war the censorship measures and press and radio controls found necessary during the conflict. I propose, at a later date, to present a resolution to this House expressing the sentiment that certain provisions having to do with the freedom of the press and the availability of news and communication facilities equally and freely throughout the world be made part of the coming peace program.

I must observe, however, that with the Nation at war the rule of reason on this subject, as on every other subject, must prevail for the purposes of national safety and security. It appears that some few people because they are so close to the forest cannot see any trees and in addition have peopled that forest with the bogey man of censorship.

In calling attention to a letter from Elmer Davis to Justice Byrnes, the gentleman from New York is seeing things that are not there. He does a little interpolating for the obvious purpose of setting up a censorship bogey. And after setting it up he declares, "It is apparent that this incompetent outfit is attempting to destroy the freedom of the press and to prevent them from getting information about the Government."

Now, from this the gentleman from New York purposes to protect the people of this country.

The facts, of course, are well known not only to you gentlemen, but the newspapers, the radio, and the public. There is no censorship other than that of the voluntary code administered through the Office of Censorship, which is wholly apart from the Office of War Information. There is no attempt ever made to keep the press or the public from having news of their government. On the contrary, the Office of War Information does a tremendous job in assisting the newspapers and the radio in their work, which is to obtain and relay the news to the public.



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

Mr. FLOOD. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. Does not the gentleman realize that the O. W. I. requires the different agencies, before they make any statement, to come to them and let them rewrite it for them? They will not allow the press to ask these people any questions unless they prepare the answers in advance.

Mr. FLOOD. May I answer the distinguished gentleman from New York in this way: I have anticipated that such questions might be asked by the gentleman, and, if he will permit me to finish, I hope my answer to that interrogation is contained in the manuscript before me.

Mr. TABER. Of course, the gentleman realizes that Mr. Davis, of the O. W. I., pleaded guilty.

Mr. FLOOD. I am aware of no such plea, and I doubt very much if anybody in the House is so aware or the public or the press, but may I go on?

Now, so far as the letter itself is concerned, the gentleman from New York could have saved a lot of time if he had recited the facts, as I purpose to do now. The letter informed Justice Byrnes of the mechanics of operation of the Domestic Branch of O. W. I. Copies of that letter were sent to the heads of all Federal agencies. Practically all of the heads of these agencies have acknowledged the letter; some have taken advantage of the opportunity to ask for more assistance from O. W. I., and not one has complained.

The gentleman, instead of presenting the facts, has obscured them. Mr. Davis' letter to Justice Byrnes represented a proper and desirable action aimed at accomplishing the very end for which the Office of War Information was created—that is to promote the dissemination of the fullest and most accurate information possible within the limits of military security.

Note that I say "most accurate information"; for it is one of the responsibilities of O. W. I. to see that formal official statements from the executive branch of the Government are consistent with each other and with the facts.

The O. W. I. deserves great credit for the work it has done to see that the American people are not befuddled by a host of official spokesmen, each one putting his own interpretation on the same piece of news. As a result of O. W. I.'s activities, the American people and the American press are not getting less news—as the gentleman from New York would try to make you believe—they are getting more news and more accurate news. You know that; the gentlemen in the press gallery know that. They know that they can go to any official of the Government, they can attend any press conference to which they are accredited, they can ask any questions they or their editors can think up—and no O. W. I., nor any other agency, stands—or wants to stand, or should stand—in their way.

It is my information that the O. W. I., instead of standing in the way, contributes materially to that purpose.

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

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

Mr. TABER. I wish that what the gentleman said were true, but I receive communications from people who are trying to get information—representatives of the press, for instance, who are unable to get that information because of this regulation.

Mr. FLOOD. I will reply to the distinguished gentleman from New York by saying that he is begging the question. Unquestionably that might be true, but the purpose of the O. W. I. is to correlate and coordinate the information in such a way that there are not a dozen or a series of mouthpieces expressing diversified opinions on the same question.

Mr. TABER. And they will not permit these gentlemen to give out information that is not under control.

Mr. FLOOD. That again begs the question and is the gentleman's opinion. It is that opinion which the gentleman expressed to which I am making reply.

Had the gentleman from New York turned to page 290 of the House Appropriation Subcommittee hearings on the national war agencies appropriation bill for 1945, I am sure he would not have made the statements concerning Mr. Brackett, the O. W. I. employee whose name he has brought into the debate.

It is singular that the gentleman from New York failed so to refresh his memory, because the record shows that he was present at the very hearings to which I refer.

Mr. TABER. I brought out the facts shown on that page. I had those in front of me.

Mr. FLOOD. I am aware of that, but I would like to finish.

The hearings show that Mr. Brackett is a native of South Dakota and that he completed his education at the Universities of Nebraska and South Dakota with a B. A. degree. During the 9 years from 1926 to 1935 he was a reporter, copy reader, editorial writer, and special writer on economics and finance successively for the Sioux Falls Argus-Leader, the Paris edition of the New York Herald Tribune, the New York World, the City News Association of New York, and for the Associated Press, both in New York and Washington.

From 1935 to 1938 Mr. Brackett was Assistant Supervisor of Information of the Securities and Exchange Commission, then served for a year as assistant to the executive secretary of the Temporary National Economic Committee, then became executive secretary of that committee. The committee, by the way, functioned under the chairmanship of Senator O'MAHONEY, of Wyoming, and included distinguished members of both Houses of the Congress, such as the gentleman from Texas, Judge SUMNERS, and the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. REECE].

In 1940 Mr. Brackett became executive assistant to the trustees of the Associated Gas & Electric Corporation at a salary of \$9,000 a year, a position which he held until he joined the O. W. I. on March 15, 1943, at a base salary of \$8,000.

I say these things in fairness to the O. W. I. and to Mr. Brackett.

#### OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. GARDNER. Mr. Speaker, the other evening I had a very unusual experience. While reading one of the Washington newspapers, I noticed a report therein that our Appropriations Committee of the House had approved the deficiency appropriation for various agencies, and among them was the Office of Price Administration for \$6,235,000, which brought the total appropriation for the year to more than \$185,000,000 for this agency.

This would not be unusual if it were not for the statement appearing in the article that the House committee had transmitted a report complimenting this Office for performing a most difficult and herculean task in a very praiseworthy manner.

At the outset, I would not have anyone believe that I do not thoroughly approve of price control and rationing in principle, or that I do not believe that the Office of Price Administration has performed a service to the people of the United States. However, I have always believed in fair and impartial enforcement of regulations which were fixed to govern a large number of people.

I cannot agree that the Office of Price Administration has administered the regulations—in the State of Ohio and in the Cincinnati district particularly—fairly and impartially. I cannot agree that it has made use of the available funds for the purpose of providing fair and impartial administration of its regulations. I have in my files definite evidence of petty grafting on the part of board employees, condoned by members of the rationing board and supported by supervisory officials in the district. I have in my files evidence of discriminatory enforcement procedures which have led to a complete reversal of the volume of business enjoyed by firms which were in business during base periods as compared with those firms which were not in business during the base periods but came into existence during the so-called rationing periods.

I have endeavored to have these matters adjusted within the framework of Office of Price Administration regulations, and have run up against a stone wall of conspiracy within the Boards Operation Division, the Enforcement Division, and the Hearing Commissioners Division.

I cite the chronology of one instance in which I attempted to have a matter handled in an orderly manner under O. P. A. regulations:

First. In July 1943, a member of the family of the food rationing clerk of the Hamilton, Ohio, board attempted to borrow \$50 from a person engaged in operating a cafe and restaurant. This request was refused.

Second. In September 1943, this restaurant operator was required to file an application for ration points with the



Hamilton board. This application was questioned by the food rationing clerk, and the operator was required to show records sustaining his application. He did this, and proved his right to points under his original application. However, he was held up for 24 days before the points were issued.

Third. Between September 1943 and December 1943, the food-rationing clerk and other clerks, including the chief clerk of the board, in off-duty hours of the night season were known to have discussed the case in the places of business of competitors, and to have sworn to "get" this particular operator before they were through.

Fourth. On January 1, 1944, operators of restaurants were required to file a different type of application, which included a statement of the total number of customers served both liquid and food and the dollars received for such service; the total number of customers served with food only and the amount of money received for such service; and the total number of people served refreshments only and the dollars received from sale of refreshments and other liquid servings. This operator filed his application in accordance with the regulations and was requested to prove his figures. This he did on February 8 and February 18, 1944.

Fifth. Not satisfied with this proof, the board referred the matter to the Cincinnati enforcement office and a field examination was ordered.

Sixth. Field examiners came into the operator's place of business on three distinct occasions, gathering material in the course of their investigation. At no time did they disclose what they were investigating or what information they wanted, except to request the records of cash receipts and disbursements. These they were furnished, and they were also told that if they would disclose the reason for their investigation and the exact figures they were seeking to verify, the operator would be glad to supply the records of those transactions. The investigators told the operator that they could not discuss the case with him nor with his accountant.

Seventh. Representing this operator as an accountant, I requested that the board disclose the reason for their investigation and the exact figures that they desired to have proven. Instead of being given this information, charges were filed against the operator and a hearing set for May 8, the day before the primary in which I was a candidate. However, the Cincinnati office of the Enforcement Division neglected to say at what building and in what room the hearing would be held, and therefore the hearing notice was invalid. It was corrected a day later, and the hearing set for May 9, which was primary day in our district. We requested a continuance from May 9, and it was set for June 9, because the hearing commissioners reach our territory only once in 30 days.

Eighth. On June 9 we appeared with the records of the operations—an attorney representing the client and myself as his accountant—prepared to furnish full and complete information under oath. The Government's attorney re-

fused to go on with the hearing, and the hearing commissioner at that time stated that the charges as drawn were the worst he had ever seen in his experience with the O. P. A. and that even if the Government proved every charge made, he could not see what kind of an order he could issue. The Government had subpoenaed the two clerks in my office and had closed my office down completely for the period of this hearing, and we insisted that the hearing be completed. However, the hearing commissioner decided that depositions should be taken from the two clerks, that we should continue the hearing, and that a conference should be held, at which the matter could be completely ironed out. This was agreed to.

Ninth. A conference was held with the chief field examiner, and it was agreed to keep guest checks for 1 month to prove the operation of the spot. The attitude of the chief examiner at this conference was that the restaurant was not to be permitted under any circumstances to have the points that were due it in accordance with its application. We kept the guest checks, however, during the month of July 1944, and proved from these checks that the application was correct.

Tenth. Immediately thereafter the chief examiner of the district resigned and the enforcement attorney who had brought the charges resigned. However, no points were issued to the operator.

Eleventh. I called this case specifically to the attention of the Office of Price Administration on September 17, 1944, and received no answer.

Twelfth. On November 17, 1944, the Office of Price Administration liaison officer to Congress wrote me and asked me to submit to him any questions that I might have regarding the operation of O. P. A. in my district. I submitted this problem in a five-page letter, asking that a complete examination of the operations of the Hamilton board in connection with institutional users' allotments be conducted and that the base-period figures of the 254 applications in this board's district be verified by the records of the operators and that this be done prior to December 31, 1944, because of the provision in the regulations which required these operators to save their base-period records of the month of December 1942 for 2 years. I was advised that this would be done.

Thirteenth. On December 5 I received a reply to my letter of September 17, 1944, saying that my letter had gotten into the files by mistake but that they were referring it to the Division of Enforcement. I replied, calling their attention to the fact that my criticisms were in connection with administration and not enforcement and that the matter had been submitted to Washington at the request of the congressional liaison officer of the O. P. A. and that I was awaiting his report.

Fourteenth. On December 15, I received a letter from the district director, suggesting that a personal conference might be advisable. I was able to attend this conference in his office in Cincinnati on December 29. He had in his office at

that time the enforcement officer of the division, with the file of the operator referred to in the beginning of this discourse. I told them that I was not in their office seeking favors, that I did not desire to discuss the case that was then before their hearing commissioner, that if the case was still pending it should be heard, and that I insisted upon its being heard. They then arranged for a hearing to be held January 17, 1945.

Fifteenth. At the hearing on January 17, 1945, which started at 9:30 in the morning and lasted until 7 in the evening, the field examiners, under oath, disclosed that they were particularly instructed not to discuss this case with anyone, and particularly not with Mr. Gardner. They admitted that their examination had not been thorough, that they had not asked for records supporting the application. The operator on his part submitted records which completely supported the applications which he had made for January 1944 and every period thereafter.

Sixteenth. At the conclusion of the hearing, the hearing commissioner in summing up the evidence said, "It is apparent that the defendant has complied with the regulation and has kept the records necessary to compile the application which he made." At this point up jumped the chief enforcement attorney for O. P. A. and said, "I hope that the findings will not recite that the records were adequate." The hearing commissioner hesitated, his face flushed, and he said, "Oh, no."

Seventeenth. On January 18 he issued a warning order stating that the records were not adequate, although the evidence had disclosed that they were a complete record of the daily figures required and they were never challenged as to accuracy or authenticity. Furthermore, they had all been in the hands of the local board as early as February 8 and 18 of 1944, a full year previous to the hearing.

Eighteenth. We are now engaged in having the full stenographic transcript of the hearing prepared, and are appealing the findings of the hearing commissioner to the chief hearing commissioner in Washington. It is pertinent to note that during this entire delay and up to September 1944 no points were issued to this operator for his business for the year 1944. In September, without answering my letter, the O. P. A. did issue to the operator points in an amount based upon his base period only.

I charge that this case was instigated as a political hurdle for my own candidacy, that it was the result of a conspiracy headed by the chief clerk of the Hamilton board, that her act was condoned by the members of the Hamilton board in a hearing February 18, 1944, when they stated that whatever the clerks of this board do we will support them.

I further charge that the chief food rationing officer of the Cincinnati district was involved in the conspiracy, that the chief field examiner of the Cincinnati office was involved in the conspiracy, and that the enforcement division of the Cincinnati district office was also involved. The resignations of Mr. Fisher, the chief field examiner, and of Mr. George Weber, the O. P. A. attorney,



are evidence of the fact that they could not sustain their position in this matter.

I further charge that the chief clerk of the Hamilton board advised other operators in the Hamilton district to fix their base figures at a point sufficiently high to guarantee them sufficient points to cover their desired meat allotments, and that if the examination I requested from the O. P. A. had been completed by January 1, 1944, fully 80 percent of these operators could not have sustained their base period figures. The investigation which I requested through the liaison officer in November 1944 was conducted in December 1944, but not thoroughly, and no report was ever issued to me concerning the findings. However, another investigation was undertaken in the month of January 1945, and while a gentleman from the Washington O. P. A. office talked with me for 15 minutes in my Hamilton office at that time, he has not yet submitted his report on the matter and I have no advice as to when this report will be filed.

I charge that this condition exists in the Cincinnati district because of the fact that there is no effort made to obtain efficient personnel, and that one of the reasons for this deficiency which we are now covering with this appropriation lies in the fact that an employee who was earning \$3,800 per year was moved to a job paying \$5,600, and the \$3,800 job was filled with the man who had been in the \$5,600 position, and he continued to receive \$5,600. The man who was moved from the low-priced job to the high-priced job was located in the Dayton, Ohio, office, where he maintained an insurance agency while employed in the O. P. A., and spent part of his afternoons playing handball in the Dayton Y. M. C. A.

I make these observations and these charges in the hope that we may strengthen the administration of which I am a part, and not with any intention of criticizing the entire structure of the O. P. A. There are some very glaring abuses of administrative procedures, and up to this time I have found no way within the O. P. A. of correcting these abuses. The small businessman is not given adequate protection in the procedures of the O. P. A. The chiseler is still free to ply his art, but, in my experience, the businessman who attempts to comply with the regulations is subject to the petty spite and personal animosities of local board clerks in some instances.

It seems that if the hearing procedures were removed from the Office of Price Administration and placed under a Federal court commissioner, similar to bankruptcy procedure, a more fair and impartial determination of facts could be obtained. Further, it seems that the personnel of local boards has not been instructed to furnish both the business operator and the consumer with information concerning the regulations of the Office of Price Administration. The business operator is not permitted to even read the regulations and interpretations which are sent to the local boards through the so-called Alexander Publishing Co. bible.

I personally believe that the administrative procedures of the Office of Price Administration should be definitely fixed by statute law passed by this Congress, and that the administrative procedures should follow the lines of the Internal Revenue Department in determining the basis for charges and in procedures to be followed by business operators. If this type of organization is followed the consumer cannot be hurt any more than is legally possible under orders which are now in existence, some of which do not hold the price line. The Kroger Grocery & Baking Co., in its report for 1943 advised its stockholders that it had loaned \$50,000 worth of junior executives to the Office of Price Administration, and that they were then reporting for the year 1943 more profit than they had ever made. Their report for the year 1944 discloses even greater earnings than they reported in 1943.

When I was district comptroller for the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., in Philadelphia, we were extremely lucky to net 1 cent per gross dollar of sales. In the year 1943 a small chain of grocery stores, under price regulations then existing, had a net profit of 5 cents per gross dollar of sales, and in view of the Kroger Grocery & Baking Co.'s statement this condition existed in all chain stores at that time.

While this deficiency appropriation must be passed at this time to pay the cost of operating the agency for the period covered, we should not lose sight of the fact that fundamental changes in administrative methods and fundamental changes in enforcement procedures ought to be provided by statute law before we reenact the powers of the Office of Price Administration.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

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

To Mr. ROBERTSON of North Dakota, for 1 week, starting Monday March 5, on account of official business.

To Mr. LYNDON B. JOHNSON (at the request of Mr. THOMASON) for today and balance of this week, on account of illness in family.

#### ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 6 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, March 2, 1945, at 12 o'clock noon.

#### COMMITTEE HEARINGS

##### COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, at 10 o'clock a. m. Friday, March 2, 1945, to resume hearings on H. R. 1362, railroad retirement bill.

##### COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

The Committee on Immigration and Naturalization will hold hearings on Wednesday and Thursday, March 7 and 8, at 10 o'clock a. m. on H. R. 173, 1548, 1624, and 2256.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

Mr. O'TOOLE; Committee on the Library. House Joint Resolution 18. Joint resolution providing for the celebration in 1945 of the one-hundredth anniversary of the founding of the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; without amendment (Rept. No. 243). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. BLOOM; Committee on Foreign Affairs. H. R. 669. A bill to enable the Department of State, pursuant to its responsibilities under the Constitution and statutes of the United States, more effectively to carry out its prescribed and traditional responsibilities in the foreign field; to strengthen the Foreign Service, permitting fullest utilization of available personnel and facilities of other departments and agencies and coordination of activities abroad of the United States under a Foreign Service for the United States unified under the guidance of the Department of State; without amendment (Rept. No. 51, pt. II). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. BOYKIN:

H. R. 2416. A bill authorizing the State of Alabama to lease or sell and convey all or any part of the Salt Springs land granted to said State by the act of March 2, 1819; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. GATHINGS:

H. R. 2417. A bill to authorize the completion by the use of Lanham Act funds of hospital projects initiated by the Works Progress Administration and the Work Projects Administration to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. GEARHART:

H. R. 2418. A bill to authorize the United States commissioner for the Sequoia National Park to exercise similar functions for the Kings Canyon National Park; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. GREGORY:

H. R. 2419. A bill relating to the credit for tax withheld at source on wages of certain fiscal-year taxpayers to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HENDRICKS:

H. R. 2420. A bill to provide for the erection of a monument to the United States Marine Corps; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. KNUTSON:

H. R. 2421. A bill to treat certain predecessor and successor railroad corporations as the same taxpayer for the purposes of certain provisions of the Internal Revenue Code; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LYNCH:

H. R. 2422. A bill to establish and provide for a system of old-age and survivors insurance for employees of religious, charitable, educational, and certain other organizations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MOTT:

H. R. 2423. A bill to authorize the exchange of lands acquired by the United States for the Silver Creek recreational demonstration project, Oregon, for the purpose of consolidating holdings therein, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. McMILLAN of South Carolina:

H. R. 2424. A bill to establish in the Health Department of the government of the Dis-

strict of Columbia the position of assistant health officer in charge of tuberculosis, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. KNUTSON (by request):

H. R. 2425. A bill to repeal certain acts of Congress, known as Indian liquor laws, in certain parts of Minnesota; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

H. R. 2426. A bill to subject Indians and Indian reservations in the State of Minnesota to the laws of the State, with certain exceptions; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. KEOGH:

H. Con Res. 33. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of additional copies of the bill (H. R. 2000) to revise, codify, and enact into law title 18 of the United States Code, entitled "Crimes and Criminal Procedure," together with the accompanying report thereon; to the Committee on Printing.

#### PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. CASE of New Jersey:

H. R. 2427. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Ruth Cox; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. JOHN J. DELANEY:

H. R. 2428. A bill for the relief of Herman Paul; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. GATHINGS:

H. R. 2429. A bill for the relief of the alien Chu Shee (Chu Ng Sze); to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. GILLESPIE:

H. R. 2430. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Eugenie U. Bolstad; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. JUDD:

H. R. 2431. A bill for the relief of Monite Waterproof Glue Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WEISS:

H. R. 2432. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Walter E. Patton; to the Committee on Claims.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

117. Mr. BELL presented a memorial of the City Council of Kansas City, Mo., urging that a veterans' hospital be located in that city because of the natural advantages of transportation and because about 40,000 men and women residents of that city are now in the armed forces, which was referred to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

## SENATE

FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1945

(Legislative day of Monday, February 25, 1945)

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

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

Almighty God, in the midst of this world of sight and sound, with all its squalor and splendor, make sensitive our spirits to the realities and glories of the world unseen and eternal which encircles us. Feeling the pulsing of that other world closer to us than breathing, may there be vouchsafed to us even in the waiting tasks of a common day an escape into eternity, bright shoots of

everlastingness edging with crimson and gold the work given us to do.

Unto our keeping Thou hast committed a national heritage luminous with freedom's glorious light. For all the glory which is America we bless Thy name, for borders without guns, for frontiers which are swinging gates, for unity in diversity, for peace which spans a continent, and for equality which beckons all to the summits.

Strengthen in us the steadfast faith that these healing trees of human good, grown in this land of the free, may blossom under all skies in all the earth. Facing decisions of destiny, unite our hearts and minds, we beseech Thee, in a mighty purpose that we fall not man nor Thee. We ask it in the dear Redeemer's name. Amen.

#### THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BARKLEY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day, Thursday, March 1, 1945, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

#### MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT— APPROVAL OF BILLS

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, and he announced that on March 1, 1945, the President had approved and signed the following acts:

S. 76. An act for the relief of John T. Cooper; and

S. 335. An act for the relief of Mrs. Amy McKnight.

#### DEVELOPMENT OF RESOURCES OF THE CUMBERLAND AND TENNESSEE RIVERS AND VALLEYS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying report, referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I transmit herewith for the information of the Congress a copy of a communication from the Chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority submitting a report entitled "A Report on the Physiographic, Economic, and Other Relationships Between the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers and Between Their Drainage Areas." This report was prepared at my request under the authority vested in the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority by section 22 of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act and Executive Order No. 6161 issued pursuant thereto.

The report points out the similarity and interrelationship between the problems of development of the resources of the Cumberland and Tennessee Valleys.

I have heretofore recommended to the Congress the enactment of legislation to bring the Cumberland River and its tributaries within the scope of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act. I take this opportunity to urge again that the Congress give consideration to the enactment of such legislation.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 2, 1945.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The message is accompanied by a report from the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I ask that the message and accompanying report be printed as a Senate document with illustrations.

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

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

#### SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE, FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY (S. Doc. No. 16)

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation, fiscal year 1945, in the sum of \$3,000,000 for the Federal Security Agency (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

#### DAMAGE CLAIMS ON ACCOUNT OF DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY, PERSONAL INJURY, OR DEATH (S. Doc. No. 17)

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting an estimate of appropriation submitted by the War Department to pay claims for damages to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death, in the sum of \$103,052.96, which have been considered and adjusted under the provisions of law and require an appropriation for their payment (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

#### CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES TO PRIVATELY OWNED PROPERTY (S. Doc. No. 18)

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting estimates of appropriations submitted by the several executive departments and independent establishments to pay claims for damages to privately owned property, in the sum of \$13,845.03, which have been considered and adjusted under the provisions of law and require an appropriation for their payment (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

#### CLAIMS FOR DAMAGE TO ROADS AND HIGHWAYS OF STATES (S. Doc. No. 19)

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting an estimate of appropriation submitted by the Public Roads Administration to pay claims for damage to roads and highways of States or their subdivisions, in the sum of \$45,302.86, which have been considered and adjusted under the provisions of law and require an appropriation for their payment (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

#### JUDGMENT RENDERED AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT BY A DISTRICT COURT (S. Doc. No. 20)

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, an estimate of appropriation for the payment of a judgment rendered against the Government by a district court, amounting to \$5,808, together with an indefinite appropriation to pay interest (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

#### CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES SUBMITTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (S. Doc. No. 21)

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting an estimate of appropriation submitted by the Department of Justice to pay claims for damages in the sum of \$62, which have been considered and adjusted under the provisions of