

This question arose in the committee, completely out of a blue sky so far as I was concerned. A record was produced showing that this man had been convicted and had served time. I stated in the committee meeting that because he was being endorsed by a member of the committee I would refrain from voting against him in the committee, but I asked that the record show that I refused to vote for him. The Senator from Wyoming [Mr. ROBERTSON] joined me, and we both stated that we desired to wait until the junior Senator from Idaho [Mr. GOSSETT] had arrived, and then we would ascertain whether both Senators approved the nomination after examining the record.

At no time did I state that I would not object to this man's appointment. I feel that there is a duty upon me as a member of the committee to inform the Senate with respect to information which came to the committee, and which I think might well be considered by Senators when they come to the question of confirming the nomination.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination will be passed over.

POSTMASTERS

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations of postmasters.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the postmaster nominations are confirmed en bloc.

THE NAVY

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Navy.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nominations in the Navy are confirmed en bloc.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I ask that the President be immediately notified of all confirmations of today.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the President will be notified forthwith.

RECESS

Mr. BARKLEY. As in legislative session, I move that the Senate take a recess until 12 o'clock tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 6 o'clock and 21 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Wednesday, December 5, 1945, at 12 o'clock meridian.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate December 4 (legislative day of October 29), 1945:

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS

Shackelford Miller, Jr., to be judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit.

SUPREME COURT OF PUERTO RICO

Jorge Luis Cordova Diaz to be associate justice of the Supreme Court of Puerto Rico.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL

James E. Mulcahy to be United States marshal for the southern district of New York.

IN THE NAVY

TO BE FLEET ADMIRAL

William F. Halsey, Jr., to be fleet admiral of the United States Navy.

XCI—719

TO BE VICE ADMIRALS, FOR TEMPORARY SERVICE
Charles A. Lockwood, Jr. Jesse B. Oldendorf
Daniel E. Barbey
Charles H. McMorris Frederick C. Sherman
George D. Murray

POSTMASTERS

CALIFORNIA

Mervyn H. Gallagher, Doheny Park.

HAWAII

Antone Nobriga, Jr., Hanamaulu.
John E. Ventura, Kihei.
James L. S. Spalding, Pepeekeo.

KANSAS

Ralph Ganson, Canton.
Merlyn E. Beougher, Gove.
Bert S. Vaughn, Selden.

WASHINGTON

Bette M. Robertson, Belfair.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1945

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

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

O God, above our drifting years, Thou art the soul of the universe, whose star of hope never dims in a nightless sky. In all our ways, help us to walk aright, that we may live and labor in peace with one another. No one among us is so gifted or ungifted but that the Christ can enrich him a thousandfold. Grant that our mental and heart powers may be unclogged by hidden motives or unclouded by deception that in us all graces may flower into blessed fullness.

O Spirit of the Most High, fan into a glowing flame the embers of unity and cooperation through our land, that the ugly wounds of vacillation and suspicion may be healed, releasing untold treasure, unspoken comfort, and unwrought deeds. O let the word become flesh and dwell in us, in factory and in office, throughout America, liberty's wonderland, with tolerance and justice for all men.

The Lord God be merciful and gracious to our President. Give him courage and the assurance of Thy wise guidance in all his decisions. In the name of our Redeemer we pray. Amen.

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

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4407) entitled "An act reducing certain appropriations and contract authorizations available for the fiscal year 1946, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate disagrees to the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate numbered 32 and 39 to the foregoing bill, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. McKellar, Mr. Glass, Mr. Hayden, Mr. Tydings, Mr. Russell, Mr. Overton, Mr.

Brooks, Mr. Bridges, Mr. Gurney, and Mr. Ball to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 304) entitled "An act to amend the act authorizing postmasters in Alaska to administer oaths and affirmations."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1862) entitled "An act relating to the rank of chiefs of bureaus in the Navy Department, and for other purposes."

DISCHARGE OF FATHERS FROM THE ARMED SERVICES

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

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

There was no objection.

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

FOREIGN RELIEF

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BUFFETT. Mr. Speaker, I have a telegram from Msgr. Bernard Sinne, of the Archdiocese of Omaha, from which the following is taken:

From December 9 to 16 the Catholics of the United States have a national drive for canned foodstuffs for Europe. * * * In the name of the priests and people, I appeal to you to help us obtain permission for sending foodstuffs into Germany. Please answer this wire at your earliest convenience.

Mr. Speaker, can anyone explain why the American people should be taxed billions for UNRRA, a political relief organization, yet when the Christian churches of America voluntarily seek to help their brethren in central Europe they will find our Government cold-bloodedly blocks their errand of mercy. I again urge the administration officials responsible for this inhuman situation to take down their barriers against church, private organization, and personal relief in central Europe.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. MERROW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Thursday, December 6, 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. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Hampshire?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MASON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a short resolution adopted by the American Legion.

AMERICAN COMMUNISTS

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I see in big headlines, "Party line at the State Department." The Communist Party is now picketing the State Department with banners reading, "Hurley Out and Byrnes Must Go." Mr. Speaker, I want to say that is getting to be a pretty bad state of affairs when we let those Communists, who do not believe in our form of government, endeavoring to oust the Secretary of State because he does not want to aid and assist the Communist Party into power in America, thus overthrowing our form of government. It is a pretty tough job, and I think the President of the United States ought to use the "big stick" now, and I think the Congress ought to get after them and clean every hoodlum out of this country. I want to tell you that the Communists have no business here. If they do not like this country, let them go back to Russia. Let them go to some other country that they admire. It is about time that we cleaned them out. If there is anything or anybody I dislike, it is a traitor to America. They apply for citizenship to our country and then try to overthrow its Constitution and its liberty. Let us start now to clean them out, or they will clean us up.

America first, last, and all the time for me.

LATIN AMERICA GOOD-NEIGHBOR POLICY

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CLEVINGER. Mr. Speaker, the New Deal's good-neighbor policy in South America is collapsing just as has its home-economy plan. Instead of good will in these neighboring countries, we are building up, through our constant meddling, bitterness and suspicion, which could have dangerous consequences.

You cannot go around shaking a "big stick," bullying small nations, failing to consult other nations, and interfering in domestic policies, like Ambassador Adolf Berle has recently been doing in Brazil, without causing discord and ill will. We would resent any ambassador from a foreign country telling us who we should elect as President, and Brazil has a right to resent any interference on the part of Mr. Berle.

Brazil has been a good friend of the United States during the World War. Let us not sacrifice that friendship by

meddling in foreign political internal affairs.

SIC PAUL T. STEWART

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

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

There was no objection.

[Mr. REECE of Tennessee addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

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

There was no objection.

[Mr. VOORHIS of California addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HARLESS of Arizona asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a statement by Robert H. Wood, editor of the Aviation News.

Mr. CELLER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances.

ST. LAWRENCE WATERWAY

Mr. GALLAGHER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and include an article from the December Democratic Digest by Dean Acheson, Under Secretary of State, on the St. Lawrence waterway.

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

There was no objection.

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

PRICE CONTROL

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

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

There was no objection.

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

FRENCH INDOCHINA

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, it is reported that some eight American Victory ships were turned over to the British Government to redeploy British and French soldiers to French Indochina to maim civilians actively engaged in the independence movement there.

These ships should be used to bring our marines and GI's home from India and China forthwith.

This is the same brave British Government which fights its way into peaceful villages in Palestine, killing the innocent with American lend-lease machine guns, tanks, and planes—the same courageous British who used tear gas and V-bombs on civilians in Burma, Dutch territory. Remember, this is the same British who are asking us for a huge loan to bolster and further their imperialistic cunning and imperialistic cruelty in Asia and in the Levant.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. LANE asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in two instances; in one to include a radio address delivered last Sunday at the special Elks memorial program at Lawrence, Mass.; and in the other to include a newspaper article taken from a periodical.

Mr. PHILBIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and to include therein petitions and letters from several church groups and also excerpts from a very brilliant speech delivered by Archbishop Cushing, of Boston.

OUR CHINESE POLICY

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, revise and extend my remarks, and include therewith a letter from Secretary Byrnes.

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

There was no objection.

[Mr. ANDERSON of California addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. LeCOMPTE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix and to include a set of resolutions of the Farm Bureau of Wapello County, Iowa.

MORAL CONDITIONS IN JAPAN

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. LeCOMPTE. Mr. Speaker, within the last 2 or 3 weeks at least four Members of the House have extended in the RECORD a letter and a statement published in a number of newspapers and magazines by Chaplain Lawrence Lacour relative to the moral conditions prevailing in Japan and the attitude of the Navy in dealing with the problem. The situation is both revolting and nauseating almost beyond human comprehension. I am well acquainted with the Reverend Lawrence Lacour. He is a resident of Oskaloosa, Iowa, a man of unquestioned integrity and a devout Christian gentleman, imbued with patriotism. He went into the Navy to serve as chaplain in any way that would be useful. For many years as a distinguished clergyman he has held successful evangelical meetings

throughout the Middle West. His statement cannot be easily dismissed, and the gentleman from New York [Mr. COLE], the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. BUFFETT], the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. O'HARA], and the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. KUNKEL] have very properly called attention to the unspeakable conditions as described by the Reverend Lawrence, and have asked the Navy Department for an investigation.

If Chaplain Lecour's letter results in a thorough investigation and cleaning up of a bad situation he will richly deserve an award of the Legion of Merit.

THE PULPIT

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, there are certain professional men of great influence, I speak particularly of clergymen, who in attacking our Congress, both branches thereof, because they are not satisfied with the speed with which Congress is operating, are doing a great disservice to the country. The Congress has managed the affairs of this Government for more than 150 years, as a result of which this Government is the hope of the world. Those who are offending most by lashing Congress are men who have come here from other countries, men who have been recently naturalized so that they can profess to speak as Americans.

Mr. RANKIN. And think as aliens.

Mr. REED of New York. Yes; I will accept that remark. They think as aliens. The way they have heaped abuse on this Congress is a national disgrace. Of course, they lend encouragement to all the feeble-minded who are Communists and everything but Americans. Many of these propogandists have come from a nation that has never failed, whenever the opportunity presented itself, to aid those who would weaken or destroy this Republic.

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

MANAGEMENT AND LABOR

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. LANDIS. Mr. Speaker, it was the hope of the American people that the management-labor conference would recommend a solution to insure industrial peace after collective bargaining and conciliation had failed. Since the conference has closed and has failed to give us a solution to this problem it is time for the House Labor Committee to hold hearings on this important problem. The President suggested that well-reasoned and workable legislation be passed at the earliest possible moment. Speaking as one of the Republicans on the Labor Committee, and I believe

speaking for other Republicans on the committee, I want to say that I am ready and willing to get busy right away and do my part in solving this vital problem. We know the country is anxious to get started on a reconversion program.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SCHWABE of Oklahoma asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the Tulsa Tribune of November 30, 1945.

Mr. BUFFETT (at the request of Mr. SCHWABE of Oklahoma) was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. ROBERTSON of North Dakota asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. D'EWART asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. PITTENGER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD on the subject of demobilization of the armed forces, and to include excerpts from a letter and a bulletin.

Mr. PITTENGER. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I asked unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include an address by Julius Barnes before a club at Detroit, Mich. The manuscript is too long for printing without receiving permission under regulation No. 10 of the House. I am informed it will cost \$208. I renew the request I made yesterday, notwithstanding the additional cost.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SHORT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and insert an address he delivered before the Executive Club in Chicago.

LEND-LEASE

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

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Idaho? There was no objection.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a resolution which would create a select committee for the purpose of investigating the operations under the Lend-Lease Act, particularly with reference to the transfer of ships, articles, materials, and equipment; also, the expenditure of funds under that particular statute.

On August 17, the President issued an Executive order terminating Lend-Lease operations, but apparently they are continuing unabated.

The President also stated that about \$41,000,000,000 have been expended under this program, while in reality the Congress has appropriated a total of \$66,000,000,000. In the rescission bill currently before the Congress, there is recaptured only about \$1,500,000,000 from this fund. The Lend-Lease Act originally was claimed to have established the United States as the arsenal of democracy. Now, the Congress should

have some concern lest Lend-Lease make the United States the arsenal of imperialism.

With conditions so chaotic throughout the world, Americans do not want lend-lease funds diverted to defeat the allied objectives in this war, as outlined in the Atlantic Charter. It is now time to have an accounting of the use of these funds, particularly when it is recognized that hostilities ended almost 4 months ago.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Idaho has expired.

BARBITURATES

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and to extend my remarks and include as a part thereof a resolution and discussion by the American Pharmaceutical Association regarding the misuse of barbiturates.

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

There was no objection.

[Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts addressed the House. Her remarks appear in the Appendix.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. GORE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an editorial from the Evening Star entitled "Mr. Hull's Views."

Mr. LUDLOW asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances, in one to include an editorial from the Indianapolis Star and in the other a statement made before the Military Affairs Committee by Mr. Donald Dushane.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a letter from Governor Thye, of Minnesota, to the Honorable Clinton Anderson.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 15 minutes on Thursday next and 15 minutes on Friday next after the disposition of the legislative business of the respective days and special orders entered for those days.

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

There was no objection.

REDS PICKETING THE WHITE HOUSE

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, sometimes Representatives get some unexpected though ineffective help. In the Washington Post of this morning on the front page is a picture that should bring

a great deal of comfort and encouragement to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. De Lacy] and the ardent supporters of his criticism of General Wedemeyer and Patrick Hurley. This picture has above it the headline: "Red pickets want Byrnes out."

One of the placards reads: "Bring our Marines home."

We all know, of course, that the Maritime Union is shot through and through with communism and that it called a strike because it says we are not getting the soldiers out of China or out of the other countries fast enough. The Communists want the servicemen out of the way of Russia. That is all right with me, for I never cared overmuch about their being sent over there in the first place. I never wanted our country involved in this war. After we were in I did my best to support the war and never found fault with those who were fighting it.

On the other placard, as shown on the front page of the Post, there is the statement: "Hurley out. Byrnes must go, too."

It is not very often that a Congressman or a group of Congressmen in the conduct of a program are supported by a Red picket line here at the White House. Perhaps, or should I say no doubt, the gentleman and his associates have no connection with the individuals doing the picketing.

TREASON COMES TO WASHINGTON

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, treason has come to Washington.

When the representatives of the Communist Party, dedicated to the destruction of this Government, can march up and down in front of the State Department in open daylight bearing placards demanding the ousting of the Secretary of State because he does not bow to the militant will of their subversive leaders, then I say treason has come to Washington.

On yesterday Harold J. Laski, a Communist, from overseas, came to Washington and conferred with certain of his fellow travelers. He went to New York last night and made a speech in favor of abolishing American sovereignty, which means getting rid of the Government of the United States. That is the program of these traitors.

We see Members rise on this floor and denounce Chiang Kai-shek, and demand that we take away from him the weapons of war we gave him while he was fighting on our side against the savage Japs and helping to save the lives of American boys, while the Chinese Communists were driving the knife into his back and into the backs of his men, thereby costing the lives of thousands of American boys on the islands of the Southwest Pacific.

Mr. Speaker, it is time the American people woke up to what is going on, de-

nounced treason in whatever garb it may be found, and drove it forever from American soil.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. FORAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 15 minutes tomorrow after the disposition of the business of the day and other special orders.

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

There was no objection.

COMMUNISM

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to address a question to the House, and it has its inception in an experience I had in Chicago last week addressing a large group of farmers. One of them came to me and asked, "Where can I obtain a copy of an objective treatise on communism so that I can understand it?" I said, "In my judgment, I do not know whether you can find a simple, factual, objective, narrative treatise that will show the impact of this new ideology on our own form of enterprise or not."

It occurred to me as I studied over the matter that perhaps a joint committee ought to be created to select a number of objective writers to prepare a very simple treatise, and then have 25,000,000 copies printed at Federal expense, and send them into the libraries and into the school rooms and make them available for free distribution to every citizen in the land. That, in my judgment, will be the greatest antidote to the march of communism that I can think of.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

COMMUNISM

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, we have an interesting fight taking place in the State Department. It is a fight to determine whether or not the Communists are going to run the Democrats out or the Democrats are going to run the Communists out. We Republicans are watching the outcome with interest.

SAUNDERS MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

Mr. McGEHEE. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (S. 693) for the relief of the Saunders Memorial Hospital and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 693) entitled "An act for the relief of the Saunders Memorial Hospital", having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its amendment and the Senate agree to the same.

DAN R. McGEHEE,
J. M. COMBS,
JOHN JENNINGS, Jr.,

Managers on the Part of the House.

OLIN D. JOHNSTON,
KENNETH S. WHERRY,
ALLEN J. ELLENDER,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 693) for the relief of Saunders Memorial Hospital, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying report:

The bill as passed the Senate appropriated the sum of \$25,000 to Saunders Memorial Hospital as the result of losses sustained by such hospital for the failure of the United States Army Engineers Corps to carry out a contract to lease or purchase such hospital to the United States, for the duration of the present war and 6 months thereafter.

The House reduced the sum to \$10,000, and at the conference the original sum of \$25,000 was agreed upon as being the proper amount.

DAN R. McGEHEE,
J. M. COMBS,
JOHN JENNINGS, Jr.,

Managers on the Part of the House.

The conference report was agreed to. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DR. J. D. WHITESIDE AND ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL

Mr. McGEHEE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 2930) for the relief of Dr. J. D. Whiteside and St. Luke's Hospital, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 1, line 5, strike out "\$3,259" and insert "\$1,868."

Page 1, line 7, strike out "\$7,828.66" and insert "\$4,596.16."

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

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JAMES LYNCH

Mr. McGEHEE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 2835) for the relief of James Lynch, with Senate amendment thereto, disagree to the Sen-

ate amendment and ask for a conference with the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. McGEHEE, HOLMES of Washington, and PITTINGER.

ESTATE OF THOMAS McGARROLL

Mr. McGEHEE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill H. R. 3390, an act for the relief of the estate of Thomas McGarroll, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$5,926.50" and insert "\$5,571.50."

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

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JOSEPHINE BENHAM

Mr. McGEHEE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill H. R. 1457, an act for the relief of Josephine Benham, with a Senate amendment thereto, disagree to the Senate amendment, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. McGEHEE, JENNINGS, and COMBS.

L. WILMOTH HODGES

Mr. McGEHEE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill H. R. 874, an act for the relief of L. Wilmoth Hodges, with a Senate amendment thereto, disagree with the Senate amendment, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Mr. McGEHEE, Mr. COMBS, and Mr. JENNINGS.

ALBERT E. SEVERNS

Mr. McGEHEE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill H. R. 2335, an act for the relief of Albert E. Severns, with a Senate amendment thereto, disagree with the Senate amendment, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Mr. McGEHEE, Mr. HOOK, and Mr. PITTINGER.

I FAVOR AN HONEST AND REAL INVESTIGATION OF EVERY UN-AMERICAN AND SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITY IN THE UNITED STATES

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 5 minutes.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] and the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN] are, as usual, seeing ghosts under the bed. And following these two gentlemen, my good colleague the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] suggested that a congressional committee be appointed to make a real investigation of what communism does or does not mean and distribute the findings to the number of 25,000,000 copies.

While I do not dispute that there is a relative threat from communism, we must remember that a more immediate danger exists from those Fascists, Bundists, and Nazi ideologists who labored for years before the war and throughout our participation in the conflict to destroy our democratic form of government.

Hitler and Goebbels poured millions of dollars into propaganda activities in this country to discourage our war effort, to divide our people, and to try to undermine our morale. Those diabolical experts in psychological warfare made the prediction that even if the Nazis lost the war there would be no victors, because their propaganda would be so well implanted that the Allied Nations would be divided among themselves and that each of the Allied Nations would be disrupted within itself.

I am willing to join the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] in requesting that a congressional committee be appointed to make an investigation; but let it be authorized to investigate also the activities of these secret Fascist organizations, and especially the sources of the funds which finance the thousands of dollars' worth of seditious, un-American pamphlets, booklets, and other publications.

I will heartily join my colleague and give favorable consideration to such a resolution if the investigation is made inclusive of all foreign ideologies threatening American security. Let the American people have the truth, but the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

If we do that I am sure we will find that there exists a definite, deliberate, and well-financed campaign backed by reactionary forces in this country to try to discredit as communistic every liberal group, and every movement working for improvement of the lot of the average citizen, and every legislation measure designed to accomplish that end. I am confident that such an impartial investigation would find that behind this whole vicious campaign of smearing there are economic interests seeking to muzzle free speech, or to confuse public opinion by beclouding free discussion of vital public issues, in order to protect their own position of wealth and power.

I think the true picture will show that these miscreants, who dare not risk a public judgment founded upon a well-informed citizenry, employ the services of professional demagogues and rabble-rousers of the type of Gerald L. K. Smith, Joe Kamp, William Pelley, Joe McWilliams, and others like that sorry group of alleged seditionists still trying to evade justice in the courts. Speaking of national menaces, here are men and women who, in our Nation's most trying days, did their utmost to undermine the war efforts, to blast our confidence, besmirch America's motives, and spread disunity.

Today they are still rampant on the American political scene, spreading their poisons of racial and religious bigotry.

These Benedict Arnolds, quislings, bundists, silver shirkers, and such nefarious villains, in seeking to distract attention from their own seditious activities, invariably turn upon our patriotic, liberty- and freedom-loving citizens, especially those of foreign extraction.

Even that great patriot and statesman, Franklin D. Roosevelt, did not escape the villainy and the denunciation of these rascals. Moreover, they were privileged to use a congressional committee—the Dies committee, just as they now appear to be using the Wood committee—as a shameful weapon against the Congress itself. Many good persons were unjustifiably accused, as was ultimately shown by indisputable evidence. We supported from taxes a weapon cast for our own destruction. How ambitious these scoundrels were. Their campaign ranged all the way from President Roosevelt to Shirley Temple.

This dastardly propaganda was so thorough in operation that it was supported not only by a few with great wealth, but by some large newspapers, tax and tariff beneficiaries, and radio commentators. Many honest, well-intentioned American men and women, constantly denied access to the truth, were misled and imposed upon.

Who, Mr. Speaker, benefited from this long campaign of vilification and representation? Whom did it profit to mislead and fool the American people?

They hide in the shadows of Hitler's great lies. The last thing they want is a thorough investigation. It would take years of painstaking search in the cracks of the woodwork of our Nation to ferret them out. Some already are in felon's cells. Would the Department of Justice and the State penitentiaries want to turn these wretched traitors loose upon helpless society before their terms have expired, even to give testimony?

I am a believer in the light. The truth will expose these recreants in their full infamy. It will enlarge the stature of those who have been unfortunate enough to suffer from the smears, the distortions, and the lies of those who fear the people.

We can see the benefits of the truth, and the whole truth, by watching the conduct of the Republican members of the Pearl Harbor Investigating Committee. For months and years selfish and shameless people have tried to suggest that the great Franklin D. Roosevelt invited war with Japan, even encouraged

war with Hitler. Do not these charges run true to form—accusing one whose lips are forever sealed? By his death, by his memorable record of leadership, Franklin D. Roosevelt has discharged any debts which might have lain against his memory. Yet in a minute and painstaking search, cataloging every deficiency of every individual whose name might be turned up, these defamers of true greatness have tried to find some mud to sling; but they have not been able to present a scintilla of evidence to prove anything except that the late President did everything in his power to ward off the horrors of a war he knew and dreaded.

The great name of Roosevelt, far-seeing statesman, pathfinder, trail-blazer, fearless executive, lover of peace, will stand in Himalayan and resplendent stature for countless centuries and long after even the tombstones of his petty traducers shall have crumbled into meaningless dust.

The Pearl Harbor investigation daily unfolds the sad truth that the charges against our late President are inspired by hatred, jealousy, envy, malice, all with a view to providing political capital, and with a sinister underlying motif of racial and religious animosities unworthy even of those who bring the charges. What a motive, to smear the name of a truly great man for the sake of a political campaign.

While traducers indict and persecute the memory of our late President, they are giving Russia a little rest. When the hearings have been concluded, the wild dog pack will be in full tongue again to malign and libel Russia—Russia, where 15,000,000 men and women perished to beat back tyranny in freedom's darkest hour. Those lives were given, not only that Russia might survive, but that the world, as we knew it, might live by their death. Even now we can hear the wild dogs yapping here in this House as the so-called Committee on Un-American Activities insinuates that any organization in America having a kind word for our communistic ally is, per se, subversive.

I doubt that Russia needs defense; if she does, let me rest that defense on the testimony of a single witness, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

General Eisenhower has very recently stated publicly:

If the American people had a chance to study the Russians at close range, and vice versa, I am certain there would be a fine mutual understanding and respect between the two peoples. I rubbed elbows with Marshal Zhukov and others, and have the highest regard for them. I was always able to get along with them.

What most people do not realize is that the Russians are a good deal like us. They enjoy life like us Americans, are full of fun, and have a fine sense of humor. I have no fear about future amicable relations between our own country and Soviet Russia. There will have to be some give and take in our relations, but eventually things will work out well.

Mr. Speaker, it has been well and truly said, "give the people light and they will find their own way."

I will gladly concur with my colleague in his proposal for an honest, all-inclu-

sive investigation if every dark and fearsome force in America is brought under the searchlight. Let us investigate the Communist Party—yes; but let us investigate also the bundists, the klansmen, the shadowy figures who hide in the night and gnaw at our freedom.

Let us have such an investigation as our beloved majority leader the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] conducted a decade ago. Let us turn up all the stones in the cellar—not just the ones painted red or pink.

I would have this committee uncontrolled by any group. I would have it fearless and without preconceived notions; not the tool of one or two newspaper publishers or dyspeptic cynics in our own body, but the good weapon of our democracy against the forces that would enslave us without our knowing it.

I want the guilty unmasked and the guiltless absolved. I want the accused to have their day in court. I want no man unmolested because of his wealth or power. I hope that a committee such as our friend suggests may be created, subject to the conditions I have named; and I hope that it will courageously, thoroughly, and without fear or favor, bring forth the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

CALENDAR WEDNESDAY

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order on Calendar Wednesday of this week be dispensed with.

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

There was no objection.

PRIVATE CALENDAR

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

REVERE SUGAR REFINERY

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1955) for the relief of the Revere Sugar Refinery.

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

Mr. McGREGOR and Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin objected; and, under the rule, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Claims.

ADOLPHUS M. HOLMAN

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1841) for the relief of Adolphus M. Holman.

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

Mr. McGREGOR and Mr. SPRINGER objected; and, under the rule, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Claims.

TENDERING THANKS TO GEN. GEORGE C. MARSHALL AND OTHERS

The Clerk called the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 243) tendering the thanks of Congress to General of the Army George C. Marshall, and the members of the Army of the United States who have fought under his direction during the wars; and providing that the President of the United States shall cause a medal to be struck to be presented to General Marshall in the name of the people of the United States of America.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the joint resolution will be passed over without prejudice.

There was no objection.

TRANSIT INVESTMENT CORP.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1266) for the relief of the Transit Investment Corp.

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

Mr. DOLLIVER and Mr. McGREGOR objected; and, under the rule, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Claims.

DAVE TOPPER

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 2062, for the relief of Dave Topper.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Dave Topper, Toledo, Ohio, the sum of \$6,926.48. Such sum represents the amount of an alleged loss sustained by the said Dave Topper in connection with the sale of 44 surplus motorcycles which he had purchased from the Treasury Department, Procurement Division, on November 9, 1944, under the name of Topper Sales Co., such loss resulting from the establishment by the Administrator of the Office of Price Administration on December 2, 1944, of a ceiling price upon used motorcycles.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$6,926.48" and insert "\$2,014.88."

At the end of the bill, insert the following: "Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

BUNGE CORP. AND OTHERS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2187) for the relief of the Bunge Corp., the Corporation Argentina de Productos de Carnes, Herman M. Gidden, and the Overseas Metal and Ore Corp.

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

Mr. McGREGOR and Mr. DOLLIVER objected; and, under the rule, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Claims.

JOSEPH E. BENNETT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2091) for the relief of Joseph E. Bennett.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Joseph E. Bennett, doing business as Joseph E. Bennett Co., Boston, Mass., the sum of \$41,705. The said Joseph E. Bennett Co. was the low bidder on a contract for the construction of certain

temporary buildings at the airport at Presque Isle, Maine, and was on September 1, 1941, awarded the contract (DAW 175-eng-22, dated September 5, 1941) for such construction. Through an error in the engineers office in Boston he was furnished with an un-revised and incorrect set of plans for the purpose of enabling him to estimate for his bid, and the sum directed to be paid to him represents (1) the additional cost of \$39,129 which he incurred in completing the contract under the correct plans; (2) a profit of \$1,956, or approximately 5 percent of such additional cost; and (3) the cost, in the amount of \$620, of the performance bond with respect to the additional construction called for by the correct plans.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 6, after "the sum of", strike out the remainder of the bill and insert the following: "\$39,129, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for losses sustained under contract (DAW 175-eng-22, dated September 5, 1941) in the construction of certain temporary buildings at the airport at Presque Isle, Maine, beginning in September 1941: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

MRS. CLARA M. FORTNER

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1667) for the relief of Mrs. Clara M. Fortner.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mrs. Clara M. Fortner, of 220 West Magnolia Street, Auburn, Ala., the sum of \$5,000, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for the death of her son, Frasier Fortner, who was killed by the collision of a United States Army plane with an Eastern Air Lines plane copiloted by him at the Thirty-sixth Street Airport, at Miami, Fla., on September 22, 1942: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

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

AUTHORIZING THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY TO CONVEY CERTAIN PROPERTY

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1117) to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to

convey Casa Dorinda estate in Santa Barbara County, Calif., to Robert Woods Bliss and Mildred B. Bliss.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That whenever he shall determine that such property is no longer needed for exclusively public purposes the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to convey to Robert Woods Bliss and Mildred B. Bliss without consideration (1) all right, title, and interest of the United States of America in and to the real property situated in Santa Barbara County, Calif., known as Casa Dorinda estate, which is described in a certain grant deed by which said property was conveyed to the United States, dated November 23, 1942, and recorded in the official land records of Santa Barbara County, Calif., at page 492, book 559, (2) all right, title, and interest in and to the appurtenant sewer line and easement mentioned in said deed, and (3) all right, title, and interest of the United States of America in any of those certain articles consisting of books, furniture, and household furnishings, tools, garden equipment, and other articles of personal property conveyed by deed of gift from Mildred B. Bliss and Robert Woods Bliss to the United States of America dated November 23, 1942, and which are more fully described in exhibit A thereof: *Provided*, That the conveyance of such property as herein authorized shall be upon the condition that the grantors shall release the Government from any and all claims with respect thereto and with respect to any personal property which may have been loaned to the Government in connection therewith: *And provided further*, That the Secretary of the Navy shall cause to be removed any improvements or alterations made to the premises at the Government's expense, if in his judgment the value thereof shall substantially exceed the cost of restoring the premises to their condition at the time of the Government's entry thereupon.

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

IDA M. RANEY

The Clerk called the bill (S. 684) for the relief of Ida M. Raney.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Ida M. Raney, of McCrory, Ark., the sum of \$750, in full satisfaction of her claim against the United States for compensation for personal injuries sustained by her on January 22, 1944, when she was struck by a flying rock fragment thrown into the air by an explosion which occurred during a military demonstration at Camp Robinson, Ark., which she was witnessing as a guest of United States military personnel: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

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

MRS. ALAN SELLS AND THE ESTATE OF ALAN SELLS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 779) for the relief of Mrs. Alan Sells and the estate of Alan Sells.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, (1) to Mrs. Alan Sells, of Topeka, Kans., the sum of \$7,745.35, in full satisfaction of her claim against the United States for compensation for personal injuries sustained by her and for reimbursement of medical, hospital, and other expenses incurred by her, as a result of an accident which occurred while she was riding as a passenger in a United States Army vehicle near the Topeka Army Air Base, on February 1, 1944, and (2) to the estate of Alan Sells, the sum of \$5,000, in full satisfaction of the claim of such estate against the United States for compensation for the death of the said Alan Sells as a result of such accident, and for funeral expenses incurred by it in connection therewith: *Provided*, That no part of the amounts appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with these claims, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

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

JOSEPH A. HANNON AND ELEANORE M. HANNON

The Clerk called the bill (S. 801) for the relief of Joseph A. Hannon and Eleanore M. Hannon.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Joseph A. Hannon and Eleanore M. Hannon, of Coquille, Oreg., the sum of \$6,542.52, in full satisfaction of their claims against the United States for the destruction of their house and personal property in Coquille, Oreg., and for personal injuries to Eleanore M. Hannon as the result of the crash of a United States Navy airplane on October 15, 1944: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$6,542.52" and insert "\$6,191.52."

Line 7, strike out "their" and insert "all."
Line 9, strike out "and for personal injuries to Eleanore M. Hannon."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

GREGORY STELMAK

The Clerk called the bill (S. 998) for the relief of Gregory Stelmak.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Gregory Stelmak, of Hartford, Conn., the sum of \$4,365.58, in full satisfaction of his claims against the United States for compensation for personal injuries sustained by him, and for reimbursement of hospital, medical, and other expenses incurred by him, as a result of an accident which occurred when he was struck by a United States Army vehicle while walking along Village Street, in Hartford, Conn., on October 18, 1944: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

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

CHARLIE B. ROUSE

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1017) for the relief of Charlie B. Rouse and Mrs. Louette Rouse.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Charlie B. Rouse, of Tullahoma, Tenn., the sum of \$81.50, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for personal injuries and loss of earnings sustained and expenses incurred by him as the result of an accident involving a United States Army reconnaissance car on Highway No. 41 near Tullahoma, Tenn., on August 12, 1944; to pay to Mrs. Louette Rouse, of Tullahoma, Tenn., the sum of \$1,500, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for personal injuries sustained and medical and hospital expenses incurred by her as a result of said accident; and to pay to Mrs. Louette Rouse, of Tullahoma, Tenn., the sum of \$50 for the benefit of her minor daughter, Rachel Rouse, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for personal injuries sustained by the said Rachel Rouse in said accident: *Provided,* That no part of the amounts appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with these claims, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

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

E. D. WILLIAMS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 247) for the relief of E. D. Williams.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to E. D. Williams, of Glendora, Calif., the sum of \$1,300, in full satisfaction of all claims against the United States for personal injuries sustained as the result of an accident involving an Army truck and a De Soto airflow sedan in which he was the driver, at the corner of Barranca and Cortez Streets near Glendora, Calif., on November 1, 1943: *Provided,* That no amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MCGREGOR: On page 1, line 6, strike out "\$1,300" and insert "\$614.57."

The amendment was agreed to.

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

ROY S. COUNCILMAN

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1250) for the relief of Roy S. Councilman.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Roy S. Councilman, Corona Del Mar, Calif., the sum of \$894. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of the said Roy S. Councilman against the United States for personal injuries sustained on August 8, 1944, when two United States Navy airplanes dived so close to a fishing boat on which the said Roy S. Councilman was fishing off San Mateo, Calif., that their backwash threw him from a bait box to the deck of the boat, causing him to injure both of his knees.

With the following committee amendment:

On page 2, line 3, insert "*Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

LEONARD HUTCHINGS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1464) for the relief of Leonard Hutchings.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Leonard Hutchings, the sum of \$10,000, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for compensation for the loss of an arm and other personal injuries he received in a collision with an Army vehicle near Liberty, Ariz., on the 24th day of April 1943: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 5, strike out "\$10,000" and insert "\$5,000."

Line 6, strike out "his claim" and insert "all claims."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

CAROLYN LAMB

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1796) for the relief of the legal guardian of Carolyn Lamb.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the legal guardian of Carolyn Lamb, the sum of \$5,000, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for the death of said Carolyn Lamb, who died August 30, 1944, as the result of an accident caused by an Army truck operated by a member of the United States Army crashing into said Carolyn Lamb on August 28, 1944, said Carolyn Lamb being a resident of Lakeland, Fla.: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 5, strike out the words "the legal guardian of Carolyn Lamb, the sum of \$5,000" and insert "Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Lamb, of Lakeland, Fla., the sum of \$2,291.50."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Lamb."

VIOLA THERIAQUE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1836) for the relief of Viola Theriaque.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay to Viola Theriaque, of Springfield, Hampden County, Mass., out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$4,000, in full satisfaction of her claim against the United States arising from personal injuries suffered when the car in which she was a passenger was struck by a Government motor vehicle operated in connection with the United States Army at Westover Field, Chicopee Falls, Mass., on Main Street, Springfield, Mass., on July 31, 1944: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 6, after the sign "\$", strike out the bill down to the colon in line 1, page 2, and insert in lieu thereof "2,500 in full settlement of all claims against the United States for personal injuries, medical and hospital expenses, and loss of earnings sustained as the result of a collision between the car in which she was riding and a United States Army vehicle in Springfield, Mass., on July 31, 1944."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

MAX HIRSCH

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1848) for the relief of Max Hirsch.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Comptroller General of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to remove from the records of his office the debt which has been raised therein against Mr. Max Hirsch, county Farm Security Administration supervisor, Anderson, Mo., in the sum of \$289.65, together with interest thereon from date of loss of the public funds for which he is accountable and which were destroyed by fire, without his fault, on November 24, 1943.

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

THOMAS SUMNER

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1854) for the relief of Thomas Sumner.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Thomas Sumner, the sum of \$5,000, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for personal injuries resulting from being struck by a Government-owned automobile operated by William B. Hancock, bearing United States Government license

No. 14000, on August 12, 1942, at Salt Lake City, Utah.

With the following committee amendments:

On page 1, line 6, strike out "\$5,000" and insert "\$2,000."

Line 6, strike out the figures "\$5,000" and insert in lieu thereof the figures "\$2,000."

Line 7, after the word "injuries" strike out the remainder of the bill and insert ", medical and hospital expenses sustained as the result of being struck by a United States Army truck in Salt Lake City, Utah, on August 12, 1942: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

Mr. MCGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment to the committee amendments.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MCGREGOR, of Ohio, to the committee amendment: On page 1, line 6, strike out "\$2,000" and insert "\$750."

The amendment to the committee amendments was agreed to.

The committee amendments as amended were agreed to.

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

MARY H. OVERALL

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2087) for the relief of Mrs. Mary H. Overall and Thomas I. Baker.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to pay from any funds not otherwise appropriated the sum of \$1,280, to Mrs. Mary H. Overall, Murfreesboro, Tenn., for the loss of a barn and contents by fire caused by military personnel during the Tennessee maneuvers, and \$1,500 to Thomas I. Baker, Murfreesboro, Tenn., for the loss of a Fordson tractor which was in the building at the time of the fire and damaged beyond repair.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 10, insert:
"Such sums shall be in full settlement of all claims against the United States: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

SOLOMON SCHTIERNMAN

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2171) for the relief of Solomon Schtiernman.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Solomon Schtiernman the sum of \$5,000, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for injuries sustained when a United States Army plane crashed at the Montefiore Cemetery, Suffolk County, Long Island, N. Y., on December 7, 1941: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 5, strike out the name "Schtiernman" and insert in lieu thereof "Schtierman."

Page 1, line 6, strike out the figures "\$5,000" and insert in lieu thereof the figures "\$1,500."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of Solomon Schtiernman."

ARNOLD MECHAM

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2289) for the relief of Arnold Mecham.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Arnold Mecham, of Nampa, Idaho, the sum of \$2,120. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of said Arnold Mecham against the United States on account of injuries sustained and resultant losses when the automobile he was driving was struck by an Army vehicle on United States Highway No. 30 near Boise, Idaho, on December 7, 1943.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 1, after the figure "1943:" insert "*Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

MIRTIE PIKE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2318) for the relief of Mrs. Mirtie Pike.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to (1) Mrs. Mirtie Pike, of Murfreesboro, Tenn., the sum of \$5,000, (2) the legally qualified representative of the estate of Mrs. Bernice Smotherman, deceased, of Murfreesboro, Tenn., the sum of \$10,000. The payment of said sums shall be in addition to any sums paid to Mrs. Mirtie Pike for medical and hospital expenses, and to the estate of Mrs. Bernice Smotherman, deceased, for funeral and burial expenses, and shall be in full settlement of all claims against the United States on account of (1) the personal injuries sustained by the said Mrs. Mirtie Pike, and (2) the death of the said Mrs. Bernice Smotherman. The said Mrs. Mirtie Pike was severely injured, and the said Mrs. Bernice Smotherman was instantly killed, on October 15, 1943, when they were struck by a United States Army truck, on Tennessee Highway No. 10, near Murfreesboro, in Rutherford County, Tenn.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 5, after the word "to", strike out the balance of page 1 and all of page 2, down to and including the word "Tennessee" in line 10, and insert "Mrs. Mirtie Pike, of Murfreesboro, Tenn., the sum of \$5,000, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for pain and suffering and personal injuries sustained, and to pay to the estate of Mrs. Burnice Smotherman, deceased, of Murfreesboro, Tenn., the sum of \$5,000, in full settlement of all claims against the United States on account of the death of the said Mrs. Burnice Smotherman, as the result of the said Mrs. Mirtie Pike and Mrs. Burnice Smotherman being struck by an Army vehicle on Tennessee State Highway No. 10, near Murfreesboro, Tenn., on October 15, 1943: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment to the committee amendment.

The Clerk read, as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SPRINGER to the committee amendment: On page 2, line 11, strike out "\$5,000" and insert "\$3,500."

The amendment to the committee amendment was agreed to.

The committee amendment as amended was agreed to.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of Mrs. Mirtie Pike and the estate of Mrs. Burnice Smotherman, deceased."

ELSIE PETER

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2393) for the relief of Elsie Peter.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Elsie Peter, the sum of \$10,000, as compensation for and in full settlement of all claims for damages against the United States for injuries sustained by her and expenses incident thereto, as a result of her being struck and injured by a Government vehicle which was driven by an employee of the War Department: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of any services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 5, after the word "Peter", strike out the balance of page 1, and insert "of Skokie, Ill., the sum of \$5,730.74, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for property damage and personal injuries sustained and for medical, hospital, and dental expenses incurred and required as the result of her being struck by an Army truck in Skokie, Ill., on January 12, 1944."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

W. D. JONES AND ETHEL S. JONES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2661) for the relief of W. D. Jones and Ethel S. Jones.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to W. D. Jones and Ethel S. Jones, of Lake Waccamaw, N. C., the sum of \$8,500. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims against the United States on account of damage to real and personal property, to wit: Hotel building and fixtures, owned by them and caused by a United States Army plane on July 5, 1943, when it crashed into their building: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$8,500" and insert "\$3,904.74."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

GEORGE STILES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2837) for the relief of George Stiles.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$3,107.34, to George Stiles, of San Francisco, Calif., in full settlement of all claims against the United States as compensation for damages sustained as the result of guests being evacuated from the Soda Springs Hotel, Nevada, Calif., on January 21, 1943, by an officer of the United States Army: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

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

WILLIAM PHILLIPS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2963) for the relief of William Phillips.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That sections 15 to 20, inclusive, of the act entitled "An act to provide compensation for the employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes," approved September 7, 1916, as amended (U. S. C., 1934 ed., title 5, secs. 767 and 770), are hereby waived in favor of William Phillips, who is alleged to have sustained injuries from the explosion of dynamite while working for the Works Progress Administration in a rock quarry at Garland, Tex., on or about April 11, 1938, and his claim for compensation is authorized to be considered and acted upon under the remaining provisions of such act, as amended, if he filed such claim with the United States Employees Compensation Commission not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this act.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 4, after the words "as amended," insert "and as extended to employees engaged in emergency relief employment."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

MRS. KATIE SANDERS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3277) for the relief of Mrs. Katie Sanders.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to

pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mrs. Katie Sanders, Stella, Mo., the sum of \$10,000. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of the said Mrs. Katie Sanders against the United States on account of the death of her husband, Walter Crave Sanders, who died on October 1, 1944, as the result of personal injuries sustained on September 27, 1944, when the truck which he was driving on the McNatt Mill Road in Camp Crowder, Mo., was in collision with a United States Army truck: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$10,000" and insert "\$5,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

PAUL STANIK

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3514) for the relief of Paul Stanik.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Paul Stanik, Carrollville, Wis., the sum of \$2,500. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of the said Paul Stanik against the United States on account of injuries and partial permanent disability therefrom sustained by his minor daughter, Olga Stanik, on September 24, 1938, when she fell into an excavation on a project of the Works Progress Administration at the Otjen School, Carrollville, Wis.

With the following committee amendments:

Line 5, strike out the name "Paul Stanik" and insert in lieu thereof "the legal guardian of Olga Stanik, a minor."

Line 6, after the figures "\$2,500", strike out the remainder of the bill and insert in lieu thereof "in full settlement of all claims against the United States for personal injuries sustained by the said Olga Stanik, on September 22, 1938, when she fell into an excavation on a project of the Works Progress Administration at the Otjen School, Carrollville, Wis.: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of the legal guardian of Olgo Stanik, a minor."

RAYMOND C. CAMPBELL

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3904) for the relief of Raymond C. Campbell.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Raymond C. Campbell, Alexandria, Va., the sum of \$15,000. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of the said Raymond C. Campbell against the United States on account of injuries sustained by him, on December 12, 1944, on United States Highway No. 1, about 2 miles south of Alexandria, Va., when he was struck by an ambulance in the service of the Army of the United States: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$15,000" and insert "\$7,500."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

FRANK E. WILMOT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4240) for the relief of Frank E. Wilmot.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Frank E. Wilmot, Los Angeles, Calif., the sum of \$340.30. Such sum represents the cost of a resurvey by Frank E. Wilmot of section 32, township 11 north, range 7 west, San Bernardino meridian, California, made necessary when original survey data and plats made under his direction proved inaccurate, without fault of his own, because they had been based on certain corner monuments reestablished erroneously through the negligence of an employee of the Glendale, Calif., office of the United States General Land Office of the Department of the Interior.

With the following committee amendments:

Line 6, after the figures "340.30" strike out "Such sum represents" and insert in lieu thereof "in full settlement of all claims against the United States for reimbursement of."

At the end of the bill add: "*Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the con-

trary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

AGNES J. ALBERRY

The Clerk called the bill (S. 865) for the relief of the estate of Agnes J. Alberry.

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

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

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

There was no objection.

CHARLES BRYAN

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1122) for the relief of Charles Bryan.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Charles Bryan, of Lincoln, Nebr., the sum of \$5,881.40, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for compensation for personal injuries sustained by him, and for reimbursement of hospital, medical, and other expenses incurred by him, as a result of an accident which occurred when he was struck by a United States Army vehicle while directing traffic, in Lincoln, Nebr., on August 24, 1944: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

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

VIRGINIA PACKARD

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 215) for the relief of Virginia Packard.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Virginia Packard, 931 Gainsborough Drive, Pasadena, Calif., the sum of \$80.33. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims against the United States for reimbursement of the cost of travel from Pasadena, Calif., to Sweetwater, Tex., while under official orders to report for Women's Airforce Service Pilot training, which training was terminated while the claimant was en route to Sweetwater, Tex., as a result of administrative action based on recommendations by members of the House of Representatives: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent

or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

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

SCHOOL DISTRICT 90, PRATT COUNTY, KANS.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 915) for the relief of Fairview School District No. 90, Pratt County, Kans.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Fairview School District No. 90, Pratt County, Kans., the sum of \$2,444.40, in full satisfaction of all claims which said school district may have against the Government for the expense involving in removing and relocating the schoolhouse in said district at the request of the War Department, in order that the land previously occupied by such building might be used for an Army air base: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 9, strike out "involving" and insert in lieu thereof "involved."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

GLADYS ELVIRA MAURER

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 919) for the relief of Gladys Elvira Maurer.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Gladys Elvira Maurer, National City, Calif., the sum of \$2,500. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of the said Gladys Elvira Maurer against the United States on account of personal injuries sustained by her on April 18, 1942, in San Diego, Calif., when the automobile in which she was riding was in collision with an Army ambulance.

With the following committee amendment:

At the end of bill add "*Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed

guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

LEEVE DISTRICT NO. 10, YUBA COUNTY, CALIF.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 948) conferring jurisdiction upon the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of California, Northern Division, to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claims of all persons for reimbursement for damages and losses sustained as a result of a flood which occurred in December 1937 in levee district No. 10, Yuba County, Calif.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of California, Northern Division, to hear, determine, and render judgment, respectively, upon the claims of all persons for reimbursement for damages and losses sustained as a result of a flood which occurred in December 1937 in levee district No. 10, in Yuba County, Calif., on the easterly side of the Feather River, when the said Feather River breached the district's river levee at a point about 3 miles from the south end of the district on December 11, 1937, which break occurred at a point where the Engineer Department of the War Department in 1934 and 1935 had removed an old unused pipe discovered through the levee near its base and then allegedly replaced that portion of the old, well-compacted original levee by new levee construction with new earth inadequately tamped and leaving a definitely weakened point in the levee, through negligent reconstruction undertaken without authority requested of, or granted by the trustees of levee district No. 10, which damages and losses, if any, it is alleged could have been prevented by the exercise of reasonable care and diligence on the part of the Engineer Department of the War Department.

SEC. 2. Suits upon such claims, respectively, may be instituted at any time within 1 year after the enactment of this act, notwithstanding the lapse of time of any statutes of limitations, and proceedings for the determination of such claims, appeals therefrom, and payment of any judgment shall be in the same manner as in cases in which such court has jurisdiction under the Judicial Code, as amended.

SEC. 3. For the purposes of this Act, the word "persons" shall be interpreted to mean any person or persons, individual or individuals, copartnership, firm, or corporation.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 6, after the word "person", strike out the bill down to "Sec. 3," page 3. Insert in lieu thereof "against the United States for damages alleged to have been sustained as a result of a flood which occurred in December 1937 in levee district No. 10, in Yuba County, Calif., on the easterly side of the Feather River, when the said Feather River breached the district's river levee at a point about 3 miles from the south end of the district on December 11, 1937, which damage, if any, it is alleged could have been prevented by the exercise of reasonable care and diligence on the part of the Engineer Department of the War Depart-

ment. In the determination of such claims the United States shall be held liable only to the extent to which a private person would be liable under such circumstances.

"Sec. 2. Suits upon which such claims, respectively, may be instituted at any time within 1 year after the enactment of this act, notwithstanding the lapse of time or any statutes of limitations, and proceedings for the determination of such claims, appeals therefrom, and payment of any judgment, shall be in the same manner as in cases over which such court has jurisdiction under the provisions of paragraph twentieth of section 24 of the Judicial Code, as amended (U. S. C., title 28, sec. 41 (20))."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

MRS. GERTRUDE VERBARG

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1073) for the relief of Mrs. Gertrude Verbarg.

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

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

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

There was no objection.

THE IRVINE CO.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1251) for the relief of the Irvine Co.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the Irvine Co., Tustin, Calif., the sum of \$2,900. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of the Irvine Co. against the United States for the destruction of a small house and several orange trees which resulted from the crash of a United States Navy airplane on December 14, 1943.

With the following committee amendment:

At the end of bill add "*Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

MRS. J. W. McMURRAY ET AL.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1477) for the relief of Mrs. J. W. McMurray, R. T. Lathan, G. B. Cooper, L. W. Pearson, and Billups Oil Co.

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

Mr. MCGREGOR and Mr. SPRINGER objected; and, under the rule, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Claims.

REV. NEAL DEWEESE ET AL.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1879) for the relief of Rev. Neal Deweese, Mrs. Minnie Deweese, Raymond Deweese, Ralph Demert, and the estate of Lon Thurman.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$8,000 to Rev. Neal Deweese; to pay the sum of \$1,500 to Mrs. Minnie Deweese; to pay the sum of \$1,500 to Raymond Deweese; to pay the sum of \$1,000 to Ralph Demert; to pay the sum of \$5,500 to the estate of Lon Thurman, all of Farmington, Mo., in full settlement of all claims against the United States for personal injuries, medical and hospital expenses, and the death of Lon Thurman as a result of being struck by a United States Army truck on United States Highway No. 21, near Pilot Knob, Mo., on July 4, 1943: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary, notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 5, strike out "\$8,000" and insert "\$6,000."

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$1,500" and insert "\$750."

Page 1, line 7, strike out "\$1,500" and insert "\$500."

Page 1, line 8, strike out the words "to pay the sum of \$1,000 to Ralph Demert."

Page 1, line 9, strike out "\$5,500" and insert "\$5,000."

Page 2, line 5, strike out "Pilot Knob" and insert "Ironton."

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment to the committee amendments:

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment to the committee amendments offered by Mr. SPRINGER:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$6,000" and insert "\$5,000."

Page 1, line 7, strike out "\$750" and insert "\$500."

Page 1, line 8, strike out "\$500" and insert "\$250."

The amendment to the committee amendments was agreed to.

The committee amendments as amended were agreed to.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of Rev. Neal Deweese, Mrs. Minnie Deweese, Raymond Deweese, and the estate of Lon Thurman, deceased."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ELEANOR PARKINSON

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1918) for the relief of Eleanor Parkinson.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in

the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Eleanor Parkinson, of Mount Carmel, Ill., the sum of \$5,000 for damages to her property, which was caused by the Wabash River overflowing, due to the Brevoort levee maintained by the United States Government in the State of Indiana: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$5,000" and insert "\$4,637.50 in full settlement of all claims against the United States."

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment to the committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SPRINGER to the committee amendment: Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$4,637.50" and insert in lieu thereof "\$1,200."

The amendment to the committee amendment was agreed to.

The committee amendment as amended was agreed to.

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

ORVIS WELCH

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2167) to confer jurisdiction upon the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Texas to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claims of Orvis Welch.

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

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

There was no objection.

CHARLES ZUCKER

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2168) for the relief of Charles Zucker.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Charles Zucker, the sum of \$5,000, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for injuries sustained when a United States Army plane crashed at the Montefiore Cemetery, Suffolk County, Long Island, N. Y., on December 4, 1941: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$5,000" and insert "\$1,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

HARRY C. WESTOVER

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2270) for the relief of Harry C. Westover.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Comptroller General is authorized and directed to allow credit in the account of Harry C. Westover, collector of internal revenue for the sixth district of California, in the sum of \$2,160, representing the value of certain wine stamps erroneously issued to the Rubidoux Winery, Riverside, Calif., in the wrong denomination, affixed to barrels, and mutilated in accordance with provisions of the Internal Revenue Code prior to discovery of the error, no loss of tax having been incurred by the United States.

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

LEGAL GUARDIAN OF KATHLEEN LAWTON MCGUIRE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2670) for the relief of the legal guardian of Kathleen Lawton McGuire.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the legal guardian of Kathleen Lawton McGuire, a minor child, of 941 Eighth Street, Boulder, Colo., the sum of \$3,000, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for compensation for injuries sustained as a result of being wounded by a bullet fired by Gino Morello, while a passenger on a train of the Denver & Fort Worth Railroad near Memphis, Tex., on May 7, 1944, the said Gino Morello being a military prisoner in the custody of military police at the time said shot was fired: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 7, strike out "\$3,000" and insert "\$1,657.25."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

B. H. SPANN

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2884) for the relief of B. H. Spann.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to B. H. Spann, of Claxton, Ga., the sum of \$5,000,

in full satisfaction of all claims of said B. H. Spann for damages for personal injuries sustained by him when struck by a vehicle of the United States Army near Reidsville, Ga., on May 19, 1944: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$5,000" and insert "\$3,500."

Page 1, line 7, after the word "claims", insert "against the United States."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

MRS. JANET MCKILIP

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2901) for the relief of Mrs. Janet McKilip.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$5,000, to Mrs. Janet McKilip, West Albany, N. Y., in full settlement of all claims against the United States for personal injuries, medical, and hospital expenses sustained as the result of an accident involving an Army vehicle at approximately stop 31½ in front of No. 1520 Central Avenue, town of Colton, Albany County, N. Y., on April 20, 1944: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 5, strike out "\$5,000" and insert "\$1,438.52."

Page 1, line 6, strike out "McKilip" and insert "McKillip."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of Mrs. Janet McKilip."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

BOBBY MESSICK

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2974) for the relief of Bobby Messick.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the legally qual-

ified representative of the estate of Bobby Messick, deceased, of Murfreesboro, Tenn., the sum of \$10,000, in full settlement of all claims against the United States on account of the death of the said Bobby Messick who was instantly killed on September 18, 1943, when struck by a United States Army truck on United States Highway No. 41, 6 miles south of Murfreesboro, Tenn.: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 7, strike out "\$10,000" and insert "\$3,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

GEORGE W. AND KIRBY MURRELL

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3012) for the relief of George W. Murrell and Kirby Murrell, a minor.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$15,437.60, to George W. Murrell and Kirby Murrell, a minor, of Elizabeth, La., in full settlement of all claims against the United States for personal injuries, hospital and medical expenses incident thereto, and as compensation for the death of their wife and mother, Mrs. Mamie Murrell, as the result of a collision with a United States Army vehicle about 5 miles south of Alexandria, La., on United States Highway No. 165, on June 4, 1944: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 6, after the words "George W. Murrell", strike out the balance of the line and all of lines 7 to 11, inclusive, and on page 2, strike out lines 1 and 2 and insert in lieu thereof the following: "the sum of \$2,045 to George W. Murrell as natural tutor of Kirby Murrell, a minor, and the sum of \$5,407.95 to the estate of Mamie W. Murrell, deceased, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for property damage and personal injuries sustained, for medical, hospital, burial, and dental expenses incurred and required, and for the death of Mamie W. Murrell, as a result of the collision of an Army vehicle with an automobile operated by George W. Murrell, near Alexandria, La., on June 4, 1944;."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MARY ELIZABETH MONTAGUE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3052) for the relief of Mary Elizabeth Montague.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mary Elizabeth Montague, New London, Conn., the sum of \$52.74, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for reimbursement of the cost of travel from New London, Conn., to Sweetwater, Tex., while under official orders to report for Women's Airforce Service Pilot training, which training was terminated while the claimant was en route to Sweetwater, Tex., as a result of administrative action based on recommendations by Members of the House of Representatives: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

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

WILLIAM CLYDE MCKINNEY

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3454) for the relief of the legal guardian of William Clyde McKinney, a minor.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$10,000 to the legal guardian of William Clyde McKinney, a minor, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for personal injuries and loss of earnings sustained as the result of a collision with a Government truck on Frio City Road, San Antonio, Tex., on February 20, 1944.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 5, strike out "\$10,000" and insert "\$5,709.64."

Page 1, line 6, after the word "to", strike out "the legal guardian of."

Page 1, line 7, strike out "a minor" and insert "of San Antonio, Tex."

Page 1, line 10, strike out "Government" and insert "United States Army."

At the end of the bill insert the following: "*Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of William Clyde McKinney."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FRED C. LITER

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3554) for the relief of Fred C. Liter.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$1,500 to Fred C. Liter, of Harrisonville, Mo., in full settlement of all claims against the United States for personal injuries and loss of earnings sustained as a result of being struck by a United States Army vehicle, on February 22, 1945, near Neosho, Mo.: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 5, strike out "\$1,500" and insert "\$1,141.80."

Page 1, line 10, strike out "Neosho" and insert "Harrisonville."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

M. MARTIN TURPANJIAN

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3641) for the relief of M. Martin Turpanjian.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$2,500, to M. Martin Turpanjian, of Alledale, N. J., in full settlement of all claims against the United States for personal injuries, medical and hospital expenses, and loss of earnings sustained as a result of an accident involving a United States Army vehicle at the intersection of Liberty Road and Tenafly Road, Englewood, N. J., on February 13, 1945: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 5, strike "\$2,500" and insert "\$1,186."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

J. TOM STEPHENSON

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3677) for the relief of J. Tom Stephenson.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to J. Tom Stephenson, Marianna, Fla., the sum of \$152.40. Such sum represents the amount of fees earned by the said J. Tom Stephenson for services rendered as United States commissioner, Northern District of Florida, during the quarter ending October 31, 1943, and quarter ending January 31, 1944, but not paid because the account covering such services was not rendered within the time prescribed by law.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 6, after the period, strike out the balance of the line to and including the word "Stephenson" on line 7 and insert "in full settlement of all claims against the United States."

At the end of the bill insert "*Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

MISS JACQUELINE FRIEDRICH

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3725) for the relief of Miss Jacqueline Friedrich.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Miss Jacqueline Friedrich, San Jacinto, Calif., the sum of \$27.80. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of the said Miss Jacqueline Friedrich against the United States for reimbursement of the cost of travel from San Jacinto, Calif., to Sweetwater, Tex., while under official orders to report for Women's Airforce Service Pilot training, which training was terminated while the claimant was en route to Sweetwater, Tex.: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

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

C. FRANK JAMES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2769) for the relief of C. Frank James.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to C. Frank James, the sum of \$10,000, in full settlement of his claim against the United States arising out of the death of his minor son, John Ronald James, resulting from an accident involving a United States Army truck on the Goldsboro-Kenly Highway, near Goldsboro, N. C., on Oct. 13, 1944: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$10,000" and insert "\$5,364."

Page 1, line 6, strike out "his claim" and insert "all claims."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

MRS. FLORENCE MERSMAN

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3791) for the relief of Mrs. Florence Mersman.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mrs. Florence Mersman the sum of \$3,833, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for personal injuries, medical, hospital, and other expenses, and losses sustained by her as a result of an Army truck striking the automobile in which she was riding at the intersection of Western Avenue and Marathon Street in the city of Los Angeles, Calif., on April 16, 1943: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$3,833" and insert "\$2,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

WILLIAM N. THERRIAULT AND MILLCENT THERRIAULT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3808) for the relief of the estate of William N. Therriault and Millicent Therriault.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the estate of William N. Therriault and Millicent Therriault, of Fall River, Mass., the sum of \$11,425, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for the death of the said William N. Therriault and Millicent Therriault, as the result of being struck by a United States Post Office vehicle on Union Street near Columbia Street in Fall River, Mass., on October 1, 1943: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

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

IDA BARGER ET AL.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4269) for the relief of Ida Barger, Hazel A. Beecher, Etta Clark, Jesse Ruth France, John W. Nolan, Anna Palubicki, and Frank J. Schrom.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to each of the following-named persons the amount specified in the case of such person, in full satisfaction of his or her claim against the United States for the injury indicated in each case resulting from the explosions which occurred at the naval ammunition depot, Port Chicago, Calif., on July 17, 1944:

Ida Barger, for the loss of an eye and lacerations of the forehead, the sum of \$6,113.34;

Hazel A. Beecher, for the loss of an eye, \$7,351.41;

Etta Clark, for the loss of an eye and permanent facial scars, \$5,000;

Jesse Ruth France, for the loss of an eye, \$6,465.51;

John W. Nolan, for the loss of both eyes and partial paralysis of the right arm, resulting in total disability, the sum of \$28,008.16;

Anna Palubicki, for the loss of vision of left eye, \$3,812.05;

Frank J. Schrom, for the loss of vision of right eye, \$6,971.55.

No part of any sum appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with the claim satisfied by the payment of such sum, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

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

PERMISSION TO ACCEPT BRITISH EMPIRE MEDALS

The Clerk called the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 51) granting permission to

Charles Rex Marchant, Lorne E. Sasseen, and Jack Veniss Bassett to accept certain medals tendered them by the Government of Canada in the name of His Britannic Majesty, King George VI.

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

Resolved, etc., That Charles Rex Marchant, Lorne E. Sasseen, and Jack Veniss Bassett, employees of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, Department of Commerce, be authorized to accept and wear British Empire medals, civilian division, tendered by the Government of Canada in the name of His Britannic Majesty, King George VI, in recognition of their gallant services in rescuing four crew members from a crashed and burning Canadian bomber in September 1942, and that the Department of State is hereby authorized and permitted to deliver the above medals to Charles Rex Marchant, Lorne E. Sasseen, and Jack Veniss Bassett.

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

MRS. EVELYN MERRITT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2927) for the relief of Mrs. Evelyn Merritt.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$5,000, to Mrs. Evelyn Merritt, of route 1, New Augusta, Miss., in full settlement of all claims against the United States for personal injuries, medical and hospital expenses, property damage, and loss of earning sustained as a result of a collision between the automobile in which she was riding and a United States Army truck in Camp Shelby, Miss., on December 15, 1943: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 5, strike out "\$5,000" and insert "\$4,000."

Line 8 strike out "medical and hospital expenses, property damage."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

ELI RICHMOND

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2644) for the relief of Eli Richmond.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Eli Richmond, of Oakdale, La., the sum of \$10,000. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of the said Eli Richmond against the United States for personal injuries, sustained as the result of a collision on January 26, 1944, on United States highway No. 165, near Kinder, La., involving the truck in

which he was a passenger and a United States Army truck: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$10,000" and insert "\$6,672."

Line 8, after "injuries", insert a comma and the following: "medical, hospital, nursing expenses, and loss of earnings."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

HAMSAH OMAR

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 233) for the relief of Hamsah Omar.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the proceedings and orders requiring the deportation of Hamsah Omar, of Detroit, Mich., who entered the United States of America from Mexico at El Paso, Tex., on March 10, 1940, be canceled and set aside, and that said entry be considered a legal entry.

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

THEODORE MAUDRAME

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2809) for the relief of Theodore Maudrame.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws the Attorney General be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to record the lawful admission into the United States for permanent residence of Theodore Maudrame as of December 9, 1924, the date on which he last entered the United States: *Provided,* That he is otherwise admissible under the immigration laws other than those relating to inadmissibility because of racial ineligibility.

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

JOSEPH MRAK

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2887) for the relief of Joseph Mrak.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, notwithstanding the provisions of the immigration laws, the Attorney General is authorized and directed to permit Joseph Mrak, of Johnstown, Pa., to remain permanently in the United States if he is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of the immigration laws other than quotas.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following: "That in the adminis-

tration of the immigration and naturalization laws the Attorney General be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cancel the warrant of arrest against Joseph Mrak, of Johnstown, Pa., heretofore issued on the grounds that admission to the United States had been fraudulently gained and that he shall hereafter be deemed to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence on October 20, 1939. Upon the enactment of this act the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the Yugoslavian quota for the first year that the said Yugoslavian quota is available."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

HERMAN TRAHN

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3765) for the relief of Herman Trahn.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That notwithstanding the provisions of section 3 (a) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended (54 Stat. 885; 50 U. S. C. 303), Herman Trahn, of 65 Park Terrace East, New York, N. Y., may be permitted to become a naturalized citizen of the United States if he can otherwise meet all the requirements of existing law relating to naturalization.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 5, before "Herman", insert "and the provisions of Public Law 205, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved October 29, 1945."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

SALVADOR LORENZ FERNANDEZ

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2546) for the relief of Salvador Lorenz Fernandez.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Attorney General is directed to cancel forthwith the outstanding warrant of arrest, order of deportation, warrant of deportation, and bond, if any, in the case of the alien Salvador Lorenz Fernandez, 117 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, New York City, N. Y., (file number 560019/657), who has resided continuously in the United States since 1925 and whose wife and six children are citizens and residents of the United States, and is directed not to issue any further such warrants or orders in the case of such alien, insofar as such further warrants or orders are based on any unlawful entry of such alien into the United States prior to the enactment of this act, or are based on the fact that such alien was not entitled to have been admitted to the United States, as a quota or nonquota immigrant, for permanent residence.

EDGAR KAIGLER

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 207) for the relief of Edgar Kaigler.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Edgar Kaigler, of

Daytona Beach, Fla., the sum of \$5,213.79, in full satisfaction of all claims against the United States for the death of Lela Morris, the mother of Edgar Kaigler, the said Lela Morris having been killed on September 10, 1943, when a United States Navy airplane, SBD-4, bureau number 10371, crashed into the home of Lela Morris, on 425 Maple Street, Daytona Beach, Fla.: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$5,213.79" and insert "\$2,713.79."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

MRS. BESSIE S. EDMONDS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 873) for the relief of Mrs. Bessie S. Edmonds.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mrs. Bessie S. Edmonds, widow of the late Lt. Comdr. Samuel P. Edmonds, United States Coast Guard, retired, of Pass Christian, Miss., the sum of \$10,000, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for the use of certain life-saving-equipment patents, which have been, and are now being, used by the United States Government: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

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

B. PENDINO

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1315) for the relief of B. Pendino.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to B. Pendino the sum of \$3,000, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for injury to said B. Pendino, on November 1, 1943, as a result of negligence in the operation of an Army vehicle in the city of Tampa, Fla.: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this

Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 6, strike out the figures "\$3,000" and insert in lieu thereof the figures "\$1,641.92."

Page 1, line 7, after the word "for", strike out the bill down to the word "": *Provided,* and insert in lieu thereof "personal injuries and loss of wages sustained as the result of an accident involving a United States Army truck in Tampa, Fla., on November 1, 1943."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

GORDON T. GORHAM

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1348) for the relief of estate of Gordon T. Gorham, and others.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated—

To the estate of Gordon T. Gorham, deceased, late of Portland, Maine;
 To the estate of Florence M. Gorham, deceased, late of Portland, Maine;
 To the estate of Rita M. Robertson, deceased, late of Portland, Maine;
 To the estate of George J. Robertson, Jr., deceased, late of Portland, Maine;
 To the estate of Edna May Hume, deceased, late of South Portland, Maine;
 To the estate of John William Hume, deceased, late of South Portland, Maine;
 To the estate of Clarence S. Hume, Jr., deceased, late of South Portland, Maine;
 To the estate of Virginia Mac Gerrish, deceased, late of South Portland, Maine;
 To the estate of Edward Alfred Gerrish, deceased, late of South Portland, Maine;
 To the estate of Roberta Mae Gerrish, deceased, late of South Portland, Maine;
 To the estate of Rose M. Gerrish, deceased, late of South Portland, Maine;
 To the estate of Virginia Warren, deceased, late of South Portland, Maine;
 To the estate of Jennie C. Allen, deceased, late of Windham, Maine;
 To the estate of Shirley M. Brown, deceased, late of South Portland, Maine;
 To the estate of Hazel M. Little, deceased, late of South Portland, Maine;
 To the estate of Nancy Lee Little, deceased, late of South Portland, Maine;
 To the estate of James McGuire, also known as James Little, deceased, late of South Portland, Maine;

the sum of \$10,000 to each of the aforesaid estates respectively, in full satisfaction and settlement of all claims against the United States for the deaths and injuries of each of the aforesaid decedents, caused by the crash of a United States Army bomber into and onto the dwellings occupied by the aforesaid persons on the date of July 11, 1944, at South Portland, Maine; and that the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated—

To George J. Robertson, Sr., of Portland, Maine, \$5,000 for personal injuries and loss of wages;
 To guardian of John E. Gerrish, of Orono, Maine, \$10,000 for personal injuries;
 To guardian of Marian Ross Gerrish, of Orono, Maine, \$10,000 for personal injuries;

To Jennie Bassett, of Pittsfield, Vt., \$10,000 for personal injuries; and for expenses incurred as result of injuries, not including medical expenses;

To guardian of Vina J. Hannan, of South Portland, Maine, the sum of \$25,000 for personal injuries, loss of wages, and hospital bills,

said sums to be in full satisfaction and settlement of all of their respective claims against the United States not otherwise claimed of or paid by the War Department under statutory claims resulting from and caused by the crash of a United States Army bomber into and onto the dwellings of aforesaid persons on the date of July 11, 1944, at South Portland, Maine: *Provided*, That no part of the amounts appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with these claims, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 7, after the name "Maine", insert "the sum of \$5,000."
 Page 1, line 9, after the name "Maine", insert "the sum of \$5,000."
 Page 1, line 11, after the name "Maine", insert "the sum of \$5,000."
 Page 2, line 2, after the name "Maine", insert "the sum of \$1,500."
 Page 2, line 4, after the name "Maine", insert "the sum of \$5,000."
 Page 2, line 6, after the name "Maine", insert "the sum of \$1,500."
 Page 2, line 8, after the name "Maine", insert "the sum of \$7,500."
 Page 2, line 10, after the name "Maine", insert "the sum of \$5,000."
 Page 2, line 12, after the name "Maine", insert "the sum of \$2,000."
 Page 2, line 14, after the name "Maine", insert "the sum of \$1,500."
 Page 2, line 16, after the name "Maine", insert "the sum of \$5,000."
 Page 2, line 18, after the name "Maine", insert "the sum of \$5,000."
 Page 2, line 20, after the name "Maine", insert "the sum of \$5,000."
 Page 2, line 22, after the name "Maine", insert "the sum of \$7,500."
 Page 2, line 24, after the name "Maine", insert "the sum of \$7,000."
 Page 3, line 2, after the name "Maine", insert "the sum of \$1,500."
 Page 3, line 4, after the name "Maine", insert "the sum of \$1,500."
 Page 3, line 5, strike out "the sum of \$10,000", insert in lieu thereof "the sums."
 Page 3, line 5, after the word "to", strike out "each of."
 Page 3, line 15, strike out the figures "\$5,000", insert in lieu thereof the figures "\$3,000."
 Page 3, line 17, strike out the figures "\$10,000", insert in lieu thereof the figures "\$4,000."
 Page 3, line 19, strike out the figures "\$10,000", insert in lieu thereof the figures "\$4,000."
 Page 3, line 20, strike out the figures "\$10,000", insert in lieu thereof the figures "\$4,000."
 Page 4, line 1, strike out the figures "\$25,000", insert in lieu thereof the figures "\$7,500."

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment to the committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SPRINGER to the committee amendment:

On page 2, line 9, strike out the sum "\$7,500" and insert "\$5,000."

Page 2, line 23, strike out the sum "\$7,500" and insert "\$5,000."

Page 2, line 25, strike out the sum "\$7,000" and insert "\$5,000."

The amendment to the committee amendments was agreed to.

The committee amendments as amended were agreed to.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BARDEN: On page 3, line 21, strike out the name "Rose" and insert in lieu thereof the name of "Anne."

The amendment was agreed to.

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

JOHN BUCHAN AND LAWRENCE GILLINGHAM

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1615) for the relief of the legal guardians of John Buchan and Lawrence Gillingham, minors.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$10,000 to the legal guardian of John Buchan and to pay the sum of \$10,000 to the legal guardian of Lawrence Gillingham, all of 337 Forty-fourth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., for personal injuries sustained by the minors when they were struck by an automobile driven by an employee of the United States Department of Justice, on January 27, 1942, at Fourth Avenue near Thirty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 5, strike out "\$10,000" and insert "\$4,300."

Line 7, strike out "\$10,000" and insert "\$1,034."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

CATHERINE V. SWEENEY

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2251) for the relief of Catherine V. Sweeney.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Catherine V. Sweeney, of Utica, N. Y., the sum of \$1,500. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of the said Catherine V. Sweeney against the United States on account of the serious and permanent personal injury sustained by her on October 1, 1943,

in the town of Cicero, N. Y., when an automobile in which she was a passenger was struck by an Army truck of the Syracuse Army Air Base, bearing license No. 3152053 and operated by Pfc. Joseph J. George: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

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

M. F. DILLER

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2596) for the relief of M. F. Diller.

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

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

There was no objection.

CHARLIE POWELL

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2724) for the relief of Charlie Powell.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Charlie Powell, Castalian Springs, Tenn., the sum of \$10,000. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims against the United States on account of personal injuries sustained on March 3, 1944, by Forest Eldon Powell, minor son of the said Charlie Powell, as a result of the explosion of a fuse for a tank mine which had been left near the school attended by the said Forest Eldon Powell by United States Army forces on maneuvers.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 5, strike out the word "Charlie" and insert "the legal guardian of Forest Eldon."

Line 6, strike out "\$10,000" and insert in lieu thereof the figures "\$1,500."

Line 9, strike out "son of the said Charlie Powell."

Page 2, line 2, insert "*Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of the legal guardian of Forest Eldon Powell."

R. H. SINDLE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2728) for the relief of R. H. Sindle.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to R. H. Sindle, Galatin, Tenn., the sum of \$101.54. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of the said R. H. Sindle against the United States for the loss of, and damage to, certain personal property owned by him as the result of acts of deprecation committed by members of the United States Army on March 22, 1944.

With the following committee amendment:

At the end of the bill add "Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

MRS. GISELLA SANTE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3124) for the relief of Mrs. Gisella Sante.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mrs. Gisella Sante, South Bend, Ind., the sum of \$10,000. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of the said Mrs. Gisella Sante against the United States on account of the death of her husband, Ignace Sante, who died on March 30, 1945, as the result of injuries sustained on March 29, 1945, when he was struck by a United States mail truck in the driveway of his home in South Bend, Ind.: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$10,000" and insert "\$5,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

LEONARD J. FOX AND MILFORD G. FOX

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3158) for the relief of Leonard J. Fox and Milford G. Fox, a partnership, doing business as Fox Co.

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

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

There was no objection.

MRS. LESLIE PRICE ET AL.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3229) for the relief of Mrs. Leslie Price, Philip C. Price, Mrs. Louise Keyton, Annie Curry, and James Curry.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mrs. Leslie Price the sum of \$1,557.50; to Philip C. Price, the sum of \$1,309.50; to Annie Curry, the sum of \$1,000; to James Curry, the sum of \$1,150.20; all of Donovan, Ga.; and to Mrs. Louise Keyton, of Wrightsville, Ga., the sum of \$1,090, in full settlement of all claims for personal injuries, medical expenses, property damage, and loss of earnings as the result of a collision of a car belonging to Mrs. Leslie Price and an Army vehicle on April 4, 1943: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 5, strike out the figures \$1,557.50 and insert in lieu thereof the figures "\$1,007.50."

Page 1, line 6, strike out the figures "\$1,307.50" and insert in lieu thereof the figures "\$807.50."

Page 1, line 7, strike out the figures "\$1,000" and "\$1,150.20", respectively, and insert "\$567.19" and "\$656.26", respectively.

Page 1, line 9, strike out the figures "\$1,090" and insert figures "\$590."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

CAPT. WAYNE E. MEISENHEIMER

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3285) for the relief of Capt. Wayne E. Meisenheimer.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$177.50 to Capt. Wayne E. Meisenheimer, of Wingate ordnance depot, Gallup, N. Mex., in full settlement of all claims against the United States for reimbursement of travel expense from Aruba, Netherlands West Indies, to Miami, Fla., in November 1942: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

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

C. H. BRUMFIELD

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3784) for the relief of C. H. Brumfield.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to C. H. Brumfield, Chicago, Ill., the sum of \$25,000. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of the said C. H. Brumfield against the United States on account of personal injuries and property damage sustained on August 31, 1943, when an automobile owned and driven by him was in collision with a United States Army vehicle on United States Highway No. 2, near Devils Lake, N. Dak. No part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$25,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$6,790."

Page 1, line 8, after the word "injuries," insert "hospital and medical expenses, and loss of earnings."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

MRS. EUNICE C. HARDAGE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3834) for the relief of Mrs. Eunice C. Hardage.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That sections 15 to 20, inclusive, of the act entitled "An act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes," approved September 7, 1916, as amended (U. S. C., 1934 ed., title 5, secs. 767 and 770), are hereby waived in favor of Eunice C. Hardage, widow of Newton G. Hardage, former rural mail carrier, at Dallas, Ga., whose death occurred on January 8, 1936, and her claim for compensation is authorized to be considered and acted upon under the remaining provisions of such act, as amended, if she files such claim with the United States Compensation Commission not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this act, or within that time renews her claim heretofore filed which has been denied because of failure to comply with said provisions of said act: *Provided*, That no benefits hereunder shall accrue prior to the approval of this act.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 10, after the word "death" insert "of pneumonia."

Page 1, line 11, after the figure "1936", insert "alleged to have been caused by exposure."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

M. R. STONE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4116) for the relief of M. R. Stone.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the limitations of time in sections 15 to 20, both inclusive, of the act entitled, "An act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes," approved September 7, 1916, as amended, are hereby waived in favor of M. R. Stone, of Huntington, W. Va., and the United States Employees' Compensation Commission is hereby authorized and directed to receive and consider under the remaining provisions of said Act his claim on account of injury and disability alleged to have been sustained in February or March 1938, while performing his duties at Huntington Veterans' Hospital, West Virginia: *Provided*, That claim hereunder shall be filed within 6 months from the approval of this act.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 2, line 1, after the word "injury", strike out the words "and disability" and insert "to his hip and leg."

Page 2, line 6, after the word "act", insert "*Provided*, That no benefits shall accrue hereunder prior to the approval of this act."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

FRANKLIN P. RADCLIFFE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4117) for the relief of Franklin P. Radcliffe.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the limitations of time in sections 15 to 20, both inclusive, of the act entitled, "An act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes," approved September 7, 1916, as amended, are hereby waived in favor of Franklin P. Radcliffe, of Huntington, W. Va., and the United States Employees' Compensation Commission is hereby authorized and directed to receive and consider under the remaining provisions of said act his claim on account of injury and disability alleged to have been sustained on or about March 19, 1938, while performing his duties as fireman at the United States Veterans' Hospital, West Virginia: *Provided*, That claim hereunder shall be filed within 6 months from the approval of this act.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 2, line 1, after the word "disability", insert "caused from a hernia."

Page 2, line 6, after the word "Act", insert "*Provided*, That no benefits hereunder shall accrue prior to the approval of this act."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

LUCY DELGADO

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4249) for the relief of Lucy Delgado.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$3,570 to Lucy Delgado, who was seriously injured on June 11, 1944, when a United States Army truck overturned on Insular Highway No. 25, between Cataño and Santurce, P. R. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims against the United States on account of such accident: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 5, after the word "Delgado", strike out all down to and including the word "accident" in line 11, and insert "and to pay the sum of \$750 to Irma M. Delgado, both of Puerto Rico, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for personal injuries and loss of earnings sustained as the result of an accident which occurred on June 11, 1944, on Insular Highway No. 25 between Cataño and Santurce, P. R., and which involved a United States Army truck in which they were riding."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of Lucy Delgado and Irma M. Delgado."

IDA F. BRAUN ET AL.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1782) for the relief of Ida F. Braun, Alice Braun Menges, and Carl J. Braun, individually and as executors of the estate of Hedwig W. Braun, deceased, and as legatees and beneficiaries of the will of Hedwig W. Braun, deceased, and as the sole parties in interest by succession under the last will and testament of Hedwig W. Braun, deceased, and under the last will and testament of Herman W. Braun, deceased.

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

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

There was no objection.

MRS LUCILLE SCARLETT AND CHARLES SCARLETT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3698) for the relief of Mrs. Lucille Scarlett and Charles Scarlett.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mrs. Lucille Scarlett, Cookeville, Tenn., the sum of \$5,000, and to Charles Scarlett, Cookeville, Tenn., the sum of \$175. The payment of such sum of \$5,000 shall be in full settlement of all

claims of the said Mrs. Lucille Scarlett against the United States on account of personal injuries sustained by her on October 18, 1943, when the automobile in which she was a passenger was in collision with a United States Army truck at the intersection of United States Highway No. 70-N, Scott Street, and Buffalo Valley Road in Cookeville, Tenn. The payment of such sum of \$175 shall be in full settlement of all claims of the said Charles Scarlett against the United States for damage to his automobile as the result of such collision: *Provided*, That no part of either of the sums appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with the claim settled by the payment of such sum, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

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

HONOLULU PLANTATION CO.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2688) to provide compensation to Honolulu Plantation Co., a California corporation, as compensation for damages sustained.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Honolulu Plantation Co., a California corporation, having its principal properties and operations in the Territory of Hawaii, the sum of \$3,250,000, as compensation for the damages to and the loss of property sustained by said company to its mill, water system, and other properties of its enterprise by reason of the expropriation by the United States of America of divers lands held under leases owned and operated by this company as an integral part of its enterprise, in full and complete satisfaction of all claims of said company against the United States of America: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection herewith, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

"That jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the United States Court of Claims, notwithstanding any prior determination, statute, or decision, to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Honolulu Plantation Co., a California corporation, for damages to its real property, mill, water system, remaining leasehold, and other enterprise properties not expropriated by the United States Government, and located on the island of Oahu, in the Territory of Hawaii, for the depreciation in the market value thereof arising out of the expropriations by the United States of divers lands upon which said claimant held leases, in proceedings wherein said lands were condemned in the United States District Court in and for the Territory of Hawaii; and

designated as civil Nos. 416, 430, 434, 436, 442, 452, 514, 525, 529, 533, 535, 544, and 548.

"Sec. 2. The damage to be ascertained and adjudged shall be the difference in the fair market value of the fee lands, mill, and other enterprise properties of said claimant as the same existed in 1936, prior to the filing of the aforesaid condemnation suits, and as the same remained in 1945 after the severance and loss of the beneficial use of said leased lands of said claimant condemned and expropriated by the United States as aforesaid.

"Sec. 3. Any suit brought under the provisions of this act shall be instituted within 1 year after the date of approval of this act; and from any decision or judgment rendered in any suit commenced under authority of this act, a writ of certiorari to the Supreme Court of the United States may be applied for by either party thereto as provided by law in other cases. All testimony adduced before and all documents and evidence received by the subcommittee of the Committee on Claims of the House of Representatives shall be competent evidence of said damages and shall be received upon the record thereof made before said committee, as fully and to the same extent as though the witnesses were present and without further proof and certification."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to confer jurisdiction upon the United States Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Honolulu Plantation Co."

FRANTISEK JIRI BOVELEK OR GEORG BOVELEK

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4381) for the relief of Frantisek Jiri Bovelek or Georg Bovelek.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That Frantisek Jiri Bovelek or Georg Bovelek, who arrived at the port of Boston on September 21, 1945, as a stowaway, shall, upon the payment of the required head tax, be considered, for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, to have been lawfully admitted to the United States notwithstanding the fact that he was found to be inadmissible on the sole grounds that he arrived as a stowaway and was without proper immigration documentation. Upon the enactment of this act the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the Czechoslovakian quota of the first year that the same Czechoslovakian quota is available.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 3, strike out "Bovelek" and insert "Pavlik."

Page 1, line 3, strike out the word "Bovelek" and insert "Pavlik."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of Frantisek Jiri Pavlik or Georg Pavlik."

NATALE PIAVALLO

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3787) for the relief of Natale Pivallo, also known as Natale Kiecieck.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws, the Secretary of Labor is hereby authorized and directed to cancel the warrant of arrest and the order of deportation against Natale Pivallo, heretofore issued on the grounds that on July 11, 1945, admission to the United States had been illegally obtained, and thereupon Natale Kiecieck shall hereafter be deemed to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence at Boston, Mass., on July 11, 1945.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following: "That in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws the Attorney General is hereby authorized and directed to record the lawful admission for permanent residence of the alien Bozic Kisic, also known as Natale Pivallo, and other names, at Boston, Massachusetts, on July 11, 1945, on the Navy Transport *General T. H. Bliss*, notwithstanding the provisions of the immigration laws of the United States. Upon the enactment of this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the quota of the appropriate nation when such quota number becomes available. Nothing in this act shall prevent the deportation of the said alien for any cause under the immigration laws arising subsequent to his admission for permanent residence on July 11, 1945."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Speaker, that concludes the call of the Private Calendar.

ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION FOR UNRRA

Mr. SABATH, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 444, Rept. No. 1332), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4649) to enable the United States to further participate in the work of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed one day, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-minute rule. It shall be in order to consider, any rule of the House to the contrary notwithstanding, an amendment prohibiting the use of funds involved in the bill E. R. 4649 in countries that refuse free access to examination of United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration operations by representatives of the United States press and radio. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the same to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

INCREASE OF PERSONNEL IN NAVY AND MARINE CORPS

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 393 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4421) to increase the permanent authorized enlisted strength of the active list of the Regular Navy and Marine Corps, to increase the permanent authorized number of commissioned officers of the active list of the line of the Regular Navy, and to authorize permanent appointments in the Regular Navy and Marine Corps, and for other purposes. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed 2 hours to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and the ranking minority member of the Committee on Naval Affairs, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment, the committee shall rise and report the same back to the House with such amendments as shall have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois is recognized.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, this rule makes in order the comprehensive bill reported by the Committee on Naval Affairs by a unanimous vote. The House, and the country, too, are indeed fortunate that the Committee on Naval Affairs has such an able chairman who seems to be—not only seems to be but I believe is—one of the best posted men in the United States. The House, therefore, has always shown real confidence—and I know I have—in any legislation he reports. The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON] is present, and is ready to explain the need for the increase of Navy personnel. I presume we have a great many splendid vessels that the Navy cannot man because of the lack of personnel. That is the underlying reason for bringing this legislation before the House today. I know it is not intended as a threat to any other nation. I hope the people of this country, and people the world over will realize that it is not intended for the purpose of having the greatest Navy in the world, although we have it anyway, for purposes of war but that it will be used by our Nation for purposes of peace. I know the aim of the President, and the American people and its leaders, is to provide cooperation, harmony, and peace to the troubled world.

There have been those who have been trying to create the impression in the United States that we have a chip on our shoulder and are ready to fight. They are using every pretext for the purpose of creating this impression, which is unfortunate. These same men and organizations have precluded us from preparing in order to avoid the last World War. They are the same people who opposed preparedness; in fact, in my opinion, their activities were responsible for our

being forced into the recent war because they led Hitler and Japan to believe that we would not be in position to defend ourselves or to protect our democratic form of government.

The people of the world must recognize that our form of government is the best in the world. We have a great country and a great people and we do not desire to take advantage of any nation or peoples at any time. All we ask is that fair play and justice prevail.

I do not think there will be any opposition to this rule, which will be further explained by my distinguished friend the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MICHENER]. I will conclude with the statement that the rule provides for 2 hours' general debate, it is an open rule and I hope that it will be adopted by unanimous vote and that the bill will also be adopted by unanimous vote.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time and I now yield to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MICHENER].

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, there is no explanation of the rule necessary further than the last sentence of the distinguished chairman of the Rules Committee. This is an open rule. The bill will be read under the 5-minute rule. All germane amendments will be in order. There is no gag to it, there is no nauseation in connection with the rule. I know of no reason why we should not proceed at once to the consideration of the bill.

The only difference between this bill and the average bill is that the first section suggests a policy only. That section has no vitality. It bears about the same relation to the rest of the bill that the "whereas" clause has to a resolution which it precedes. Possibly the remainder of the bill implements the speech in the first section.

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

Mr. MICHENER. I yield to the chairman of Naval Affairs, the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. VINSON. I do not think I am violating any confidence when I say the first section of the bill was read to the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy at the other end of the Avenue, and he said it was the best language in the bill.

Mr. MICHENER. I am not surprised at that. If the Army and Navy can get Congress to state a policy in a bill without binding provisions, but with authority to act, that is more satisfactory because it has more flexibility; therefore, I am not surprised to hear that the best part of the bill, so far as the Army and Navy are concerned, is the part which binds no one, where there is an opportunity to exercise discretion.

Mr. VINSON. I differ with the distinguished gentleman from Michigan, because this is a fixed policy and the policy is binding and the policy is so positive that it is going to be followed literally by the department.

Mr. MICHENER. I am sure that the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs will see that that is done, as long as he is chairman. The uncertainty lies in the fact that the Con-

gress changes, the heads of the departments change, the heads of the Army and Navy change, and unless there is language in the law which speaks specifically, the next administrator does not always interpret the law as it was intended to be interpreted, and as it can be interpreted if discretion is lodged in an administrative office. As usual, the persuasiveness of the gentleman from Georgia prevails.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4421) to increase the permanent authorized strength of the active list of the Regular Navy and Marine Corps, to increase the permanent authorized number of commissioned officers of the active list of the line of the Regular Navy, and to authorize permanent appointments in the Regular Navy and Marine Corps, 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 consideration of the bill H. R. 4421, with Mr. WORLEY in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, during the discussion on the floor of House Concurrent Resolution 80, the question was raised as to why that resolution which set forth the sense of Congress as to the number of ships for the postwar Navy did not also set forth the number of personnel to man the postwar Navy. H. R. 4421 is the answer to that question, as it blueprints the permanent authorized enlisted and officer strength of the Regular postwar Navy. It is a proposed statutory basis for meeting the postwar personnel requirements of the Navy.

To accomplish this objective, provision is made—

First. For an increase in the permanent authorized strength of the Regular Navy to 500,000 and of the Marine Corps to 100,000;

Second. For an increase in the total authorized number of commissioned officers of the Navy and the Marine Corps from 5½ to 8 percent of the authorized enlisted strength; and

Third. For the appointment of officers in the Regular Navy and Marine Corps from the enlisted ranks and the temporary and Reserve officers.

Manning of the postwar Navy raises three basic questions: First, how many men does the Navy need? Second, what kind of men does the Navy need? And, third, how can the Navy get these men?

HOW MANY MEN DOES THE NAVY NEED?

The present authorized strength of the Regular Navy, as set by the act of April 22, 1941, Public Law 39, Seventy-seventh Congress, is 232,000. This strength must be more than doubled if the Navy is to be

able to fulfill its function of national security and its proper participation in the global responsibility of this country to keep the peace. The Navy needs 500,000 enlisted men and 58,000 officers. The Marine Corps needs 100,000 enlisted men and 8,000 officers.

These totals are not mere guesses. They are based upon detailed analyses by the men of the fleet, the men who have to do the job, the men who know what the job requires.

These analyses have been prepared and set forth on pages 1367 to 1415 of the hearings of the Committee on Naval Affairs on the postwar Navy. They give the proposed personnel distribution ship-by-ship and station-by-station. They lay the cards of the Navy on the table face up.

I also call your attention to page 29 of the committee's report on House Concurrent Resolution 80, which gives total personnel requirement statistics according to types of ships and the three components of the postwar fleet.

For the fleet, the Navy will need 27,560 officers and 314,000 enlisted men. This need is on the basis of a ship complement of only 70 percent of wartime strength in the active fleet, as compared to 90 percent wartime complement of the pre-Pearl Harbor Fleet.

For the shore establishments, the Navy will need 23,934 officers and 151,000 enlisted men. Of these numbers, 4,047 officers and 43,890 enlisted men will be stationed outside of the continental United States; 19,887 officers and 107,110 enlisted men will be stationed in this country.

The training program will require 3,500 officers and 30,000 enlisted men. As this is the key to the desired quality of naval personnel, the training establishments must be adequately manned.

As between the floating Navy and the flying Navy, 22,000 line officers will be required to man the ships and 17,000 officers to man the planes. Naval aviation will also require 120,000 enlisted men.

WHAT KIND OF MEN DOES THE NAVY NEED?

What kind of men does the Navy need? The answer is not the obvious and easy one—the very best men—because we must know what constitutes the "very best."

The Navy needs not only men of the best capabilities but also men of the best attitudes. This means men who want to make the Navy a career.

Our great technical development has placed growing emphasis on mental capacity rather than physical prowess. It has increased the need for men with aptitudes to fight with machines rather than with their fists. It has resulted in greater mental demands upon the enlisted men of the Navy. And it has given the enlisted men a better chance to be commissioned as officers.

The increased ratio of officer strength from 5½ to 8 percent is due partly to the wide use in modern warfare of technical equipment which must be operated by personnel possessing higher skills, and partly to the development of aviation and the consequent demand for flying officers.

In other words, it is "brains" rather than "brawn" which will operate the postwar Navy.

HOW CAN THE NAVY GET THESE MEN?

In the first place, the Navy cannot get the necessary number of men unless the Congress passes this bill. But then the practical question arises.

Enlisted men can be obtained by either, first, voluntary enlistments or, second, the draft. The Navy prefers the recruiting by voluntary enlistment and has no desire to use the draft. At the present time the Navy recruiting program is proceeding most satisfactorily and enlistments are ahead of the schedule which calls for full strength of 500,000 by September 1, 1946.

This encouraging progress is being made because the Navy has adopted measures which make the naval service attractive. Security and opportunity for technical training and advancement have given the Navy definite career aspects.

However, such is not quite the case as to the meeting of requirements for naval officers. The Navy now has 12,000 Regular officers. It will need 28,000 Reserve officers to transfer to the Regular Navy. The present immediate need is 17,000 Reserve officers.

The long-term permanent staffing of the Regular Navy with officers will be through three principal sources: First, the Naval Academy; second, NROTC colleges; and third, promotion from the enlisted ranks.

It is of the utmost importance that the need for additional officers from sources other than the Naval Academy be clearly realized, and that every effort be made to convince those contemplating transfer from the Reserve to the Regular Navy that there will be equality of opportunity regardless of the source from which such persons entered the Regular Navy.

The required officer strength for the postwar Navy can be met only by the transfer of a sufficient number of Reserve and temporary officers to a permanent status in the Regular Navy.

The Navy and the Marine Corps at the present time have a supply of seasoned Reserve and temporary officers who are excellent material for appointment to the Regular Navy and Marine Corps. It is realized that everything possible must be accomplished toward preventing unfairness and partiality in the matter of promotions, positions, and assignments, including proportionate representation on selection boards and attendance at the Naval War College and other such institutions.

What is of interest to you and the public is that this bill assures a square deal for Reserve and temporary officers who go into the Regular service.

The committee has attempted, by everything humanly possible, to eliminate the possibility of discrimination and to make a career in the Regular Navy a proposition which will attract these men.

In deciding whether or not to transfer to the Regular Navy, these men have three things uppermost in their minds:

First. They want to go home to think it over—to discuss it with their wives or parents;

Second. They want a trial period during which time, if they decide that they do not want to stay in the Regular Navy after having transferred to it, they can resign from the Regular Navy; and

Third. They want concrete assurances of equal opportunities for advancement and assignments.

With respect to the first desire, the Navy has provided that the men will be given 6 months after release to inactive duty within which to make their application to transfer to the Regular Navy. This provides ample time to think it over and to talk it over with the folks.

With respect to the second desire, the Navy has provided that any reservist or temporary officer who transfers to the Regular Navy may offer his resignation which will be automatically accepted before January 1, 1947.

This bill attempts to satisfy the third desire for assurances of equal opportunities and treatment with the Regulars. You cannot legislate for promotions—but you can legislate for the basis of promotions. In the hearings on this bill the committee demanded and received assurances from the Navy Department that satisfaction of this third desire of those contemplating transfer to the Regular Navy would be guaranteed.

The key to this very matter, which asserts itself at the meetings of the selection board, is the education and training of the men being considered for selection to higher grades. In order that the Reserve and temporary officers who become Regulars can compete with the old Regulars, the committee has obtained the commitment of the Navy Department to give these men all the training that is necessary to put them on a par with the Regulars. In other words, so that the selection board could not justify its failure to promote the transferees because they had not had the training that the Regulars had.

H. R. 4421 makes the following additional provisions which I have not discussed:

First. Any higher temporary rank held by Reserve or temporary officers transferring to the Regular Navy or Marine Corps would be preserved in the Regular Navy and Marine Corps as long as temporary appointments are continued under existing law;

Second. The fixing of standards and qualifications for appointment to the several grades and ranks by regulations prescribed by the President;

Third. Each person appointed to officer rank, who had accrued leave to his credit, would be granted such leave subsequent to his appointment, without loss of pay or allowances; and

Fourth. The clarification of several existing laws relating to the authorized strength of the Navy, thus removing confusion resulting from the multiplicity of statutes on the same subject matter.

This bill is timely legislation. It will assure a well-planned and orderly transfer program. It is a recognition of the admirable performance of the tempo-

rary and Reserve officers during the war as well as the Nation's continued need for the services of these persons.

Mr. Chairman, this bill unanimously reported by the Committee on Naval Affairs after a great many days of hearings was reported to the House by direction of the committee by the distinguished member of our committee, the gentleman from California [Mr. IZAC]. I yield the gentleman from California [Mr. IZAC] 30 minutes for an explanation of the bill.

Mr. IZAC. Mr. Chairman, this bill has two primary purposes. First it will authorize the personnel strength of the Regular Navy adequate to man the postwar Navy which we provided for under House Concurrent Resolution 80 which we passed a few weeks ago. Second, it will authorize appointments to commissioned rank in the Regular Navy in order to provide officers necessary to man that postwar fleet. As you know, at the present time we have the temporary officers, the Reserve officers, and the Regular officers. We propose in this bill to do away with the temporary officers and the Reserve officers, and have but one officer group, the line of the Regular Navy. Under existing law the size of the Navy is held to 232,000 men. Under this bill we provide for 500,000 men. The commitments that we have made I think are well known to the members of the committee. We have provided in our composition of the postwar Navy for the placing in reserve of all those ships that we do not need, and we have conscientiously gone through the list and figured out the number of ships which we must keep in use and which will require a postwar navy enlisted personnel of 500,000 men. The officers for the fleet have heretofore been based on 5½ percent of the enlisted strength, but owing to the fact that we need a great number of naval aviators and a great number of highly technical men to man radar fire control and the latest equipment, we have found it necessary to increase the proportionate strength to 8 percent, so we will require a strength of about 58,000 officers and 500,000 men. Incidentally, this is over and above the number required for the Marine Corps which is, as it formerly was, based on 20 percent of the strength of the Navy. That will mean 100,000 men in the Marine Corps. As I say, the 500,000 is the number required to man the postwar fleet at 70 percent of wartime complement in the active fleet, 20 to 30 percent of the wartime complement in the ready fleet, and with just sufficient personnel for the preservation of the ships of the reserve fleet.

We will require about 14,000 Reserve officers and temporary officers to be blended into the Regular Navy. This is the first time any such effort was made to have the officer personnel of the Navy supplied from other sources than the Naval Academy. I think it is worthy of note that the postwar Navy will be manned by almost 50 percent Reserve and temporary officers and 50 percent regulars. As a continuing program, it is our hope and intention that we shall be able to work out an educational program

whereby we shall have about 50 percent of the officer strength of the Navy supplied by the Naval Academy and 50 percent by the naval ROTC, and other sources.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

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

Mr. COLE of New York. Did I correctly understand the gentleman to say that he intended that this bill provide for the medium through which the Navy will obtain eventually 50 percent of the regular officer personnel from the Academy and 50 percent from other sources?

Mr. IZAC. No; not in this bill.

Mr. COLE of New York. I wanted to make sure that this bill does not cover that.

Mr. IZAC. This bill does not, but I want to point out that we will perhaps in the future never depart from that policy of approximately 50 percent Reserves, or those who were formerly Reserves and temporaries, and 50 percent regulars.

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

Mr. IZAC. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. SHORT. The bill that is pending does provide, however, that you will take 17,000 Reserve officers and temporary officers now in the service and put them into the Regular Navy?

Mr. IZAC. That is correct.

Mr. SHORT. You make them regular officers of the Navy?

Mr. IZAC. Of the line of the Navy.

Mr. SHORT. Would the gentleman take time to explain to the Members just how these officers are to be chosen and what rank they shall be given? What standard or criterion will be used in order to determine the rank?

Mr. IZAC. I will be very glad to do that, because that is the crux of this whole bill.

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

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

Mr. VINSON. Before the gentleman makes his explanation to the gentleman from Missouri, may I call the attention of the gentleman to the fact that under the law today no officer in the Naval Reserve can be transferred to the Regular Navy unless he first is a graduate of a Naval ROTC or the Navy V-12 program. Therefore, a large number of Reserve officers in the United States Navy today could not become members of the Regular Navy without legislation.

Mr. IZAC. That is correct.

Mr. SHORT. It is also true, is it not, from the experience of the recent war that some of our best and most efficient officers were Reserve and temporary officers?

Mr. IZAC. I think the Reserves gave a very creditable performance in this war. While I think comparisons are odious, for we hate to say that this officer is as good as that one or is better than this one, I think, generally speaking, the Reserve officers did do an excellent job. While you had to have that leaven of Regulars in command posts

and for training purposes, the young officers who came in from civil life did give an excellent accounting of themselves.

Mr. SHORT. But as the able chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs has stated, in order to get the required number of officers to man the 70 to 80 percent of the ships in our postwar period it will be necessary to enact this legislation.

Mr. IZAC. That is correct.

Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. IZAC. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania. I feel that the gentleman's knowledge of this bill is probably equal to that of anyone on the committee or in the House. I hope that when he gives the explanation the distinguished gentleman from Missouri has asked for he will go into detail with respect to the opportunities which are being afforded to warrant and chief warrant officers in the Regular Navy to retain permanent commissioned rank in the postwar Navy.

Mr. SHORT. That is what we want to know.

Mr. IZAC. I will go into the matter of the temporary officers, the enlisted men who have been graded up and given promotions, the warrant officers, and of course the V-5, the V-12, and the other young men who came in from civil life.

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

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

Mr. KEARNEY. I was quite interested to hear the gentleman speak concerning the commissioned personnel of the Navy who were either of the enlisted rank or of the chief petty officer rank who have been promoted temporarily during the period of the war. I am quite eager to have the gentleman, if he will, explain just what is going to happen to those individuals.

Mr. IZAC. I shall be glad to go into that.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

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

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Is it not true that 90 percent of the men on the ships in the Pacific were the Reserves? I was given those figures by the Navy Department in the past.

Mr. IZAC. The commissioned officers?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Yes; and the men also.

Mr. IZAC. I think it was about 87 percent or 90 percent of the officers.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Does the gentleman know how many of the Reserve officers want to stay in the Navy?

Mr. IZAC. There is no indication. I understand the opinion in the Navy Department is that most of the Reserve officers are waiting for the passage of this legislation before they determine whether they want to stay in the Navy and make it a career.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. IZAC. I yield to my colleague from New York.

Mr. COLE of New York. Referring to the gentleman's statement that in the future it is planned that half of the Regular officers of the Navy will come from the Academy and the other half from other sources, I hope the gentleman will emphasize that that is the present recommendation of the Navy Department and does not reflect the opinion of the committee.

Mr. IZAC. That is correct. It has been proposed by the Navy Department. In fact, there is a board which has been set up in the Navy Department on several occasions. The recommendations of the last board were to that effect, that we would have about half of our commissioned personnel from the Naval Academy and the other half from civil life, that is, from the colleges and ROTC.

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

Mr. IZAC. I yield to my colleague, the gentleman from California.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I compliment the committee for bringing this bill out at this time, particularly in view of the provisions of the bill which is proposed for passage. I sincerely trust it will pass the House and the other branch of the Congress. My subcommittee is going to have an opportunity to consider appropriations for the Navy Department and we feel very grateful for having a chance to consider such legislation.

Mr. IZAC. I thank the gentleman for his contribution. The Naval Affairs Committee has been working on this bill and several complementary bills ever since we came back in September, knowing that the men of the Navy and the officers of the Navy cannot make any decision until they know what they can expect through legislation. That is the reason we have tried so hard to bring this up as early as possible.

Mr. SHORT. Unless the legislation is quickly enacted, many of these very able officers who are now being discharged and leaving the naval service will go into private business or industry and they will be lost to the service of their country.

Mr. IZAC. That is right. But after the passage of this act, we provide for 6 months during which they may come back and retain the same rank that they held when they were placed on inactive duty.

Mr. SHORT. That is, the men who have already been discharged from the naval service?

Mr. IZAC. They will have 6 months.

Mr. SHORT. They will be given equal opportunity and the same consideration?

Mr. IZAC. That is right.

Mr. SHORT. They will be given the same consideration as the other Reserve and temporary officers who have stayed on?

Mr. IZAC. That is right.

Mr. SHORT. I think that is a very fair provision. I want to congratulate the gentleman and the other members of his committee.

Mr. IZAC. I am sure the gentleman will be glad to hear that when those men, whether they are now out or are still in the Navy, are placed in the lineal list of the Navy they go in exactly where they

stand today. Even though they go from the Reserves into the Regular Navy, they retain their same place on the lineal list and they do not suffer in loss of rank. Eventually, all may suffer, but if they do it will be Regulars as well as the Reservists. In other words, we are making one lineal list and one line of promotion in the Navy. Men who are now lieutenants, junior grade, commanders, or whatever they may be, take their place alongside of the Regulars of the same date of commission. The commissions, as everyone knows, have been temporary all during the war.

Mr. SHORT. Has your committee given credit on the basis of age or length of service?

Mr. IZAC. The rank that they attain, regardless of the age. However, when it comes time to make a decision in the case of temporary officers, such as warrants, who had a good many more years of service and were therefore older, they provided for 5 years beyond the normal period for those men to be eligible to be retained in the Regular Navy.

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

Mr. IZAC. I yield to my chairman.

Mr. VINSON. In response to the thought in the mind of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHORT] the law now dealing with the question of age and credit, unless that is changed, will apply to all those who come in. In other words, an officer from the Reserves who transfers to the Regular Navy with the rank of lieutenant commander, if he is of a certain age he will be automatically kept in that rank, but there will also be the law of the age and credit which will apply to every officer who comes in. But the objective here is to try to keep as many in the present grade, when the transfer comes, as possible.

Mr. IZAC. That is correct, with the exception of the fact that the warrant officers do have the advantage of the 5 years.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. IZAC. I yield.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. In case of a Reserve officer who has not yet had recognition and yet has been doing important work, will an increase in rank be in order for him when he comes into the Regular Navy? Some officers have had hard luck. They have been doing very important work but have not received promotions. They have not been passed over, yet they have not received the recognition due them.

Mr. IZAC. Of course, I cannot say what is going to happen in the case of an individual officer, but I do not see how they can go down and pick up an officer who has not received a promotion at the same time his running mates did.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. But I mean, through hard luck sometimes an officer does not go up, yet he has not been passed over by any selection board.

Mr. IZAC. Of course, we have had no promotions of that type during the war. Everything has been temporary promotions. While it is true it was by selection, and they do have panels sitting here in Washington to go over the

records of the officers, they were supposed to pick up everybody except those who did not have a good record.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I think the gentleman will find there are a good many who have not, but who had good records.

Mr. IZAC. On the other hand, I do not know how we could correct that.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I know the gentleman wants to correct all injustices, especially to the Reserve men who have gone into the service and given up fine positions in the outside world. It is pretty difficult sometimes to get back to them.

Mr. IZAC. But I still think we must adhere to some such plan as is incorporated in this bill where, if an officer is a lieutenant, he goes in as a lieutenant. He is not placed in a group of commanders. I do not think it would be fair.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. IZAC. I yield.

Mr. VINSON. I think the gentleman might just as well inform the Committee that, while we provide for transfer, we do not provide for promotions after the man is transferred. But we do give him equal opportunity by postgraduate work and by proportionate representation on the Selection Board as the Regular officer has. But he must meet the competition if he goes in after an opportunity has been given him to qualify.

Mr. IZAC. That is correct.

Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. IZAC. I yield.

Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania. What will happen to a warrant officer who has been holding a temporary commissioned rank, and whose age is such that he does not come within the provisions of that 5-year latitude that is accorded him over an officer who held a permanent regular commission? What will happen to such a man?

Mr. IZAC. My colleague will remember that when we raised that point in the Naval Affairs Committee, the committee took action, asking the Navy Department to bring in a bill specifically for the warrant officers because it was felt that we could not diverge more than 5 years from the regular plan of promotion in the Navy, since those officers then would be too old to do the duty that would be assigned to them; so in order to take care of all of those who were beyond the 5-year age limit we must have special legislation.

Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania. The gentleman agrees with me that these officers certainly are entitled to some consideration to retain the rank in which they served so well during the war.

Mr. IZAC. Absolutely.

Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania. If they were fitted for those ranks during time of war which, after all, is the major test of any military organization, they certainly are competent to hold those ranks in peacetime.

Mr. IZAC. Yes; and therefore I hope that the Navy Department will bring to our committee a bill that will do justice to those men. So far no such bill has been introduced, I understand.

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

Mr. IZAC. I yield.

Mr. SHORT. We all realize, of course, that unless there is sufficient inducement to these Reserve and temporary officers, we simply will not get the officers. Let us take a concrete case. Take a civilian, perhaps a former banker or businessman, who has been given a commission as lieutenant commander during the recent war. In order to get him, if he is competent and capable, to enlist and become a Regular officer, although he may be several years older and has served only 3 or 4 years during the conflict that has just closed, what rank will he have in comparison to, say, a graduate of Annapolis or a Regular naval officer who might be 3 or 4 years his junior but who held the same rank. Which one of those, the Regular officer or the temporary officer, will stand the best chance for promotion in the future?

Mr. IZAC. I would say, of course, the Regular officer, because he has had probably 20 years' experience against the other man's 3 or 4.

Mr. SHORT. That is the point I want brought out.

Mr. IZAC. There is a provision that we will be fair when he comes up for promotion.

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

Mr. IZAC. I yield.

Mr. VINSON. In order to clear up the point raised by the gentleman from Missouri, this is the policy that Congress has laid down, and I want to take time enough to read it:

That in order to remove any apprehension on the part of Naval Reserve officers regarding their opportunities for advancement in event of their transfer to the Regular Navy, it is hereby declared to be the policy of the Congress that in all matters relating to commissioned officers in the Regular Navy there shall be no discrimination whatsoever against officers because of the source from which they entered the Regular Navy, and that no preference shall be given officers by reason of the fact that they entered the Regular Navy from any particular source; and, among other things, that all commissioned officers in the Regular Navy, regardless of the source from which they entered the Regular Navy, shall receive the same treatment with respect to opportunities for (1) promotion or advancement to all grades in the Navy, (2) holding any positions or assignments in the Navy including proportionate representation on selection boards, and (3) attending the Naval War College, postgraduate schools, or other schools, or otherwise receiving advanced or technical training.

In view of that language I believe the answer to the question asked by the gentleman from Missouri is that the officer coming from the Reserves has equal opportunity with the officer from the Naval Academy for advancement, because that is the principle set forth in the policy that we wrote into the law.

Mr. IZAC. However, Mr. Chairman, the premise of the gentleman from Missouri was that he had had only 3 years of experience, let us say. Now it is true that in 3 years no one can expect to get the experience the other man got in 20; but we are going to endeavor to see that

the first officer is given the same opportunity as the second officer to have that postgraduate course which will fit him for the duty of his grade and rank. When that officer then comes up for selection or to pass his examination he will be just as well fitted as the Naval Academy man.

Mr. SHORT. I think that it is a fine statement of general policy which the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs has read, but I was concerned with whether or not any civilian who served 2 or 3 years in the Navy could become a Regular officer and have under him men who have spent 20 years in the Navy and who are graduates of the Naval Academy at the expense of the American taxpayers.

Mr. IZAC. They are not likely to have such a situation because the only Reserve officers in the higher grades are those who have been in the Reserves for a good many years.

Mr. SHORT. I realize that you will have only a few cases. I think we should bring out here that we are facing the same problem in our Committee on Military Affairs, which is the only reason I am intruding into this debate. We might as well recognize it is almost an utter impossibility to write a hard and fixed rule without doing some of these men an injustice.

Mr. VINSON. As a matter of fact, flag ranks have been given to some 33 reservists. Some of them have the rank of admiral and some of them have the rank of commodore. In a great many instances you will have regular graduates of the Naval Academy serving under some of these civilian commodores who justified their promotion during the war.

Mr. SHORT. We have many people in industry serving under young executives because of their outstanding, extraordinary ability.

Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. IZAC. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania. I would like to make it clear to the House the point I raised is an entirely different question from the one brought to the attention of the House by the gentleman from Missouri. I am speaking about the men who are chief boatswains, chief gunners in the line of the Navy, who had learned through practical experience the fundamental principles of navigation and the other operations of the Navy, whereas the graduates of Annapolis had acquired their knowledge through academic study. These gentlemen during the war were advanced to lieutenants and lieutenant commanders. They commanded destroyers and they are preeminently qualified to hold commissioned rank in the Navy in peacetime if they were qualified to go out as a commander of a destroyer or as the executive officer of a cruiser during the war; but because their age is more than 5 years above that of a graduate of Annapolis of similar rank, those men will have to go back to chief boatswains and chief gunners or whatever their rank might have been. It is not fair to them, and this bill does nothing to help them except to give them a latitude of 5 years.

The gentleman agrees with me that the bill does not help them, although the Navy Department did promise us it would bring legislation before us. I want the House to know that those men are not being fairly treated, in my opinion.

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

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

Mr. KEARNEY. Following the thoughts of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, they will either have to revert back to their former rank or retire from the Navy.

Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania. That is not quite fair.

Mr. IZAC. We have a saving clause in this bill to take care of temporary officers. Any officer has a revocable commission up to 7 years. Anytime within 7 years the President of the United States can dismiss him; therefore, there is not any more security for the Naval Academy man than there is for anybody else. But for the enlisted man and the warrant officer we have placed in this bill a saving clause which states in so many words that if they fail of selection in competition with Regulars they will be placed back in the same position they held before in their old warrant grade. I am going to offer an amendment so that this will apply to the chief petty officers as well.

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

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

Mr. DOYLE. I want to congratulate the distinguished author of this bill and the Committee on Naval Affairs for the fine job they have done in bringing this bill to the floor at the present time. I think the House owes them a debt of gratitude.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. IZAC. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. As I understand this bill, it increases the Navy personnel by more than 100 percent; is that correct?

Mr. IZAC. Yes.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. I wonder if we might have, for the purpose of the Record, a statement as to the necessity for that increase at this time.

Mr. IZAC. Yes. We have just passed by House Concurrent Resolution 80 a bill called a bill for the composition of the postwar Navy. It provides for a certain number of battleships, aircraft carriers, all combatant types, and that a certain number of them shall be manned at 70 to 80 percent of wartime complement, a certain amount in reserve, and a certain amount in ready reserve. Breaking that down, we have found that the very least we can man this postwar Navy with is 500,000 men and 58,000 officers, and that is the basis on which we worked when we drew up this bill.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. IZAC. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. I have heard so many conflicting statements as

to what will be the probable cost of this expanded Regular Navy. Would the gentleman mind stating what the estimated cost will be?

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

Mr. IZAC. I yield to the distinguished chairman to answer that question.

Mr. VINSON. It was estimated in House Concurrent Resolution 80—and I call the gentleman's attention to the committee report which is the justification for the bill—that to maintain the postwar Navy in accordance with the Concurrent Resolution 80 which this bill implements, it would be \$3,500,000,000.

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

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 10 additional minutes.

Mr. IZAC. Mr. Chairman, if you will just permit me for a moment I will try to explain exactly how we propose to blend the Reserve officers into the regular line of the Navy. There will be a screening board established in each naval district. Any naval reserve officer who feels that he wants to make the Navy a career can apply to the commandant of the district and ask for a hearing. His record is gone over by a board of officers. They question him. There is no mental examination but there is a physical examination. If, in the opinion of the board, the officer is qualified, they send his name to a board in the Bureau of Naval Personnel here in Washington. There these officers' records are again gone into and the Navy Department determines whether or not this particular officer is to be offered a commission. After—and this is what so many of the Reserve officers fear—after they have joined the Regular Navy and the period of temporary promotions is passed, and they are forced to compete for advancement or promotion with old-time regular officers, what assurance have they that they will be chosen? Let us say it is in the rank of commander. There are now 400 commanders; 200 of them Regulars and 200 former Reserves.

In the selection board appointed to select the officers for advancement, there will be 50 percent Regulars and 50 percent Reserves, so that the Reserve cannot be discriminated against; I mean that we try to eliminate all chance of discrimination and make it as fair as we can.

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

Mr. IZAC. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. McKENZIE. Does this provision give the same consideration to the peacetime enlisted man who has risen to a commissioned grade, or does it only give consideration to the peacetime Reserve officer, the man who came in from civilian life?

Mr. IZAC. No; it gives it to every temporary officer and to every Reserve officer. As the gentleman knows, the temporary officer is the man who might have been a first-class petty officer or a chief petty officer and who was advanced to perhaps as high as lieutenant or lieutenant commander. Those men will retain the highest rank they held on active duty and will have their same place in the lineal list. If at some later date they

are unable to compete, if they fail of selection, and they do not have 7 years of commissioned service so that the President can discharge them without anything, I am going to offer an amendment that will protect them so that they can go back to chief petty officer.

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

Mr. IZAC. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. STEFAN. Do I correctly understand that by July 1946 the Navy will be comprised entirely of Regulars; that all the Reserve, both enlisted and commissioned, will be out; and the Navy will in fact be the Regular Navy?

Mr. IZAC. No; I do not think it can be by that date, I am sorry to say.

Mr. STEFAN. When the chairman of the gentleman's committee was before us some time ago, I understood from him, when the question was propounded to him as to the discharges and the demobilization of the men, that eventually the Navy hoped to have all its enlisted men and all its commissioned force in the Regular service rather than having some in the Reserves.

Mr. IZAC. That is correct.

Mr. STEFAN. It is the gentleman's opinion that by July 1946 all will have been demobilized except those who have reenlisted or been recommissioned?

Mr. IZAC. I would say it depends on two things, first, this bill, and second, the fleet reserve bill, which is the incentive bill for the men of the Navy, and which we hope to pass within a couple of weeks.

Mr. STEFAN. Will this help speed up demobilization?

Mr. IZAC. Undoubtedly it will, because instead of these officers now asking, "Have I enough points and can I get home?" they will be saying, "Do I want to stay in the Regular Navy or do I want to get out?"

Mr. STEFAN. I understood from the chairman of the committee, Mr. VINSON, that by July 1946 every enlisted man and every commissioned officer would have to say whether or not he wanted to stay in the Regular Navy, and the rest would be demobilized.

Mr. IZAC. We passed the voluntary enlistment bill a few weeks ago, and the results in enlistments are very favorable, but at this date I would not be willing to venture a guess as to whether or not we would be down to our 500,000 permanent personnel; in fact, I know we could not by July 1946, because we will have to tie up a great many of the ships that are now bringing the men back from overseas, and that takes time.

Mr. STEFAN. Will the gentleman confirm the report that the Navy is securing sufficient volunteers to fill their ranks?

Mr. IZAC. I do not believe it is, but I venture to guess that it will as soon as we pass the fleet reserve bill and this bill.

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

Mr. IZAC. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. KUNKEL. I was interested in the date of July 1, 1946, which the gentleman from Nebraska used. I thought the Navy had stated that they expected to de-

mobilize all the men who wanted to get out of the Navy by September 1, 1946.

Mr. IZAC. That is what they were aiming for. Whether they will be able to meet that or not depends in large measure on the number of ships we will be unable to tie up because of their being engaged in bringing the men back from across the seas.

Mr. KUNKEL. Where does this date of July 1 come in?

Mr. IZAC. I suppose because we have provided for a 6-month period in this bill during which time any of these reserve officers and temporary officers may apply for a commission in the permanent Navy.

Mr. KUNKEL. This bill really enables the Navy to carry out their demobilization program as announced, aiming at September 1, 1946, at that time having a Navy of 500,000 men and 58,000 officers. Is that substantially correct?

Mr. IZAC. That is exactly correct. That is exactly what we are aiming for.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. IZAC. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. I want to compliment the gentleman on the bill and on his clear exposition of it. We are going to have a Navy of 500,000 men and 58,000 officers, and it is planned to have about 50 percent of the officers from those having Naval Academy training and 50 percent from the temporary and Reserve officers. We know how we are going to get the officers from the Naval Academy, but how is it contemplated we are going to get the officers to fill the other 50 percent?

Mr. IZAC. All I can say to the gentleman is that the Navy Department board that has been studying this has suggested that we enroll a number of Naval ROTC colleges each with a sizable unit. From the graduates we would get about 50 percent of our officer personnel.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Therefore, we would get men who would have training comparable to that of the Naval Academy and college training?

Mr. IZAC. That is right.

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

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 additional minutes to the gentleman from California.

Mr. COLE of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. IZAC. I yield.

Mr. COLE of Missouri. Can the gentleman tell us approximately how many voluntary enlistments are being made each day since we passed the voluntary recruitment bill here a short time ago; that is, with reference to voluntary enlistments in the Navy?

Mr. IZAC. It was something like 2,000 a week, but I understand they are doing better now. I cannot give the gentleman any exact figures. I feel sure that with the passage of this legislation and the fleet reserve bill we will have all the men who are in the Navy today in a position to determine their own course of action: Do they want to make the Navy a career, or do they not? If they

do, we have some excellent benefits in the fleet reserve bill as well as in this bill, and you can see in the case of this bill how we endeavor to abolish all discriminations, if there have been any in the past, and put everybody on the same footing in the Regular Navy.

Mr. HARNES of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. IZAC. I yield.

Mr. HARNES of Indiana. What success has the Navy had thus far in interesting junior officers of the Naval Reserve in accepting commissions in the Regular Navy?

Mr. IZAC. The Navy has had very good success, but they are all waiting to see if this bill passes. I talked with the officer in charge a couple of days ago in the Navy Department. He assured me they were having a large number of inquiries—not applications, but inquiries.

Mr. HARNES of Indiana. Does the gentleman feel that the inducement provided in this bill will encourage these younger men to make application for Regular Navy commissions?

Mr. IZAC. I really do. It may not for the older officers with little service, I will say to the gentleman, because you can see that they may be up in the forties or fifties and they will probably say, "Well, we cannot hope to make a career of it at this late date." But I am sure it will encourage the younger men.

Mr. HARNES of Indiana. I understand that. I understand that this puts the Navy Reserve officers on the same basis as the men who graduate from Annapolis.

Mr. IZAC. Exactly.

Mr. HARNES of Indiana. And they have the same opportunity. That will do more in recruiting these young junior officers than anything else.

Mr. IZAC. That is right. It does more than that. It states in this bill as a policy that they must be given a post-graduate course, a war-college course, promotions, and choice of duty on exactly the same basis as the Regular officers.

Mr. HARNES of Indiana. And they have not had that in the past. I think that is a splendid program.

Mr. VINSON. I think the gentleman from California might point out to the committee the advantages this bill gives to seamen who enlist in the Navy insofar as their opportunity to become officers is concerned.

Mr. IZAC. It used to be very limited, and now we make provision for that. Let us say a college man joins the Regular Navy. There is nothing to prevent his going right straight up to the commissioned ranks of the Navy whereas before there used to be a limitation as to the number.

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

Mr. IZAC. I yield.

Mr. WALTER. Will there be carried after the name of those men who are not graduates of the Naval Academy the letters "USNR" instead of the letters "USN"?

Mr. IZAC. I assure the gentleman it will be "USN" for all of them.

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

Mr. IZAC. I yield.

Mr. STEFAN. Can the chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs inform the House what the status of the Naval ROTC legislation is?

Mr. VINSON. It is contemplated in the very near future that we will lay before the House a complete educational program with reference to the Naval ROTC. We already have selected the 52 universities. Therefore, that matter is behind us. Now, we have to work out some details as to how those units will be brought into the Naval ROTC and how they will then go into the Navy, whether they will go directly or whether they will go through the Naval Academy. Within a short time that will be before the House.

Mr. STEFAN. I have received numerous letters from heads of universities and colleges and schools and they are tremendously interested.

Mr. VINSON. We know they are.

Mr. STEFAN. They are tremendously interested in the proposed Naval ROTC program. I assume other Members of the House have the same inquiries for information.

Mr. IZAC. The Committee on Naval Affairs is working on several of these bills. We are hoping within 2 months to have them all on the floor.

Mr. STEFAN. When can we expect legislation in the House seeking some authority to bring this about? Do you need any additional legislative authority?

Mr. IZAC. Oh, yes.

Mr. STEFAN. When do you suppose you will bring that legislation before the House?

Mr. VINSON. The Board has already made a report to the Navy Department. It has not yet been submitted to the committee. The committee has had a conference with the Board, and we are not very far apart on certain phases of the legislation. I would say at least by the middle of January or the 1st of February the Committee on Naval Affairs will be able to submit a complete educational program to the Congress. Involved in that is the question as to whether or not we shall expand the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

Mr. STEFAN. Did the gentleman refer to 52 colleges?

Mr. VINSON. Fifty-two colleges.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. IZAC. I yield.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Do I understand a man who is today a seaman will have an opportunity to become an officer in the Regular Navy? I mean the Reserve seaman can become an officer through this bill?

Mr. IZAC. That is right. Of course, there will be no more Reserve seamen. They will be Regular Navy seamen. They will have the right to compete for commissions, regardless of numbers.

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

Mr. IZAC. I yield.

Mr. CHELF. Having given the Reserve officers this opportunity, you have written an emancipation proclamation as far as the Navy is concerned.

Mr. IZAC. I thank the gentleman.

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

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK].

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I wish to bring before you today a war story. I wish to tell it for the information of this body and for the RECORD, so that the history of World War II, as it was brought before the Congress, will not be found lacking, and so that the heroes of this story will long be remembered by our legislators and by this Nation.

The men of whom I speak are a group of officers, all of them volunteers, who served in the United States Navy. They ran and crawled up bloody assault beaches with the marines at Guadalcanal, Saipan, Iwo Jima, Okinawa, the Philippines. They were aboard our gallant fighting ships at Pearl Harbor, the Coral Sea, in all major naval engagements, and some of them, but not all, were at Tokyo Bay.

They are not tough—they were not trained to kill. They went into battle unarmed, although they fought a deadly enemy. Their battle stations were clearings in the midst of bitter battlegrounds, crowded compartments of Navy vessels, little offices where they shared the simple joys of the men, counseling them in their trouble, or in the sick bays and medical aid stations, comforting them in their pain.

These officers wore the Christian cross or the Jewish Tablet and Star of David. They serve God, and when war came, they decided they could serve Him best by serving their country as it defended His ideals. They are the men of the United States Navy Chaplain Corps.

When the President declared this Nation to be "in a state of emergency" on September 8, 1939, there were only 91 Navy chaplains in uniform, with 63 others standing by in the Naval Reserve. Faced with the prospect of a Navy which must be more than tripled in size, the Chief of Chaplains and the Bureau of Naval Personnel were confronted with the problem of challenging over 2,000 priests, rabbis, and ministers to give their services to the men who would comprise our wartime Navy. The case was presented to church bodies of every faith, to the clergymen themselves, and to their congregations. By August 1, 1943, over 1,300 clergymen had taken leave of their civilian parishes, had gone to the Navy procurement offices to offer their services to the chaplaincy. They were draft exempt, but they saw the challenge and knew that they were needed to keep the young men of this Nation aware of the comfort and strength of God as they went to war. By August 15, 1945, there were 2,811 Navy chaplains, or one to approximately 1,250 men.

Qualifications for the Navy Chaplain Corps were high. A candidate must have completed 4 years of college or university work, and have completed three additional years of theological work in an accredited institution. He must pass the rigid physical requirements set up for all naval officers, he must be a fully ordained

clergyman in the church he represents and must be nominated and endorsed by the official authorities of his denomination. He must not have passed his forty-fifth birthday. During one of the most critical periods of the war, chaplains were appointed up to the age of 50, but it soon became necessary to again reduce the age limit to 45.

Chaplains were trained at the Naval Training Schools—Chaplains—first set up at the Naval Operating Base, Norfolk, Va., and later moved to the College of William and Mary at Williamsburg. For 2 months these student chaplains, who were commissioned lieutenants and lieutenants, junior grade, were under the tutelage of chaplain veterans. They learned naval regulations, procedure, customs, and history. They were instructed in warfare duties, first aid, and counseling. They got toughening-up training, too. They worked out in the gymnasium, ran the obstacle course, and at the climax of the training dived through burning oil in the swimming pool, pushed ahead under water, came up with arms thrashing, finally made it into flame-free water and clambered out. For men who had just left school or pastorate, it was a rugged business. They learned to work closely with clergymen of other faiths. At the close of the course, some of the chaplains went aboard ships; and others to shore stations for periods of "field training."

Young candidates for the ministry were accepted in the Navy's V-12 program. They continued their seminary training in uniform, and upon graduation and ordination, were commissioned in the Chaplain Corps.

Navy chaplains were assigned to duty with the Marines, and the Coast Guard, as well as with the fleet. They went to training stations with the men, then into battle.

War was a wretched setting for the sacred ideals of religion, but through the smoke of battle and the ugliness of war, chaplains kept their mission clear. "I am most humble when I consider the great personal responsibility that is mine," said one Navy chaplain, "a responsibility that is every chaplain's, to preserve in these young people a supreme faith in their religious convictions, to help them find clear-cut and spiritually satisfying answers to disturbing questions which may crowd or jumble their thinking during these troubled times."

But there was more than that. Chaplains did not content themselves with regular Sunday services and office hours during which they were available for counseling. Army and Navy chaplains and chaplains of all faiths worked long hours together, planning their schedules so that every man in their area would have an opportunity to worship God according to his own faith. They exchanged pulpits and traveled from unit to unit bringing divine services to men stationed in isolated places. They traveled many miles over difficult terrain by outrigger canoe, by jeep, rowboat, and on foot to reach their men.

During battle, chaplains worked as assistants to medical parties, performed heroic large and small as they carried

out rescue work, brought men through fire and strafing to the aid stations where doctors could take over. And often the chaplain stayed—"Say a prayer for me, padre," or "what's that one about 'for God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten son?'" The strong, comforting voice of the chaplain would join with the wounded, "that whosoever believeth in Him shall not perish, but have everlasting life."

A bluejacket wrote:

If you have ever seen a chaplain trying to comfort men who have had their eyes burned out, or whose skin is hanging in shreds, you understand that it is not an easy task. When the excitement of battle is over and the morphine wears off, the pain comes again to the wounded. Then the chaplain lives with the men, bathing them, helping to feed them—always ready, because a man may die at any time. I never figured out just when our chaplain slept. Maybe he didn't. But I remember him because he was weeping for the wounded. Several of the fellows remarked that it seemed strange for a man to cry—after all the danger is over. But when we saw our chaplain in the sick bay, caring for the broken bodies of the men he loved, I think a lot of us realized for the first time what it meant to be wholly consecrated to God's work.

Eleven Navy chaplains have been killed in action; three who had been detained by the enemy for nearly 3 years died aboard the Japanese prison ship which was torpedoed in Subic Bay last December. Stories of their courage and service to their comrades during their imprisonment have been brought back by men who were fellow prisoners. Two chaplains, declining to carry out Japanese orders to go with other chaplains to the hospital on Corregidor, chose instead to go to a concentration center where 15,000 Americans were being held. They found the men without benefit of shelter or sanitary facilities. They lived with them, and at the risk of their lives held religious services, worked on details searching for food, ministered to the sick, and in countless ways bolstered the morale of these men who were discouraged in defeat. One of the chaplains was severely beaten several times for interfering when Japanese guards were beating Americans.

Ninety-two chaplains have been decorated for heroism and outstanding service. Citations read like this:

When an armor-piercing bomb exploded in the vicinity of the after magazine, crushing or exploding 70 rounds of ammunition, killing 6 men and wounding 6 others, and starting fires in adjacent compartments, Chaplain _____, with complete disregard for his own safety, entered the smoke- and steam-filled engine room, assisted in removing the wounded, and administered last rites to the dying. His courageous action beyond the call of duty and in the face of grave danger is in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States naval service.

Or—

During the period that he—

The chaplain—

was on these beaches, they were constantly bombed, strafed and shelled. On July 11, 1943, while digging a grave for the burial of a man who had been killed in action, Chaplain _____ was wounded. Despite his wound and with utmost fortitude, he continued to com-

plete the grave and conducted the services for the deceased man. Upon returning to his ship he declined medical aid until those more seriously wounded were cared for.

And—

He—

The chaplain—

also, while under heavy enemy fire, walked about among the troops, encouraging and reassuring them. On the following day, while conducting burial services for the dead, he was selected as a target by a Japanese sniper, who fired five shots at him during the services. His heroic disregard for personal danger and his firm faith in God, which inspired the officers and men of the battalion, were in keeping with the highest traditions of the naval service.

With marines or naval construction battalions at advanced bases, chaplains had a hard time finding places of worship for their men. One chaplain built his own chapel, hewing logs for benches, dragging stones to build paths to the little sanctuary he set up in the jungle. Many altar appointments were fashioned by the men from shell cases, altars were ammunition boxes, religious paintings were made with ordinary house paint on coarse tent canvas.

In some places there were natives, eager to show their gratitude for the Christianity which had returned to their midst in the form of the Navy chaplains. These dark-skinned Christians could now worship their God for the first time since the Japanese had occupied their homes, and they turned out to construct chapels of nipa grass, palm fronds, and native lumber, which they spent long hours carving with religious designs.

When the Navy went into the Mediterranean, the countries of the Middle East were starving and impoverished. Navy chaplains organized help for them, gave parties for their children at Christmas, and played Santa with gifts of clothes and good things to eat. Chaplains made friends for the Navy and for the United States wherever they went in the world.

Morale problems were always a particular concern of the chaplains. When men found time heavy on their hands, as they waited for their turn to go to battle, chaplains helped welfare officers to organize sports events, entertainment of all kinds. Bible classes were also held by chaplains, and they played an important part in life aboard many ships and in many units. Young men whose training for the ministry had been interrupted by war continued their studies with their chaplains. On small vessels, where there was no chaplain, a member of the crew or an officer was given materials to aid him in leading divine services on his ship. Chaplains gave generously of their time and effort to these ships when they were in port or near larger ships, helping the men organize a religious program with lay leaders.

The horror and awfulness of war were particularly difficult for the chaplains, who had dedicated themselves to the doctrines of love and the brotherhood of man. One young chaplain, just out of the training school at Williamsburg, wrote from Iwo Jima of his dangerous, heart-breaking task, that of assisting burial crews in the sorting and keeping of

the personal effects of the marines who died there. He knows the last resting place of every man at whose rites he officiated.

Most jobs you can get used to—

He wrote—

but this one is different. Every man you bury is a fresh tragedy.

Since the signing of the surrender papers in Tokyo Bay, chaplains have found that in many ways their responsibilities have increased. Men anxious to get home present a perplexing morale problem, and chaplains have an active role in the Navy's civil readjustment program.

Chaplains, remembering the faces of their fighting-men congregations, recall the grips of their hands as they filed out of makeshift chapels. They will never forget their friends whom they prayed for and buried in some far-off corner of the world. One chaplain expressed the thoughts and prayers of all his comrades when he said at the dedication of the Fifth Marine Division cemetery on Iwo Jima:

We dedicate ourselves, first, to live together in peace the way our comrades fought and are buried in this war. Here lie men who loved America * * * with equal passion because they themselves or their own fathers escaped from oppression to her blessed shores. Here lie officers and men, Negroes and white, rich men and poor—together. Here are Catholics, Protestants, and Jews—together. Here no man prefers another because of his faith or despises him because of his color. Here there are no quotas of how many from each group are admitted or allowed. Among these men there is no discrimination, no prejudice, no hatred. There is the highest and purest democracy."

We promise—

He continued—

by all that is sacred and holy, that your sons, the sons of millers and miners, the sons of farmers and workers, will inherit from your death the right to a living that is decent and secure * * * we shall remember how you looked when we place you reverently, lovingly, in the ground.

Navy chaplains have spoken this promise to men in a thousand ways, in a thousand places. They have talked long and reassuringly to men who found it difficult to reconcile the holy teachings of their homes to the unholy ways of war. We owe the chaplains a deep debt for the spiritual strength they have supplied to our men when physical endurance was exhausted. We are beholden to them for the many times they have brought into battle the only softness, the only reminders of Divinity and love which could be found in the rigid discipline, the rough ways of military life.

The powers of darkness which these chaplains sought out as their enemy were gallantly attacked by example; were beaten away with dogged perseverance and consecrated determination.

The Navy Chaplain Corps is splendidly organized, and has functioned brilliantly in helping to bring victory to this Nation. Many of the men who compose the corps are returning to civilian church life and are bringing home with them a faith immeasurably deepened by the experiences they have shared with other

veterans, a hope kindled and inspired by the men they saw die for our future. These clergymen veterans will continue to enrich the religious life, and therefore the social life, of our Nation. I propose that we salute them with the Navy's traditional "Well done!"

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BATES].

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, the bill before the House today is for the purpose of providing a satisfactory basis for meeting the postwar personnel requirements of the Navy Department. Only a short time ago, the Committee on Naval Affairs brought a bill into the House providing for the composition of the size of the fleet in the postwar Navy. That bill passed the House by unanimous vote and is now on the statute books.

The bill before us today is implementing the bill of a few weeks ago by providing the personnel that is to operate the so-called postwar fleet.

As the original composition bill provided, approximately 300 ships will be in the active fleet in the postwar days. We will also have a ready fleet of about 104 combat ships. We will have, also, in reserve approximately 681 ships. That 681 ships, which will be laid up in reserve, comprises about 60 percent of the total of 1,082 ships. We can all look back over a period of only a few years when the strength of the Navy was about 325 ships. That was only 5 years ago. The personnel total at that time was only about 160,000 officers and men. This bill provides for a postwar personnel force of 500,000 enlisted men and 50,000 officers. Forty thousand of the officers will be in the Regular Navy and 10,000 in the Marine Corps. The Marine Corps, under the act of 1941, comprises about 20 percent of the total strength of the Navy.

This bill therefore provides for about 100,000 men in the Marine Corps.

The question has been asked from the floor of the House what the cost of the postwar Navy would be. In the bill we reported some 3 or 4 weeks ago, when we considered the composition of the postwar Navy, we gave the estimate of cost of the operation of the postwar fleet, and that includes personnel and all other cost, as approximately \$3,525,000,000 annually, of which the active fleet would be \$3,275,000,000. The ready fleet would cost approximately \$170,000,000, and the Reserve, comprising 60 percent of the total number of ships that would be laid up in reserve, would be about \$30,000,000, making the grand total \$3,525,000,000. We can appreciate what a staggering amount this is, but we can also appreciate as the result of the sad experience we have had in the past how vital it is to our own security to have our first line of defense on the highest possible level of efficiency.

The question of the education of our officers is a matter which will be considered by the Naval Affairs Committee as time goes on. The Navy Department has already made a very thorough study of the educational program that will be necessary for the education and training of these officers who later shall be available in the service of the fleet. Those of us who have followed the affairs of our

Navy down through the last decade can well appreciate the urgency of early action, and I know the Members of the House can appreciate it likewise. Early action on this bill is necessary so that those in authority in the Navy Department may lay their plans in the development of the postwar Navy and also plans to lay up the vessels of the so-called reserve fleets which are fast coming back from all the waters of the world.

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

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. I yield.

Mr. CLASON. I have understood that if the universal military training program went through it would be possible to reduce the size of the peacetime Army. What would the gentleman say with reference to the effect of the passage of the universal military training bill upon the peacetime Navy program as outlined in this bill?

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. The gentleman asks the very same question I asked the Chief of Naval Personnel when he came before the Committee on Naval Affairs a couple of weeks ago, as to whether or not we could get by way of volunteers a sufficient number of men to compose the personnel of the so-called postwar Navy. His answer at that time was that he thought we could in his opinion get sufficient personnel through the volunteer system for the Regular Navy.

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

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. I yield.

Mr. VINSON. As a matter of fact, the Navy is now up with its monthly quota on voluntary enlistments.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. In fact, we are running ahead.

Mr. VINSON. I understand they feel it is not necessary to have a universal military training program in order to enable the peacetime Navy to carry on in accordance with its program.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Insofar as the active service now is concerned, according to word I get from Admiral Denfeld, the volunteer system will provide sufficient personnel to operate the active Navy. But we also have in mind the question of whether or not the volunteers in the Reserves will be sufficient to operate the Reserve Navy. Only time alone will tell.

So, Mr. Chairman, I hope the membership may give favorable consideration to this bill. The Naval Affairs Committee has given a great deal of time and attention and study to its many aspects, and we strongly recommend its passage by the House today.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BLACKNEY].

Mr. BLACKNEY. Mr. Chairman, the Committee on Naval Affairs, of which I have the honor to be a member, has recently had before it H. R. 4421, a bill to increase the permanent authorized enlisted strength of the active list of the Regular Navy and Marine Corps, to increase the permanent authorized number of commissioned officers of the active list of the line of the Regular Navy, and to authorize permanent appointments in

the Regular Navy and Marine Corps and for other purposes.

The purpose of this bill is to provide a statutory basis for meeting the postwar personnel requirements of the naval service. To accomplish this purpose, provision is made, first, for an increase in the permanent authorized enlisted strength of the active list of the Regular Navy to 500,000, and of the Regular Marine Corps to 100,000; second for an increase in the total authorized number of commissioned officers of the active list of the line of Navy and of the Marine Corps, from 5½ to 8 percent of the permanent authorized enlisted strength of the active list of the Regular Navy, with a resultant increase in the authorized number of commissioned officers of the several staff corps of the Navy; third, for the appointment to warrant and commissioned grades and ranks in the Regular Navy, of male officers of the Naval and Marine Corps Reserve, officers of the Regular Navy and Marine Corps without permanent appointments therein, commissioned warrant and warrant officers of the Regular Navy and Marine Corps with temporary appointments in higher grades and ranks, and any person who served in such capacity during World War II who shall have been subsequently discharged from such officer status under honorable conditions. The bill would also require that officers of the naval and Marine Corps Reserve receiving permanent appointments to the Regular Navy and Marine Corps under its provisions therein be given temporary appointments therein in such higher rank and with the same precedence as that held by them under temporary appointments in the Reserve.

At present, the authorized number of commissioned officers of the active list of the line of the Navy is fixed by the act of April 22, 1941, at 5½ percent of the authorized enlisted strength of the active Navy. The proposed bill would increase that number to 8 percent. The bill would provide for fixing standards and qualifications for appointment to the several grades and ranks for determination of the lineal positions of appointees, by regulations prescribed by the President, and for assignment of running mates to officers appointed to the staff corps. The bill also provides that each person appointed to officer rank pursuant to the authority of its terms, who had accrued leave to his credit, would be granted such leave subsequent to his appointment, without loss of pay or allowances. The bill further provides:

That in order to remove any apprehension on the part of Naval Reserve officers regarding their opportunities for advancement in event of their transfer to the Regular Navy, it is hereby declared to be the policy of the Congress that in all matters relating to commissioned officers in the Regular Navy there shall be no discrimination whatsoever against officers because of the source from which they entered the Regular Navy, and that no preference shall be given officers by reason of the fact that they entered the Regular Navy from any particular source; and among other things that all commissioned officers in the Regular Navy, regardless of the source from which they entered the Regular Navy, shall receive the same treatment with respect to opportunities for (1) promotion or advancement in

all grades in the Navy, (2) holding any positions or assignments in the Navy including proportionate representation on selective boards, and (3) attending the Naval War College, post-graduate schools, or other schools, or otherwise receiving advanced or technical training.

In my speech of October 29, at the time House Concurrent Resolution No. 80 was under consideration, I stated:

Every American citizen is proud of the magnificent showing made by our Navy in World War II. Our Navy demonstrated beyond the shadow of a doubt that it was the No. 1 Navy of the world, superior by far to the Navy of any other Nation. Since Pearl Harbor, in December of 1941, the Navy of the United States was increased in leaps and bounds until it became the largest, the most powerful and effective Navy that the world has ever known. It is interesting to note that on September 8, 1939, at the time of the declaration of the limited emergency by the President, the personnel strength of the Navy and Navy Reserve, active and inactive, was 23,596 officers and 152,181 men. By October 14, 1945, the Navy had expanded to 3,004,811 enlisted men and 323,755 officers. This great Navy, naturally, was the result of the tremendous efforts then being put forth by the Congress and the Navy Department to see that the United States was adequately prepared for naval warfare.

While it is definitely certain that the postwar Navy must be the largest peacetime Navy that our country has ever seen, yet it is equally definite that even the most ardent advocates of a large Navy would not contend that our postwar Navy should be equal in size and strength to our war Navy. Of course, that would be entirely prohibitive because of the tremendous cost incident thereto and for the further fact that it would be unnecessary to maintain such a vast Navy.

Various naval officers and naval experts testified that the postwar national security of our country would be attained by a Navy of 500,000 men and a Regular Marine Corps consisting of 100,000 men with 40,000 officers of the line of the Navy and 8,000 officers of the Marine Corps. A naval personnel of this size could maintain our post-war Navy consisting of, first, an active fleet of 297 major combatant ships and 1,375 ships of other types; second, a ready fleet of 104 major combatant ships and 2,209 ships of other types; and, third, a reserve fleet of 681 major combatant ships and 1,418 ships of other types; making a grand total in the active fleet, the ready fleet, and the reserve fleet of more than 6,000 ships.

The responsibilities resting upon the United States, as the result of World War II, is very apparent. No longer can the United States delude itself with the fact that the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans are natural boundaries of protection. It will be necessary for our country to maintain and protect many strategic islands and bases scattered throughout the world. We will do this, naturally, for our own protection; we will also do it in order to maintain our leadership and hold our proper place in the United Nations Organization. The United States Navy is fully cognizant of this fact and has proposed 27 postwar bases in the Pacific and 13 in the Atlantic—part of which will be for regular operation,

part of them under a reduced status, and the balance designated as caretaker emergency.

H. R. 4421 comes before the Congress at the logical time, having followed the passage of House Concurrent Resolution No. 80. This bill is all the more important in view of the position that the United States finds itself in as the original father of constitutional government and the world's most intelligent leader in those efforts which will make world peace a possibility instead of a theory.

I am, therefore, heartily in favor of H. R. 4421 and sincerely hope that it will receive the unanimous vote of the House.

Mr. COLE of New York, Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, the distinguished gentleman from California has outlined the salient features of H. R. 4421 in his customary clear-cut manner. He has covered the details. It is my desire to speak to you on the broad objectives and aspects of this bill.

H. R. 4421 is tailored to the proposed postwar Navy—to a Navy with enough personnel to man the ships, planes, and facilities called for by House Concurrent Resolution 80, which this House unanimously passed a few weeks ago.

The approach is twofold: First, an increase in the authorized personnel strength; and, second, the staffing of the Navy and Marine Corps with officers of the desired quality and in the desired quantity. Because of what I feel to be the more difficult of attainment, I will address my remarks for the greater part to the objective of getting the best officers in the required numbers for the Navy.

It is my view that we should be interested in getting the best men to be officers in the best Navy that we can have for the United States. This is an obligation of the Congress. It is an obligation which the Naval Affairs Committee believes that it has at least initially discharged in unanimously reporting out H. R. 4421. I say initially because the committee will have a continuing obligation to see that the Navy Department complies with the spirit, as well as the letter, of H. R. 4421, in actual practice, rather than lip service, if it is enacted.

The Navy needs 58,000 officers for its postwar establishment. It now has 12,000 Regular officers. It is obvious that the Naval Academy cannot provide the necessary number for this is an immediate need. The preponderant number of the 46,000 officers that must be added to the present 12,000 Regulars must come from the temporary and Reserve officers and the enlisted ranks. The principal procurement must come through the transfer of Reserve officers into the Regular Navy.

Until recently, less than 1 percent of the 265,000 Reserve officers expressed any interest in transferring to the Regular Navy. This is a serious condition whether it stems from alleged discrimination or not. When we realize that less than 1 percent of the Reserves who have been the backbone of the Navy during the war, to the extent that the wartime officer complement was 92 percent "civilians in uniform," and have had a taste of Navy life—that less than 1 percent of them wanted to go into the Navy,

indicates that there is something seriously wrong with the system.

I do not blame this reluctance on the part of the Reserves solely on fear of discrimination. It is broader than past records of promotions and decorations. It is uncertainty in the selection of the Navy as a profession. And uncertainty is a far more foreboding and compelling mental factor to one subject to military orders. The answer is that so far the Navy has not been sufficiently attractive, whether it be pay, prestige, or security, to compete with civilian professions and occupations.

The principal attack of the Navy on this problem began with the appointment of a board headed by Rear Adm. L. T. DuBose composed of 7 or 8 Regular officers and 14 or 15 Reserve officers. This board made a study and inquiry of the problem over an extended period of time. It concluded this study and inquiry with a report recommending regulations for the transfer of Reserve officers into the Regular Navy.

H. R. 4421 is a result of that study. However, it is more liberal to the reservists than was the report of the DuBose board. In general, the Reserve officers are very much in favor of this legislation. They feel that the bill is a recognition of the past mistakes and evidence that the Regular Navy officers are making a sincere effort to avoid the discrimination that existed against Reserve officers who transferred to the Regular Navy after the First World War. Partial evidence of this is reflected in the encouraging increase in the number of Reserve officers indicating their desire to transfer to the Regular Navy since the introduction of this bill.

The greatest asset and advantage of the Regular officer is his specialized naval training. His knowledge in naval tactics and strategy are, and should be, eminently superior to that of the Reserve officer. This is fully respected by the Reserve officers but they also recognize their disadvantage in that respect when it comes to promotion and recognition—the necessary attributes of a career whether it be naval or civilian.

Both Regulars and Reserves possess the most important military requirement of leadership. It is no criticism of the Regulars to say that reservists as civilians have a better grasp of civilian psychology and enjoy superior ability in handling civilians. The importance of this is that the professional Regulars lead a civilian army and navy in time of war with very little training for such leadership.

Because officers must be leaders—because officers should possess both leadership and skill in naval tactics and strategy, in its hearings the committee demanded and received assurances from the Navy Department that Reserve transferees would receive all of the specialized training that is necessary to put them on an equal basis with the Regulars when going before the selection board. This was putting teeth into the provisions of the bill assuring against discrimination of the Reserves. It is hoped and expected that the training program of the future will permit a firm grasp of civilian psychology.

H. R. 4421 is not omnipotent. It is not a touchstone for the procurement of the desired Reserve officers in the needed numbers for the postwar Navy. It will not sell the Navy as a career as much as the deeds, the actions, and the attitudes of those in charge of the Navy will. It is human to judge a tree by the fruit it bears.

But H. R. 4421, if enacted into law, can be the seedling for that tree. As far as action by Congress is concerned, H. R. 4421 can be a most practical encouragement to the reservists to transfer to the Navy in Regular status. It has already stimulated transfers even before it reached the floor of the House.

It is of the utmost importance that the need for additional officers from sources other than the United States Naval Academy be clearly realized, and that every effort be made to convince those contemplating transfer from the Reserve to the Regular Navy that there will be equality of opportunity regardless of the source from which such persons entered the Regular Navy.

H. R. 4421 is a clear manifestation of that realization. Within the bounds of human limitations it goes as far as can be expected of legislation to assure career opportunities on an equal basis for all in the Navy. I urge its passage by the House.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

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

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. The gentleman apparently feels that this bill was almost a necessity because the men did not want to go on with the Navy as a career and also because it was an intelligent thing to do because the Navy in peacetime is dependent upon its popularity.

Mr. COLE of New York. This bill was necessary for many reasons, principally that the law does not now permit a Reserve to become a Regular, and the need of the Navy was such that it was imperative that it have additional personnel above the existing supply of Regular officers, so we had to make available additional Regular officers from some source. It seemed the best source was from the Reserves already in the service.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Those who have already given their time and service.

Mr. COLE of New York. Yes; and have proved themselves qualified to be Regular officers. This bill was intended to make it as appealing to the reservists to transfer to a Regular status as possible.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I know the gentleman's great interest in building up the Navy in peace as well as in war.

Mr. COLE of New York. I am especially interested in seeing that these men who have done such fine work in wartime will be given favorable consideration for service with the Navy in peacetime.

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

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

Mr. CLASON. As I read this bill, a man who has been commissioned in the Marines during the war, but not in the regular Marines, in the rank of colonel and lieutenant colonel, and those who have had commissions as captains and commanders in the Navy, will be entitled to secure permanent commissions in the Marine Corps and in the Regular Navy by virtue of this bill if it becomes law.

Mr. COLE of New York. That is correct.

Mr. CLASON. To the extent that that is possible it will be in direct conflict with a bill reported out of the Committee on Military Affairs today under which apparently the highest commission a man can get will be a major, so that it would appear that a person who was serving in the air branch of the Navy or in the Marine Corps and gets one of these higher commissions will outrank a man who has been serving in the Army of the United States and later gets a lower commission in the Regular Army.

Mr. COLE of New York. Of course, I am not familiar with the bill to which the gentleman refers. But as I understand this bill it provides for the transfer from the Reserve to a regular status in the same rank, even though it might be temporary, that was held by the reserve at the time he made the transfer. That does not mean, however, that after he becomes a regular that he will retain that higher rank. He will be put on the same basis as a regular who is now in the service with a higher temporary rank. It may be necessary for them all to be reduced in rank, but he will be treated the same as a regular.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, there is no request for any additional time on this side.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. ANDERSON].

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Chairman, I have asked for this time in order to discuss the unauthorized wearing of honorable-discharge buttons provided for veterans from all branches of the armed services. This button that you see on my lapel is what is known as an honorable-discharge lapel button. Every man who has served in the armed forces of the United States and who is honorably discharged is entitled to wear it. I am not so entitled, and I wear it today merely to bring out the point I am trying to make. This is the first time and the last time I shall ever have one in my lapel.

I find, however, that these buttons are extremely easy to obtain. Through the help of some of my friends who have served in the various branches of the armed forces, I find that I can obtain service buttons without any trouble whatever. I have never been noted for sleight-of-hand or legerdemain, but I want you to notice that I can reach into my pockets and bring out honorable-discharge buttons from almost any source. Here, for instance, are five more to which I am not entitled.

Some time ago, Mr. Chairman, I wrote to the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of War, at the suggestion of some friends of mine, and suggested that

one service button for men who have served in both World War I and World War II would be a good idea. I asked the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy to give me their opinions. They wrote back expressing the opinion that because of the different type of discharge buttons that had been authorized after the last war the idea would not be a good one, so I abandoned it.

However, I developed some very interesting observations on the wearing of the honorable discharge service button provided for veterans of this war. I received several telephone calls from folks downtown who said, "Do you know that it is very easy to come down here to some of these haberdashery stores and walk in and obtain an honorable discharge service button? They are even shown on window display dummies."

I assume many Members of the House have noted in the various news periodicals of Washington advertisements stating that all you have to do is show your honorable discharge papers to receive another service button. I have no objection to any man in the service having as many of these buttons as he feels he is entitled to—one for every suit, one for the Monday suit and one for the Sunday suit—but any man who wears this button and who is not authorized to wear it certainly ought to be subjected to heavy penalties.

The strange part of it, Mr. Chairman, is that there are not any heavy penalties for the unauthorized wearing of this particular button. I wrote again to the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy in order to ascertain what penalties were imposed for the unauthorized wearing of discharge buttons. I received replies from both Secretary Patterson and Secretary Forrestal, which I wish to quote. Secretary Patterson wrote me as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., November 12, 1945.
HON. JACK Z. ANDERSON,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. ANDERSON: I have read with interest your letter of October 24, concerning the issuance and wearing of the lapel button indicating honorable service in the Army, and penalties for the unauthorized wearing of this button, service ribbons, and other awards.

The statute which prohibits the unauthorized wearing, manufacture, or sale of medals and badges is the act of February 24, 1923 (42 Stat. 1286), as amended by the act of April 21, 1928 (45 Stat. 347). The penalty provided for a violation of this act is a fine of not to exceed \$250 or imprisonment not exceeding 6 months, or both such fine and imprisonment. The Department of Justice is charged with the enforcement of this law.

War Department regulations provide for the issue of honorable service lapel buttons to authorized personnel by designated officers at each Army installation. Our regulations also permit the sale of buttons to ex-military personnel by various commercial concerns engaging in the sale of insignia under a procedure established by the War Department.

Under this procedure lapel buttons, as well as service ribbons, etc., are manufactured and sold commercially by holders of certificates of authority issued by the War Department pursuant to the act first mentioned above. In order to preclude the possibility of these items falling into the hands of unauthorized persons, agreements entered into

prior to the issuance of a certificate of authority to sell insignia require the dealer to demand and receive proof of the eligibility of the purchaser to wear the insignia before the sale is made, and to keep a record of each sale made to include the date of sale, name, grade, and Army serial number of the purchaser, and name of the article sold.

I should like to point out that there is now pending before the Congress, H. R. 3842, a bill to amend the act entitled "An act to prohibit the unauthorized wearing, manufacture, or sale of medals and badges awarded by the War Department," as amended. This bill specifically provides protection for the veterans' discharge button. The War Department now has under consideration H. R. 3842, and when its study is complete the Department will submit a report on this bill to the House Military Affairs Committee. I am confident that the chairman of this committee will make the report available to you when it is received.

Your interest in this matter and your consideration in bringing it to my attention are sincerely appreciated.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT P. PATTERSON,
Secretary of War.

Here, let me call attention to that portion of Secretary Patterson's letter which deals with the sale of discharge buttons by commercial firms.

If these regulations were complied with, the unauthorized obtaining and wearing of a button of this kind would be much more difficult. Several of my friends who obtained these buttons for me were able to go downtown into the local haberdashery stores and simply present their discharge papers and receive the button. That is how I obtained the buttons I have here. I maintain that if it is that easy to obtain them, it will not be very long before somebody finds that out and it becomes a racket throughout the country. When any of us meet a man on the street wearing these particular emblems, we want to know that he is an honorably discharged serviceman and entitled by the laws and rules and regulations of the War and Navy Departments and other branches of the armed services to wear them. We do not want to find them on fakers and slackers.

Let me call your attention now to the communication from Secretary of the Navy Forrestal. It is as follows:

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,
Washington, November 5, 1945.

HON. JACK ANDERSON,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. ANDERSON: I am pleased to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 24 October relative to the issuance of honorable-discharge buttons to discharged members of the armed services.

Early in 1944 it became evident that some token of service should be given to those persons who had served in the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard during the present war and who had been separated from those services under honorable conditions—something they could wear on their civilian clothing and which would readily identify them as having served in the armed forces. The matter was investigated and it was found that the War Department was giving persons who had performed military service a lapel button similar in design to the United States Army discharge button.

Inasmuch as the button was already in production for the Army, it was decided that

the Navy Department should adopt it rather than originate a distinctive and different design of its own. Arrangements were, therefore, made to obtain a supply of these buttons from the War Department, and a recommendation was made to the Secretary of the Navy that he approve the issue of this button to all persons who had served honorably in the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard during the war. The Secretary approved this recommendation on 2 September 1943 and instructions, as contained in the enclosure, were published to the service.

Due to the scarcity of metals at that time, the button was manufactured of a plastic material and gold plated, which was not entirely satisfactory from the standpoint of durability and appearance but which could not be helped then. It is understood that the button is now being manufactured with a metal base. The War Department's policy was to present an official button to each person upon separation from the Army and to authorize civilian insignia manufacturers to make the button in a more expensive form to be sold by civilian agencies to former military personnel who could prove that they were entitled to the button and wished to purchase it.

The Navy, on the other hand, decided to issue one button to each person as provided in the attached copy of instructions from the Bureau of Naval Personnel Manual, and not to authorize its sale or gift by civilian agencies. As more veterans left the service and the restrictions on precious metals were eased, the Navy Department received a constantly increasing amount of mail from civilian insignia manufacturers requesting permission to manufacture the button in various forms and from retail stores requesting permission to give or sell the button. Taking the above into consideration, together with the fact that the button originally presented was made of very inexpensive materials, and that there is no law which permits the Navy Department to control the manufacture and sale of these buttons, it was finally decided to permit retail stores to give or sell the button to personnel who were entitled to receive one if they had been officially authorized by the War Department to manufacture, give, or sell the button to Army personnel. Each company has been requested to give or sell the button only to persons who prove that they have already received an official button from the Government.

In addition to the honorable service lapel button covered in previous paragraphs, the Navy Department also issues two honorable discharge buttons—one for Regular Navy personnel and one for Naval Reserve personnel who are discharged upon completion of a normally contracted term of enlistment. These latter buttons are issued only by the Department, one button being given to each individual at the same time he is given his discharge certificate.

To the best of my knowledge there is no law which prohibits unauthorized persons from wearing the honorable service lapel button or any other distinctive device presented by the services to persons for wear on civilian clothing. Section 125 of the National Defense Act makes it unlawful for any person not an officer or enlisted man of the United States armed forces to wear the duly prescribed uniform of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, or any distinctive part of such uniform or a uniform any part of which is similar to such uniforms, except that the National Guard and certain other specified organizations may do so under certain regulations. Inasmuch as the honorable service lapel button and the honorable discharge buttons are not items of uniform insignia, within the meaning of the act, their wear is not covered by this act and consequently it is entirely possible that a person could obtain an honorable service lapel but-

ton through misrepresentation and wear it if they wished to do so.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES FORRESTAL.

Mr. Chairman, you will note from the last sentence in Secretary Forrestal's letter that it is entirely possible for any person to obtain and wear an honorable discharge button if he so desired. I maintain that this is wrong and that it is the duty and the responsibility of Congress to provide for heavy penalties to safeguard our veterans who should wear their discharge emblems proudly.

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

Mr. ANDERSON of California. I am delighted to yield to my distinguished colleague from New York.

Mr. KEARNEY. I am glad to hear the gentleman read both of those communications from the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy. I want to call the gentleman's attention to the penal statutes of the United States that apply only to the wearing, manufacturing, and issuance of discharge buttons, which statutes cover only World War I service. Some months ago, the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEOGH] and I introduced a bill making it unlawful to wear, manufacture, or issue discharge buttons with reference to World War No. II without authority and provided for a penalty in the sum of not more than \$500 or imprisonment for 6 months, or both. But at the present time there are no laws on the statute books to prevent the issuance or wearing of the discharge button of World War II.

Mr. ANDERSON of California. The gentleman is entirely correct. I join him in hoping that some such legislation will pass. However, I should like to point out that I have introduced a similar piece of legislation, and have made the penalty a good deal stiffer. I want to be sure, as I said before, that when I meet a man on the street wearing that discharge button that he is an honorably discharged member of some branch of the armed services of the United States. I have today introduced a bill which will make the penalty a fine of \$1,000 or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both. I sincerely trust that either the measure which the gentleman's colleague from New York and he have introduced, or my measure, will receive favorable consideration within the very near future.

Mr. KEARNEY. It does not make any difference so far as the authorship of the bill is concerned so long as there are laws on the statute books that cover the situation.

Mr. ANDERSON of California. That is exactly what we want, I am sure.

Mr. GRANT of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. GRANT of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I do not know that it will be necessary to consume the entire time, but I did want an opportunity to make a few remarks on this subject of the situation of the Reserves in the services. In doing so I do not detract for one moment from the credit due the Regulars for the job they have done in this war. The condition I want to discuss is, I think equally true of the Army, the Navy, and the Marine Corps.

The declaration that is contained in this bill that is before us, while a very pious hope, is, to me, no assurance whatsoever that the mistakes of the past, the handicaps which a man who does not happen to be a graduate of Annapolis or West Point carries with him through his service in the Military or Naval Establishments, will be corrected. We say in this bill "that in order to remove any apprehension on the part of Naval Reserve officers regarding their opportunities for advancement, in the event of their transfer to the Regular Navy, it is hereby declared to be the policy of the Congress that in all matters relating to commissioned officers in the Regular Navy there shall be no discrimination whatsoever," and so on, against such officers because of the fact that they may not have come from Annapolis.

Mr. Chairman, you can write the most perfect law in the world, but so long as you have the officer personnel of the Navy flowing out into the Regular service, part of them from Annapolis, and part of them not from Annapolis, it is inevitable that you will have the bias, the distinction, and the cleavage that we find in our services today.

To me, one of the most disturbing elements of this whole cleavage is the fact that so many of the officers of the Regular Navy have come before our committee and have denied that such a situation exists. So long as those people are not able to see and will not admit that that feeling has grown up in the service, there is no immediate hope that we will cure it. Certainly, you are not going to cure it by the mere enactment into law of a pious hope such as is contained in the preamble of the bill that is before us.

We have had before our committee for many weeks, in fact for many months, a bill proposing to grant authority to the Navy Department to take over a small site of 32 acres that now accommodates little St. John's College, an institution of learning that is older than the Naval Academy itself, but which had the misfortune of having its grounds adjoin the Naval Academy at Annapolis. Mr. Chairman, that matter has been before our committee for months and months, but up to this date a final vote has never been taken on the question of the acquisition of the site of St. John's campus. We have, by our failure to take action, regardless of the merits or demerits of the controversy, cast a cloud over that little institution of learning that must work irreparable harm and injury to the future of that little college. What is to be the situation of any prospective student who weighs in his mind the advisability of going to St. John's, not knowing whether next week or next month or next year the all-powerful Navy of Uncle Sam is going to take over that 32-acre site and put that institution out of business? All of that is tied up with the question that must be answered sooner or later, that is, Where are we going to train the 58,000 officers who will be required for Uncle Sam's postwar Navy, and for which provision is made in the pending bill? It is a question of how large Annapolis shall be and what shall be its part in the production of officers for Uncle Sam's Navy.

It was my understanding, and I hope I am correct, from the hearings we had on the pending bill, that this bill will not be used by the Navy Department as a means for procurement of officers in the postwar Navy, but rather that the question of where these officers shall be trained, and how, is to be the subject of future legislation. For the sake of the record may I ask my able chairman if that is correct?

Mr. VINSON. I understand the gentleman has stated the position exactly correct. The question of training is not involved in this bill at all. It merely relates to the question of transfer; and may I say that since the gentleman from Indiana has mentioned St. John's, of course, I am hoping that a full, complete educational program may be worked out in the very near future whereby a final decision can be reached by the Naval Affairs Committee in regard to St. John's and thus dispel any cloud that may be hanging over that institution at as early a date as possible.

Mr. GRANT of Indiana. I thank the gentleman for that statement because I hope there may be some final disposition of the long controversy that has been going on in our committee. I think it ought to be determined and determined soon.

I appreciate, too, for the sake of the record, the statement that the chairman has made about the future training for officers of the Navy. Many plans have been submitted by the Navy Department as to how we are going to train our officers. We have had almost every kind of report come back, the last of which in effect is this: We will use the 52 NROTC schools that we have in the colleges of the country. From these schools will come roughly one-half of the officers for Uncle Sam's Navy. The other half therefore are going to come from the Naval Academy at Annapolis. We will have a 50-50 division. We are going to be confronted with the same ills, the same problems we have been confronted with in the past; and I say again, Mr. Chairman, we may write the most perfect law in the world but as long as there is a division in the service as between those who come from the Navy's school and those who come from the outside it is inevitable that we are going to have this feeling that has grown up in the Navy, and the Army as well. I have on several occasions before our committee—and others before me—have made a suggestion that I think merits a lot of consideration and we are going to urge our case vigorously when the legislation reaches our committee and the floor, which the chairman has just told us will follow. It is expected that the requirements of the Navy in the postwar era will be some 3,000 or perhaps 4,000 new officers every year. That happens to be just about the present size of the Naval Academy. Why cannot we send all of Uncle Sam's prospective naval officers to the engineering schools of the country that have come into and are a part of the Naval ROTC program, have them turn out the 3,000 or 4,000 officers a year that the Navy is going to require, and then send all of them to the Naval Acad-

emy for a year's postgraduate work. They would then all go to the fleet on the same footing and we would have done away with this division in the ranks that we have and that we are going to continue to have so long as a part of our officers come from Annapolis and the rest come from the outside, and do not happen to belong to the Annapolis club that is on the inside and writes the rules and calls the plays.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GRANT of Indiana. I yield.

Mr. COLE of New York. I should just like to say that I feel the same as does the gentleman from Indiana. Also may I point out that to send these prospective officers to existing colleges throughout the country for their training would cost \$1,000 per man per year. To send them to Annapolis to acquire their naval training would cost \$3,000 per man per year. So if the Navy's plan is adopted the one man who is trained in the outside educational system will cost the public \$1,000 a year, and the other one, his counterpart, his balance wheel, who comes from the Naval Academy, will cost the public \$3,000 a year. So we have not only the question of morale to consider in the problem of the procurement of regular officers, but we might also give some attention to the question of cost.

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

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman three additional minutes.

Mr. GRANT of Indiana. I thank the gentleman for his contribution. It is very important to note that great difference in cost and it might be further pointed out in connection with what the gentleman, my very able leader on the committee, has just said: The experience of this war has certainly shown that the Reserve officers who had their training in civilian life, in the colleges and universities of the country, brought to the service an understanding and an ability to lead our civilian soldiers and sailors and a breadth of vision that can never possibly come from the sequestered life that you lead within the four walls of the Naval Academy.

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GRANT of Indiana. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. O'HARA. I certainly agree with the gentleman from Indiana as to his views, and there is another reason also. From the viewpoint of a democratic country it would be a whole lot happier situation if we had the men going to Annapolis, and let me say this would apply also to West Point as well, from the ROTC or from the training courses in the colleges of the country, taking a postgraduate course at Annapolis and West Point, than under the present system where there are so many allotted to the Congress, so many to the President, and so many to the War and Navy Departments. In my opinion it would work out a whole lot better and the boys would be a lot more democratic. If I got one thing out of this war it is that the big chasm between the commissioned officers and the enlisted men is too much and there is

going to be some very bad reaction in this country if we do not have the Army and Navy run upon a more democratic system than it has been in this war and prior thereto.

Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GRANT of Indiana. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania. May I say to the gentleman that I refer to his remarks with respect to training of naval officers. The gentleman has made a commendable suggestion, and one which I hope both the committee and the Navy Department will give consideration to.

Mr. GRANT of Indiana. I thank the gentleman. I always appreciate the gentleman's good judgment. I wish I had at hand at the present moment figures to give you in reference to the promotions in the officer grades in the Navy and in the Marine Corps and how they break down as between the Regulars and the reservists. Where, on the one hand, you have probably 98 percent of the personnel coming from the Reserves, you find the bulk of the promotions going to the Regulars. That same thing is true in the matter of decorations and awards.

I recall that in the total officer personnel of the Marine Corps the reservists outnumber the Regulars about 15 to 1; that is, there are 15 Reserve officers for every Regular officer. At the same time there were 81 general officers in the Marine Corps, of whom only 1 is a Reserve officer. There were 378 colonels, of whom 345 were Regulars and only 33 were Reserve officers.

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

Mr. GRANT of Indiana. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. KEARNEY. Does the gentleman have any idea as to the figures on the promotions in the commissioned Reserve of men who have either graduated from Annapolis or who have attended the Naval Academy?

Mr. GRANT of Indiana. I regret I do not have such figures at hand.

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

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman five additional minutes.

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

Mr. GRANT of Indiana. I am happy to yield to the very able member of the naval subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. PLOESER. The gentleman and I were in the Pacific about a year ago, in the forward areas, and talked to many officers. I am sure he recalls a great many Reserve officers being rather down in the mouth about the promotion lists that came out in which they were almost entirely ignored in some grades. I observed, and I think the gentleman did, too, that it was tending to break down the morale right out in the fighting areas.

Mr. GRANT of Indiana. I thank the gentleman. There is not the slightest doubt about the truth of that statement and the effect it has on morale in the service.

I have said many times that the Navy Department has done itself great injury by sending a lot of our reservists back to civilian life, back to the jobs of being businessmen, Congressmen, mayors, local officials—yes; the taxpayers—to whom the Navy is going to have to look for its support in the postwar years, and sending them back with the bad feeling that has developed.

Mr. Chairman, in conclusion may I say this: When the time comes that this matter of procurement and assignment of officers in the postwar Navy is before us the most important thing that we can do for the permanence of this Navy is to take the "R" out of "USNR" and all that it stands for.

Mr. PLOESER. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield further, I would like to say to the gentleman from Indiana that if his argument and his reasoning prevails, one of the greatest services has been done for the armed forces of America.

Mr. GRANT of Indiana. I hope we can succeed. I know that we can count on the able gentleman from Missouri to assist.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GRANT of Indiana. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. COLE of New York. For the information of those who might be interested in the treatment accorded reservists as against the regulars, as far as promotion and decoration is concerned, I would call their attention to a discussion on this subject and the tabulations that are contained in the hearings, which are available to the Members, on pages 1730 and 1780.

Mr. GRANT of Indiana. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. McDONOUGH].

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Chairman, not being a member of the Committee on Naval Affairs, I cannot speak with the knowledge and the background and with the facts and figures that the members of this committee are able to command during this discussion. But if what the gentleman who just preceded me has said has any bearing on the future personnel of the Navy, if the sequestered and cloistered life of Annapolis is to be broken down and the differential between the Reserve officer and the trained officer at Annapolis is to be opened up so that there will be more democracy, it seems to me that in considering this question in the next bill to come before the House that there should be recommendations for expanding the educational facilities of the Naval Academy beyond that of the present Academy at Annapolis. It has been one of the particular things that I have been interested in just the short time I have been here, to advocate that such an academy be built on the west coast, so far as that is concerned, to remove any possibility of provincialism. I am not concerned about where it is built on the west coast, or whether it is built in some other location than within the borders of the State of California, although I must admit that I would prefer to have it in the

State of California, and especially in southern California where the all-year-round climate is desirable for training facilities.

But there is more to this question than merely building an academy. The gentleman from Indiana indicated a very serious situation that exists between the Naval Reserve officers and the Regular officers educated in the Academy. Your bill and the report of the committee indicates that you went so far as to say there would be no discrimination. I do not think you can put that in a bill and have it mean that in so many words. You cannot legislate the attitude of one man against another; who may believe that he is superior because he was trained at Annapolis, over the man who comes in from a business office during a temporary situation like the war we just fought. One of my sons is a Reserve officer in the Navy. He has never complained about the situation, but I do know from what the gentleman from Indiana said that there is a division there that should be broken down. The expansion at Annapolis is also limited as indicated by the reports up to now. We cannot expand by the acquisition of St. John's College. Is there any reason why the west coast, with its all-year-round training on the sea, in the air, on land, and under the sea, for naval officers is not a desirable location for an academy? I would like to ask a question and be contradicted if anyone chooses to.

Is there any better location for the training of naval officers than on the Pacific coast? In setting up naval bases we consider the best geographic and strategic locations. The Roosevelt base built at Wilmington, Calif., was started before this war. It is one of the finest naval bases in the United States. We did not come here and ask for it, the Navy decided that is the best place for it, because they wanted a base for the fleet on the Pacific Ocean.

I am sure we from California do not have to ask you to put an academy on the coast. I think your judgment and wisdom will direct it to be placed there, when the time comes for such an extension of the Navy's educational facilities. So, Mr. Chairman, I ask that when the bill comes before the House the committee in preparing it give consideration to the Pacific coast as a desirable location for the expansion of the Naval Academy.

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

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

Mr. DONDERO. I wonder what the gentleman might think of the Great Lakes as a suitable place.

Mr. McDONOUGH. I think the Great Lakes is very desirable and a very fine place for the training of naval officers. You have a great base up there now. You have trained a great number of men at the Great Lakes Training Station.

Mr. DONDERO. It is especially suitable in the summer months when we are at peace for the training of the men who take to the sea for their livelihood.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Unfortunately, it is confined to the summer months only. We can train men all the year round in California.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I rise more for the purpose of obtaining information. As I understand, the Navy program is to cost \$3,500,000,000. Is that correct?

Mr. VINSON. That is what the postwar Navy, in accordance with Concurrent Resolution No. 80, submitted to the House the other day and unanimously passed by the House, is estimated to cost.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Does that take into consideration the training program?

Mr. VINSON. That takes into consideration everything that relates to the postwar Navy, including the pay of the personnel of 500,000 referred to in this bill.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. And all training programs?

Mr. VINSON. The whole thing—lock, stock, and barrel.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. I do not have any definite figure on the Army, but I understand it is estimated that the cost of maintaining it in peacetime will be about \$4,000,000,000.

Mr. COLE of Missouri. I understand it is \$4,200,000,000.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. I made it a little bit low. I want to be conservative.

The interest on the Federal debt will be about \$6,000,000,000. I just telephoned to General Bradley a few minutes ago and asked him for an estimate of the cost of the Veterans' Administration, and he gave me a figure of \$3,600,000,000 for 1946, and said that would increase in the next several years.

We have a total here of \$17,100,000,000 for these four items. Of course, I do not know what the remainder of the cost of the Government is going to be, but in accordance with the authorizations and appropriations that are being voted and the spending psychology that exists in the Congress, if we were to add to the above figure anywhere from \$6,000,000,000 to \$10,000,000,000, I do not believe we would be very far out of the way. This means we are going to have a cost running somewhere between \$24,000,000,000 and \$30,000,000,000 annually.

I doubt the wisdom of legislating in this piecemeal fashion. The day is coming when this Congress will have to look to the matter of financing these costs. Do not misunderstand me; I voted for the Navy bill a few days ago. I want our armed forces to be fully adequate, but I believe this Congress is running into a danger. I question whether we are going to be able to finance the costs for which we are obligating ourselves.

The proper procedure would be to have a concrete estimate of the over-all cost of all the services and functions before definitely committing the Nation to any specified program. There could be nothing more unfortunate for the Navy itself than to discover in the future that we had committed ourselves for more than we were able to pay.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. I am glad to yield.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Is not the question of the postwar Navy as provided in the bill we passed a few weeks ago together with the personnel bill today a flexible matter in which we can consider all phases of our financial structure in the days to come when the appropriations are made for them? But for the purpose of demobilization, we have to know now what we consider to be the needs of the postwar period. Certainly, this is no time for us to cuddle up and go to sleep as we did after 1922 as the result of the disarmament conference which certainly all will agree brought us much more expense during the intervening period than what this bill would entail.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. I do not believe the gentleman wishes to infer that I take the attitude we should not be prepared. I have not indicated that at all. I merely made the statement that sooner or later this Congress will have to set itself to the task of finding the money to pay for these costs.

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

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the distinguished gentleman from California [Mr. DOYLE].

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Chairman, I gladly speak in support of H. R. 4421 as so ably authored by my distinguished colleague from my native State of California and as unanimously reported to this legislative body by our tireless and far-seeing Committee on Naval Affairs, under the leadership of its distinguished chairman, who has rendered such lasting and long service to the cause of the progress of our great Navy.

This bill is one of those for which I expect a unanimous vote of approval. This I say because a few weeks ago this Congress unanimously declared its policy for a postwar Navy under the terms of House Resolution 80. Having so declared our intention indelibly as to what we then knew to be a wise policy, we now begin implementing the purpose of that resolution. This bill before us today begins to put lifeblood into the policies already declared by us as reasonable and sound.

Having heard the clear and adequate reasoning of committee members in explanation of this bill, I feel their reasons given impel us to follow their unanimous lead and vote the bill as asked.

This bill, amongst other features, should be attractive to us all as Americans for the reason that it admittedly aims to help correct a condition which has needed correction for some years. It also looks forward and prepares the way up the trail toward the top of the hill where we will see our Navy even better and stronger in its democratic functioning than it now is.

It will make of 52 already designated American universities pretraining schools. This will make these benefits more available to more of our fine, ambitious, qualified youth. This is as it should be.

Hailing from Long Beach, Calif., as I do, I know you will understand—yes, expect me to remind you of the great

naval installations there situate. And, within these last 30 days the Secretary of the Navy has designated these permanent facilities and installations as the Long Beach Navy Yard.

There rides at home anchor, and in the most beautiful and available harbor on the continent, the Third Fleet of the United States Navy. This harbor of Long Beach and all its more than 300,000 citizens cordially consider it a high privilege to have the Navy come and go and to count among its happy population, many thousands of Navy personnel.

This bill should have unanimous approval this day.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests on this side, and if the gentleman from New York does not have any requests for additional time, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered as read and open to amendment.

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

There was no objection.

(The bill is as follows:)

Be it enacted, etc., That in order to remove any apprehension on the part of Naval Reserve officers regarding their opportunities for advancement in event of their transfer to the Regular Navy, it is hereby declared to be the policy of the Congress that in all matters relating to commissioned officers in the Regular Navy there shall be no discrimination whatsoever against officers because of the source from which they entered the Regular Navy, and that no preference shall be given officers by reason of the fact that they entered the Regular Navy from any particular source; and, among other things, that all commissioned officers in the Regular Navy, regardless of the source from which they entered the Regular Navy, shall receive the same treatment with respect to opportunities for (1) promotion or advancement to all grades in the Navy, (2) holding any positions or assignments in the Navy including proportionate representation on selection boards, and (3) attending the Naval War College, postgraduate schools, or other schools, or otherwise receiving advanced or technical training.

Sec. 2. (a) The permanent authorized enlisted strength of the active list of the Regular Navy shall hereafter be 500,000.

(b) Hereafter the permanent authorized enlisted strength of the active list of the Regular Marine Corps shall be 20 percent of the permanent authorized enlisted strength of the active list of the Regular Navy.

Sec. 3. The number of enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps provided for shall be construed to mean the daily average number of enlisted men in the naval service during the fiscal year.

Sec. 4. The permanent authorized number of commissioned officers of the active list of the line of the Regular Navy, exclusive of commissioned warrant officers, shall hereafter be equal to 8 percent of the permanent authorized enlisted strength of the active list of the Regular Navy.

Sec. 5. (a) The President may appoint male officers of the Naval Reserve and of the Marine Corps Reserve, officers of the Regular Navy and Marine Corps without permanent appointments therein, commissioned warrant and warrant officers of the Regular Navy and Marine Corps with temporary appointments in higher grades and ranks, and any person who served on active duty in any such capacity during World War II and shall have been separated from such officer status under honorable conditions, to permanent warrant grades or, with the advice and consent of the

Senate, to permanent commissioned grades and ranks in the Regular Navy and Marine Corps, respectively, but no such person shall be appointed to a grade or rank higher than the highest grade or rank in which he served on active duty. Appointments pursuant to this subsection to commissioned warrant and warrant grades shall be in such numbers as the President may determine, and to other grades and ranks in such numbers that, exclusive of commissioned warrant and warrant officers, the total number of officers of the line and of each of the Staff Corps of the Navy, and of the Marine Corps, will not exceed the authorized numbers of such officers.

(b) (1) Each appointee who is serving on active duty in a higher grade or rank than that in which appointed under subsection (a) of this section shall also be appointed for temporary service pursuant to, and subject to the limitations of, the act of July 24, 1941 (55 Stat. 603), as now or hereafter amended, to such higher grade or rank and with the precedence held by him at the time of acceptance of permanent appointment; each appointee not serving on active duty in an officer grade or rank who is appointed under subsection (a) of this section to a grade or rank lower than the highest grade or rank held while on active duty in World War II other than by virtue of a temporary appointment which by its terms was of limited duration, may be similarly appointed to such higher rank or grade and with precedence determined in accordance with regulations promulgated under subsection (c) of this section.

(2) During such period as the Secretary of the Navy may determine, but not later than 6 months after June 30 of the fiscal year following that in which the present wars shall terminate, notwithstanding date of rank and lineal position assigned upon permanent appointment under subsection (a) of this section, (A) each officer who receives a permanent appointment in the same grade or rank in which he is then serving on active duty in the Naval or Marine Corps Reserve shall retain the precedence held by him at the time of such appointment; (B) each person not serving on active duty in an officer grade or rank or serving on active duty in his permanent commissioned warrant or warrant grade who is appointed under subsection (a) of this section to the highest grade or rank held while on active duty in World War II other than by virtue of a temporary appointment which by its terms was of limited duration, shall have precedence determined in accordance with regulations promulgated under subsection (c) of this section.

(c) (1) Appointments under subsection (a) of this section shall be made pursuant to regulations prescribed by the President for the administration of this section.

(2) Such regulations shall include, among other provisions, (A) provisions establishing standards and qualifications for appointment thereunder to the several grades and ranks and for the determination of the lineal position and precedence of appointees; and (B) provisions for the assignment of running mates to officers appointed thereunder to the Staff Corps of the Regular Navy.

(3) Such regulations may provide for (A) readjustment of the lineal position and precedence of persons heretofore or hereafter appointed under other provisions of law to commissioned grades or ranks in the Regular Navy subsequent to September 8, 1939, and in the Regular Marine Corps subsequent to June 30, 1939, and (B) reassignment of running mates to persons so appointed to commissioned grades or ranks in the Staff Corps of the Regular Navy.

(d) Except as provided in subsection (b) the authority granted by this section shall expire 6 months after June 30 of the fiscal year following that in which the present war

shall terminate or 2 years after the effective date of this act, whichever shall be the later.

SEC. 6. (a) The commission of any appointee under subsection (a) of section 5 may be revoked by the Secretary of the Navy until the latest date on which the commission of any officer (or in the case of officers of the Staff Corps of the Navy, an officer in his corps) senior in lineal position to that assigned such appointee pursuant to regulations established under subsection (c) of section 5 of this act is revocable.

(b) Each officer (other than officers appointed or reappointed pursuant to subsection (c)) whose commission is so revoked shall thereupon be discharged from the naval service without advanced pay or allowances.

(c) Each officer above the grade of commissioned warrant officer whose commission is so revoked and who (1) at the time of his appointment under subsection (a) of section 5, held permanent status as a commissioned warrant officer may be reappointed by the President to such permanent status without examination, with the lineal position and precedence to which his seniority would have entitled him had his service subsequent to reappointment under such subsection (a) been rendered in such permanent status, or (2) at the time of his appointment under such subsection (a) held permanent status as a warrant or petty officer may be appointed by the President without examination to the permanent commissioned warrant or warrant grade and with the same lineal position and precedence which he normally would have attained in due course had he not been appointed pursuant to such subsection (a).

SEC. 7. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, each officer of the Naval Reserve and of the Marine Corps Reserve and each officer of the Regular Navy and Marine Corps without permanent appointments therein, appointed to officer rank in the United States Navy or United States Marine Corps pursuant to this act, who at the time of such appointment had to his credit leave accrued but not taken, may, subsequent to appointment, be granted such leave without loss of pay or allowances.

SEC. 8. All laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed, and the provisions of this act shall be in effect in lieu thereof and such repeal shall include but shall not be limited to the following acts and parts of acts:

(a) That portion of the first sentence after the subheading: "International naval rendezvous and review;" in chapter 212, Twenty-seventh Statutes at Large, page 715, which appears at page 730 and which reads as follows: "; and the number of persons who may at one time be enlisted into the Navy of the United States, including seamen, ordinary seamen, landsmen, mechanics, firemen, and coal heavers, and including 1,500 apprentices and boys, hereby authorized to be enlisted annually, shall not exceed 9,000."

(b) That portion of the sentence after the heading "Pay of the Navy" in chapter 186, Twenty-eighth Statutes at Large, page 825, which appears at page 826 and which reads as follows: "and the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to enlist as many additional seamen as in his discretion he may deem necessary, not to exceed 1,000;".

(c) Section 2 of chapter 120, Twenty-ninth Statutes at Large, page 96, at page 97.

(d) That portion of the sentence after the heading "Pay of the Navy" in chapter 399, Twenty-ninth Statutes at Large, page 361, which appears at page 361 and which reads as follows: "and the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to enlist at any time after the passage of this act as many additional men as in his discretion he may deem necessary, not to exceed 1,000;".

(e) That proviso at the end of the first sentence after the heading "Bureau of Sup-

plies and Accounts. Pay of the Navy:" in chapter 130, Thirty-eighth Statutes at Large, page 392, which appears at page 403 and which reads as follows: "Provided, That hereafter the number of enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps provided for shall be construed to mean the daily average number of enlisted men in the naval service during the fiscal year."

(f) The following portions of chapter 417, Thirty-ninth Statutes at Large, page 556:

(1) That portion of the first sentence after the heading "Hospital Corps" in such chapter, which appears at page 572 and which reads as follows: "and shall be in addition thereto."

(2) That portion of the first sentence after the heading "Bureau of Supplies and Accounts. Pay of the Navy:" in such chapter, which appears at page 575 and which reads as follows: ", and the President is hereafter authorized, whenever in his judgment a sufficient national emergency exists, to increase the authorized enlisted strength of the Navy to 87,000 men," and that portion of such sentence which reads as follows: ", and hereafter the number of enlisted men of the Navy shall be exclusive of those sentenced by court martial to discharge."

(3) That portion of the first sentence after the heading "Commissioned Personnel" in such chapter, which appears at page 576, as amended by the first section of chapter 402, Forty-ninth Statutes at Large, page 487, and which, so amended, reads as follows: "Hereafter the total authorized number of commissioned officers of the active list of the line of the Navy, exclusive of commissioned warrant officers, shall be equal to 4¼ percent of the total authorized enlisted strength of the active list, exclusive of the Hospital Corps, prisoners undergoing sentence of discharge, enlisted men detailed for duty with the Naval Militia, and the Flying Corps."

(4) That portion of the first sentence after the subheading "Pay of enlisted men, active list," in such chapter, which appears at page 612 and which reads as follows: "and hereafter the number of enlisted men of the Marine Corps shall be exclusive of those sentenced by court martial to discharge."

(5) The third sentence after the subheading "Pay of enlisted men, active list:" in such chapter, which appears at page 612 and which reads as follows: "The President is authorized, when, in his judgment, it becomes necessary to place the country in a complete state of preparedness, to further increase the enlisted strength of the Marine Corps to 17,400: And provided further, That the distribution in the various grades shall be in the same proportion as that authorized at the time when the President avails himself of the authority herein granted."

(g) The first and second sections of chapter 20, Fortieth Statutes at Large, page 84, as amended.

(h) That portion of the second sentence after the heading "Maintenance" in chapter 9, Forty-first Statutes at Large, page 131, which appears at page 137 and which reads as follows: "and the President is hereby authorized, whenever in his judgment a sufficient national emergency exists, to increase the authorized enlisted strength of the Navy to 191,000 men."

(i) That portion of the fourth sentence after the heading "Marine Corps. Pay, Marine Corps;" in chapter 228, Forty-first Statutes at Large, page 812, which appears at page 830 and which reads as follows: "The authorized enlisted strength of the active list of the Marine Corps is hereby permanently established at 27,400, distribution in the various grades to be made in the same proportion as provided under existing law: Provided, That."

(j) Section 2 and subsection (d) of section 15 of chapter 598, Fifty-second Statutes at Large, page 944, at pages 944 and 952, respectively.

(k) Chapter 74, Fifty-fifth Statutes at Large, page 145, as amended by chapter 1, Fifty-sixth Statutes at Large, page 3.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. IZAC: Page 7, line 9, after the word "warrant", strike out the word "or"; insert a comma, and after "grade" insert "or chief petty officer permanent grade."

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, there is no objection to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. WORLEY, Chairman of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 4421) to increase the permanent authorized enlisted strength of the active list of the Regular Navy and Marine Corps, to increase the permanent authorized number of commissioned officers of the active list of the line of the Regular Navy, and to authorize permanent appointments in the Regular Navy and Marine Corps, and for other purposes, pursuant to House Resolution 393, had directed him to report the bill back to the House with an amendment.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and the third reading of the bill.

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

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

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RANK OF CHIEFS OF BUREAUS IN THE NAVY DEPARTMENT

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 1862) relating to the rank of chiefs of bureaus in the Navy Department, and for other purposes, and I ask unanimous consent that the statement be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1862) relating to the rank of chiefs of bureaus in the Navy Department, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same.

CARL VINSON,
LYNDON B. JOHNSON
W. STERLING COLE,

Managers on the Part of the House.

DAVID I. WALSH,
MILLARD E. TYDINGS,
CHARLES W. TOBEY,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1862) relating to the rank of chiefs of bureaus in the Navy Department, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

The Senate amendment provides that the terms "chief of bureau" and "assistant to chief of bureau" shall include the Director of Budget and Reports and the Assistant Director of Budget and Reports, respectively.

The conferees on the part of the House accepted the Senate amendment so that the Director of Budget and Reports and the Assistant Director of Budget and Reports will receive the same consideration as a chief of bureau and an assistant to chief of bureau, respectively.

CARL VINSON,
LYNDON B. JOHNSON,
W. STERLING COLE,

Managers on the Part of the House.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, in explanation of the conference report, when the bill was passed some weeks ago it only related to the chiefs of bureaus. There are some nine different bureaus in the Navy Department, including the Judge Advocate General's Office. The Senate amended it to make it applicable also to the Director of Budget and Reports, and Assistant Director of Budget and Reports, which was agreed to by the House conferees.

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

Mr. VINSON. I yield.

Mr. WADSWORTH. What rank would the Director of Budget and Reports have?

Mr. VINSON. The Director of Budget and Reports would be a vice admiral at the discretion of the President after 1 year's service as such. The Assistant Director of Budget and Reports would have the rank of a rear admiral. It carries that rank.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DISCHARGE OF MIDSHIPMEN BECAUSE OF UNSATISFACTORY CONDUCT OR APTITUDE

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (S. 1064) to authorize the discharge of midshipmen from the United States Naval Academy by the Secretary of the Navy because of unsatisfactory conduct or aptitude, and I ask unanimous consent

that the statement may be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 1064) to authorize the discharge of midshipmen from the United States Naval Academy by the Secretary of the Navy because of unsatisfactory conduct or aptitude, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the text of the bill and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be stricken out by the House amendment insert the following: "or whenever it is determined by a unanimous decision of the Academic Board that any midshipman possesses insufficient aptitude for becoming a commissioned officer in the naval service"; and the House agree to the same.

That the House recede from its amendment to the title of the bill.

CARL VINSON,
LYNDON B. JOHNSON,
W. STERLING COLE,

Managers on the Part of the House.

DAVID I. WALSH,
MILLARD E. TYDINGS,
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (S. 1064) to authorize the discharge of midshipmen from the United States Naval Academy by the Secretary of the Navy because of unsatisfactory conduct or aptitude, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

In authorizing the discharge of midshipmen from the Naval Academy by the Secretary of the Navy the House amended the Senate bill by striking out the words "or that any midshipman has demonstrated that he possesses insufficient aptitude for becoming a commissioned officer in the naval service". The conferees on the part of the House receded from the House amendment and accepted in lieu thereof a modification of the Senate version which requires unanimous decision of the Academic Board before a midshipman can be discharged for insufficient aptitude.

CARL VINSON,
LYNDON B. JOHNSON,
W. STERLING COLE,

Managers on the Part of the House.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, as the House will observe from the statement just read, when the bill was passed some weeks ago, the House struck out the words "or that any midshipman has demonstrated that he possesses insufficient aptitude for becoming a commissioned officer in the naval service."

When this bill was before the committee there was grave doubt in our minds as to whether any one person should be given the responsibility of determining whether or not a student lacked aptitude for becoming an officer. So we struck that out. In the conference it was suggested that oftentimes it develops in the Naval Academy that students do not have sufficient aptitude for becoming officers, and therefore, if the unanimous decision is reached by the academic board, then the student should be dropped. So the House conferees agreed to leave the aptitude provision in the bill provided it required the unanimous vote of the academic board that he should be dropped for insufficient aptitude. However, we want it distinctly understood that it must be done by the unanimous decision of the academic board before any student can be dropped for lack of aptitude. It might be that in my mind some student might not have sufficient aptitude. In the decision of someone else he might have. So it is such a debatable question that we were unwilling to confer that authority upon anyone unless it was by the unanimous voice of the academic board.

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

Mr. VINSON. With pleasure.

Mr. MICHENER. That word "aptitude" is all-inclusive, and so comprehensive that it has caused literally days of debate in this Congress since I have been here.

Mr. VINSON. That is right.

Mr. MICHENER. I have been told by members of various committees that in the olden days in certain departments aptitude was measured sometimes by social accomplishments.

Mr. VINSON. That is right; in the minds of some that might be true.

Mr. MICHENER. If in the mind of the admiral and those in charge a young man whom the chairman of the great Naval Affairs Committee sent to Annapolis, even though he should be A-1 in all the grades, yet according to the standards of the admirals he never would shine at a tea table or a cocktail party, he would be summarily dismissed from the institution without any right of appeal.

Mr. VINSON. No; no.

Mr. MICHENER. I know the gentleman does not want to see anything like that happen. I have tried in selecting my boys to select boys who had some of all the accomplishments.

Mr. VINSON. When you use the word "aptitude" you enter a large field. Therefore when it was before the House Committee and before the House we struck it out. But we have it safeguarded by saying that before any boy can be dropped from the Academy for lack of sufficient aptitude it must be by the unanimous vote of the academic board and not of the admirals.

Mr. MICHENER. I think that is good. I wish the gentleman would interpret the law and tell the House just what he could consider "aptitude" if he were to judge.

Mr. VINSON. Yes. What I have in mind and what in my judgment the in-

dividual officer should have in mind is something serious. One of the requirements of a naval officer, for instance, is leadership. If he fails in leadership then I would say he would fail in aptitude and therefore should not be educated at public expense and given a commission because he fails to possess the necessary qualifications that will enable him to lead other men.

Mr. MICHENER. Assuming that this does become the law, and it undoubtedly will, and another policy should be adopted by this academic board, I want the record to show, and I hope the gentleman whom I am now interrogating will join in the expression, that if there are cases that are questionable there is likely to be a congressional investigation as to the specific case.

Mr. VINSON. I grant the gentleman that. If I thought for one moment that after this bill becomes a law they would misinterpret what the Naval Affairs Committee thinks is a proper interpretation of "aptitude" there would promptly be an investigation.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON. With pleasure.

Mr. COLE of New York. Further than that, is it not correct that if a student at Annapolis graduates and is commissioned in the Navy he can be summarily dismissed during a 7-year period of time for no reason?

Mr. VINSON. That is correct.

Mr. Speaker, I ask for a vote.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ANDERSON of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made in the Committee of the Whole this afternoon and include certain letters.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix and include therein a copy of a letter he had just addressed to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower concerning the priority of shipping.

Mr. GRANT of Indiana asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made in the Committee of the Whole today and include certain data.

Mr. DE LACY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include a document sent to him by the War Department on the subject of Negroes in the armed forces.

Mr. FEIGHAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record in three instances and include a statement on behalf of H. R. 3940, amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act by the social action department of the National Catholic Welfare Conference.

Mr. MARCANTONIO asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include an analysis of the President's labor message prepared by the legislative representative of the

United Electrical Workers of America, CIO.

SENATE ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to an enrolled bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 1493. An act to authorize the head of the postgraduate school of the United States Navy to confer masters and doctors degrees in engineering and related fields.

ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 26 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, December 5, 1945, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

There will be a meeting of the Transportation Subcommittee of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce at 10 o'clock a. m., Wednesday, December 5, 1945.

Business to be considered: Resumption of hearings on H. R. 2764, the freight forwarders bill, to hear opposition.

COMMITTEE ON THE CENSUS

The Committee on the Census will hold a hearing at 10 o'clock a. m. on Thursday, December 6, 1945, on H. R. 4781, in room 1414, New House Office Building.

COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

The Committee on Immigration and Naturalization will have an executive meeting on Thursday, December 6, 1945, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., in room 446, Old House Office Building.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

The Special Subcommittee on Bankruptcy and Reorganization of the Committee on the Judiciary has scheduled a hearing to begin at 10 a. m. on Friday, December 7, 1945, on the bill, H. R. 4779, to enable debtor railroad corporations, whose properties during a period of 7 years have provided sufficient earnings to pay fixed charges, to effect a readjustment of their financial structure without further proceedings under section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act as amended. The hearing will be held in the Judiciary Committee room, 346 House Office Building.

COMMITTEE ON INVALID PENSIONS

The Committee on Invalid Pensions will have an executive meeting on Tuesday, December 11, 1945, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., in room 247, Old House Office Building.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

852. A letter from the President, Commission on Licensure, District of Columbia, transmitting its report showing the activities of the Commission for the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1945; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

853. A letter from the Acting Chairman, Federal Power Commission, transmitting a copy of its newly issued report entitled "The Financial Record of the Electric Utility Industry"; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

Mr. SABATH. Committee on Rules. House Resolution 444. Resolution providing for the consideration of H. R. 4649, a bill to enable the United States to participate in the work of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, without amendment (Rept. No. 1332). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana:

H. R. 4893. A bill to grant to enlisted personnel of the armed forces certain benefits in lieu of accumulated leave; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin:

H. R. 4894. A bill to amend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, and to suspend all inductions thereunder; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. VINSON:

H. R. 4895. A bill to provide for the payment on a commuted basis of the costs of transportation of dependents of certain persons entitled to such transportation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

H. R. 4896. A bill to provide for payment of travel allowances and transportation, and for transportation of dependents and shipment of household effects, of members of the naval forces upon separation from active service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. VURSELL:

H. R. 4897. A bill to amend Public Law 712, Seventy-seventh Congress, as amended, to provide for operation of its provisions (except title 1) in time of peace as well as in time of war; to eliminate the provisions relating to Federal ballots; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress.

By Mr. ANDERSON of California:

H. R. 4898. A bill relating to the unauthorized wearing of the discharge button awarded by the Army and Navy; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PATTERSON:

H. R. 4899. A bill to establish a national housing policy and provide for its execution; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. ROE of New York:

H. R. 4900. A bill to clarify the terms "compensation" and "pension" under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

H. R. 4901. A bill to facilitate filing and settlement of claims, and for other purposes; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

H. R. 4902. A bill to facilitate settlement of claims and for other purposes; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. ELLIS:

H. J. Res. 281. Joint resolution to direct and require the discharge of certain members of the armed forces, to prohibit the drafting of certain persons into the Army or Navy,

and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. J. Res. 282. Joint resolution to suspend further inductions under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ANGELL:

H. Con. Res. 106. Concurrent resolution to control and reduce world armaments and weapons designed for mass destruction of human life; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. COLMER:

H. Res. 455. Resolution authorizing the printing of additional copies of House Report No. 1205, current session, entitled "Economic Reconstruction in Europe," for the use of the Special Committee on Postwar Economic Policy and Planning; to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. DWORSHAK:

H. Res. 466. Resolution to create a select committee to investigate lend-lease operations; to the Committee on Rules.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. BURGIN:

H. R. 4903. A bill for the relief of Capt. Richard Reynolds Shoaf; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LANHAM:

H. R. 4904. A bill for the relief of Cleo D. Johnson and Jack B. Cherry; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LUDLOW:

H. R. 4905. A bill for the relief of Nina E. Schmidt; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. RIVERS:

H. R. 4906. A bill for the relief of Alice E. Pearce, Louise D. Tweed, and Mary Frances Hill; to the Committee on Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

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

1370. By Mr. RICH: Petition of residents of Lock Haven and Clinton County, Pa., urging immediate release from the military and naval service of all fathers, regardless of age, rank, length of service, or number of children; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

1371. By the SPEAKER: Petition of Robert Edward Edmondson for consideration of his resolution with reference to redress of grievances, succor, and relief; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1945

(Legislative day of Monday, October 29, 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:

Our Father God, who amidst all the traffic of our busy ways leadest our steps to this noontide sanctuary of the spirit, take Thou the dimness of our souls away; open our hearts that, facing our tasks with Thee, we may be of a quiet mind. A quenchless desire cries out within us that only Thyself canst satisfy. Without Thee we can find no light, nor rest, nor

strength. Like men who turn from dusty toil to crystal streams, like those who raise their eyes from foul and narrow city streets to the snow-clad whiteness of mountain peaks and to the steadfast calm of the friendly stars, so do we lift our gaze to the infinite sky of Thy mercy and to the beckoning hills of Thy help, as we link our hopes for all humankind to Thee who seest our little troubled hour as one to whom a thousand years are but as one day.

We ask it through riches of grace in Christ Jesus our Lord. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. HILL, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day Tuesday, December 4, 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 the President had approved and signed the following acts:

On December 4, 1945:

E. 1308. An act to amend article 6 of the Articles for the Government of the Navy.

On December 5, 1945:

S. 1364. An act to provide for the compromise and settlement by the Secretary of the Navy of certain claims for damage to property under the jurisdiction of the Navy Department, to provide for the execution of releases by the Secretary of the Navy upon payment of such claims, and for other purposes.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE—AMENDMENT TO UNRRA BILL

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to be excused for the remainder of the session today. I have official business to take care of in committee.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the Senator from Nebraska is excused.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, while I am on my feet, I should like to make a statement regarding the consideration of the joint resolution appropriating additional funds for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. I have an amendment which I intended to offer. In the event that consideration of the joint resolution has been concluded before I return to the floor, I should like to say to the Members of the Senate that I shall not offer the amendment, because I have been assured by my esteemed colleague from Tennessee, the acting chairman of the Appropriations Committee, and President pro tempore of the Senate, that the matter covered by the amendment will be discussed in conference and that the conferees will decide whether or not they will submit it to a vote of the Senate.

REQUEST FOR CONSIDERATION OF FEDERAL PAY BILL

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that upon completion of action on the UNRRA appropriation measure and the Philippine appropriation bill, Senate bill 1415, the Fed-