

By Mr. BLOOM:

H. R. 5949. A bill to provide basic authority for the performance of certain functions and activities of the Department of State; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. PFEIFER:

H. J. Res. 332. Joint resolution requesting the President to establish friendly diplomatic relations with Italy and recognize Italy as a full and equal ally; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

#### MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of New York, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to enact legislation, or in cooperation with the Secretary of Agriculture, take such other steps as may be necessary, for the purpose of continuing payment of subsidies, for a period of 1 year or until the end of such crisis, to producers of dairy products in such manner and in such amounts necessary to insure fair cost thereof to consumers and fair prices therefor to producers; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

#### PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. BARTLETT:

H. R. 5950. A bill for the relief of Cleo C. Reeves, Floyd L. Murphy, and Fabian P. Durand; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BATES of Kentucky:

H. R. 5951. A bill for the relief of Elwood David Arnold; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HOOK:

H. R. 5952. A bill for the relief of Julius Johnson; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. PHILBIN:

H. R. 5953. A bill for the relief of Stanislaw Nahrski; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. RAMEY:

H. R. 5954. A bill for the relief of George H. White Construction Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. THOMAS of Texas:

H. R. 5955. A bill for the relief of Wladyslaw Grochowski; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

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

1743. By Mr. ANDREWS of New York: Resolution by the Assembly of the State of New York, urgently requesting the Congress of the United States to enact legislation, or in cooperation with the Secretary of Agriculture, take such other steps as may be necessary, for the purpose of continuing payment of subsidies, for a period of 1 year or until the end of such crises, to producers of dairy products in such manner and in such amounts necessary to insure fair cost thereof to consumers and fair prices therefor to producers; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

1744. By Mr. GRAHAM: Petition of 60 residents of Beaver County, Pa., opposing socialized medicine; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1745. By Mr. LYNCH: Petition of the Presbytery of New York, urging removal of restrictions on the sending of mail and food to former enemy countries; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1746. By Mr. VOORHIS of California: Petition of various students of Massachusetts State College, with reference to appropriations for UNRRA; to the Committee on Appropriations.

## SENATE

MONDAY, APRIL 1, 1946

(Legislative day of Tuesday, March 5, 1946)

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, for these blue days and fair and for eyes to see and for hearts to feel, we lift our morning hymn of praise. As winter graves change to springtime gardens all nature speaks to us of stirring life and of the earth reborn to haunting loveliness. Bushes afire with Thee seem to whisper secrets that our dull souls are too dense to comprehend. Deep within us replenish our spirits with new life. Breathe upon our deadness, O breath of God; fill us with fresh faith, a surer sense of Thy presence, a triumphant confidence in Thy final victory over the hearts of men. May we face these baffling days with the glad assurance that no weapon that has been formed can prevail against Thy eternal purpose. From the schemes of selfish and stubborn men we turn sure and content to a resistless force that will at last burn away every barrier to brotherhood, and to Thee, our God, who will not fall nor be discouraged until on a cross deep-rooted in Thine own heart Thou dost lift a lost world to the radiance of Thy love and light. Amen.

#### THE JOURNAL

On the request of Mr. BARKLEY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day Friday, March 29, 1946, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

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

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 5856) to provide for trade relations between the United States and the Philippines, and for other purposes, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

#### ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the enrolled bill (S. 473) relating to pay and allowances of offices of the retired list of the Regular Navy and Coast Guard performing active duty in the

rank of rear admiral, and it was signed by the President pro tempore.

#### HOUSE BILL REFERRED

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The House has passed the bill (H. R. 5856) to provide for trade relations between the United States and the Philippines, and for other purposes. The question arises as to which committee it should be referred in the Senate. The Chair is advised by the Parliamentarian, and concurs fully in his view of the matter, that, inasmuch as the bill deals with tariffs and trade relations, and inasmuch as it came from the Committee on Ways and Means of the House, which is similar to the Committee on Finance of the Senate, the bill should be referred to the Finance Committee. The bill is accordingly referred to the Finance Committee.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

#### SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (S. Doc. No. 145)

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the Department of Justice, amounting to \$125,000, fiscal year 1946, in the form of an amendment to House Document No. 441, Seventy-ninth Congress (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

#### SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE, THE JUDICIARY (S. Doc. No. 144)

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the judiciary, amounting to \$4,100, fiscal year 1946, in the form of an amendment to House Document No. 482, Seventy-ninth Congress (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

#### SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE, LEGISLATIVE BRANCH (S. Doc. No. 147)

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the legislative branch, United States Senate, amounting to \$6,000, fiscal year 1946 (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

#### SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE, NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY (S. Doc. No. 146)

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the National Housing Agency, amounting to \$400,000, fiscal year 1946 (with accompanying paper); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

#### PROPOSED PROVISION PERTAINING TO EXISTING APPROPRIATION FOR EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF PRESIDENT (S. Doc. No. 148)

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a proposed provision pertaining to an existing appropriation for the Executive Office of the President (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

#### AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS

A letter from the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a printed copy of the report on agricultural experiment stations, 1945, to be substituted for the typewritten

copy transmitted to the Senate on January 5, 1946 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

**REPORT ON PRODUCTION OF ELECTRIC ENERGY**

A letter from the Chairman of the Federal Power Commission, transmitting copies of reports of studies made by the Commission on the production of electric energy and fuel consumption of electric utilities for 1944 and a preliminary report thereon for 1945 (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

**INTRA-AGENCY TRANSFERS AND CONSOLIDATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS BY FEDERAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATOR**

A letter from the Administrator of the Federal Security Agency, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize intra-agency transfers and consolidations of appropriations by the Federal Security Administrator (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

**PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS**

A letter from the Acting President of the United States Civil Service Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, an estimate of personnel requirements for that Commission for the fourth quarter of the fiscal year 1946 (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Civil Service.

**PETITION**

Mr. WALSH presented a petition of sundry citizens of the State of Massachusetts praying for the prompt return of members of the armed forces from China, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

**INDEPENDENCE OF PEOPLE OF LITHUANIA AND RETURN OF FREEDOM TO THE BALTIC STATES**

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to present a copy of a resolution which I have received from the citizens of the city of Lawrence, Mass., of Lithuanian ancestry who celebrated on February 17, 1946, the twenty-eighth anniversary of the declaration of independence by the people of Lithuania, and favoring the return of freedom to the Baltic states. I ask that it be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

There being no objection, the resolution was received and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

**PETITION OF THE PASTOR AND MEMBERS OF FIRST CHURCH OF THE BRETHREN, WICHITA, KANS.**

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to present for appropriate reference and printing in the RECORD as a part of my remarks a petition signed by 37 members of the First Church of the Brethren, Wichita, Kans., and sent to me by the pastor, Rev. Harvey R. Hostetler.

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

1. We ask that you support the McMahon bill which, if passed, will place the control of the atomic bomb in the hands of civilians.
2. We ask that you support the Martin resolution which calls for world abolition of universal conscription.
3. We are opposed to the extension of the Draft Act beyond the time of May 15, 1946, the present date of expiration. We do not agree with the President's present policy of appointing military men in position of high office, which office, has been previously held by civilians.
4. We kindly ask that you use your respected influence to assist in establishing world peace, not through military might, but through cooperation and mutual understanding. Let us give all the support possible to the UNO.

**RESOLUTIONS OF INDEPENDENT FARMERS OF KANSAS**

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to present for appropriate reference and to have printed in the RECORD resolutions adopted by the Independent Farmers of Kansas in the city of Clay Center, Kans., on March 19, 1946.

There being no objection, the resolutions were received, referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

**INDEPENDENT FARMERS OF KANSAS,**

*Clay Center, Kans., March 19, 1946.*

The Independent Farmers of Kansas, in executive session this 19th day of March 1946, at Clay Center, Kans., adopt the following resolution:

1. Repeal of the AAA.
2. Abolish OPA ceilings on farm products.
3. Immediate abolition of the OPA.
4. Abolish all subsidies.
5. Urge that these resolutions be recorded in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

This organization upholds constitutional government and favor a return to fundamental law.

We commend the State agriculture commissioners in their drive against OPA ceilings on farm products.

We appreciate your efforts in the behalf of Kansas farmers and their problems.

OTTO GEFFERT,  
President.

**REPORTS OF A COMMITTEE**

The following reports of a committee were submitted:

By Mr. PEPPER, from the Committee on Patents:

S. 1608. A bill to extend the term of design patent No. 21,053, dated September 22, 1891, for a badge, granted to George Brown Goode, and assigned to the national society, Daughters of the American Revolution; without amendment (Rept. No. 1098);

H. R. 3424. A bill to permit renewal of certain trade-mark registrations after expiry thereof, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1100);

H. R. 4080. A bill to amend section 476, Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 35, sec. 2), providing for officers and employees of the Patent Office, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 1101); and

H. R. 5258. A bill granting a renewal of patent No. 113,244, dated February 7, 1939, relating to the flag of the Church of God; without amendment (Rept. No. 1099).

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

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate reports for the month of March 1946, from the chairmen of certain committees, in response to Senate Resolution 319 (78th Cong.), relative to persons employed by committees who are not full-time employees of the Senate or any committee thereof, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

**SUBCOMMITTEE ON HEALTH AND EDUCATION**

APRIL 1, 1946.

To the Senate:

The above-mentioned committee hereby submits the following report showing the names of persons employed by the committee who are not full-time employees of the Senate or of the committee for the month of March 1946, in compliance with the terms of Senate Resolution 319, agreed to August 23, 1944:

Name of individual	Address	Name and address of department or organization by whom paid	Annual rate of compensation
April, Laurretta	2714 Quarry Rd. NW., Washington, D. C.	National Housing Agency, 1001 Vermont Ave. NW.	\$4,300
Bragman, Charles	Arlington Village Apartments, Arlington, Va.	Federal Public Housing Authority, 1201 Connecticut Ave. NW.	6,400
Brimberg, Betty	901 N. Taylor, Arlington, Va.	Farm Security Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture.	2,100
Caldbeck, Olive F.	237 Mississippi Ave. SE., Washington, D. C.	Federal Public Housing Authority, 1201 Connecticut Ave. NW.	2,320
Cohen, Rose G.	2513 14th St. NE., Washington, D. C.	Veterans' Administration, Vermont and Eye Sts. NW.	3,047
Conklin, Groff	514 2d St. NW., Washington 8, D. C.	U. S. Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency	6,230
Curtis, Phillip C.	4303 Russell Ave., Mount Rainier, Md.	Navy Department, 18th and Constitution Ave. NW.	4,600
Dillon, Marion L.	2601 16th St. NW., Washington, D. C.	do.	3,200
Leroy, Bernard	Persimmon Tree Road, Bethesda, Md.	do.	7,500
Raschella, Dolores (Medical Corps, AUS)	3028 Wisconsin Ave. NW., Washington, D. C.	Federal Public Housing Authority, 1201 Connecticut Ave. NW.	2,320
Falk, Capt. Leslie, Medical Corps (U. S. Naval Reserve)	2804 Terrace Rd. SE., Washington, D. C.	War Department, Pentagon Bldg.	
Truslow, Lt. Comdr. John			

CLAUDE PEPPER, Chairman.

EDUCATION AND LABOR COMMITTEE

MARCH 30, 1946.

names of persons employed by the committee who are not full-time employees of the Senate or of the committee for the month of March 1946, in compliance with the terms of

Senate Resolution 319, agreed to August 23, 1944:

To the Senate:

The above-mentioned committee hereby submits the following report showing the

Name of individual	Address	Name and address of department or organization by whom paid	Annual rate of compensation
Sarah E. Judy	2306 41st St. NW, Washington, D. C.	Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.	\$2,320
Joseph P. McMurray	120 C Street NE, Washington, D. C.	do.	6,230

<sup>1</sup> On loan to committee from Mar. 5 through Mar. 29.

JAMES E. MURRAY, *Chairman.*

SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO STUDY AND SURVEY PROBLEMS OF SMALL BUSINESS ENTERPRISE

APRIL 1, 1946.

names of persons employed by the committee who are not full-time employees of the Senate or of the committee for the month of March 1946, in compliance with the terms of

Senate Resolution 319, agreed to August 23, 1944:

To the Senate:

The above-mentioned committee hereby submits the following report showing the

Name of individual	Address	Name and address of department or organization by whom paid	Annual rate of compensation
Edelsberg, Herman	2141 Suitland Ter. SE, Washington, D. C.	Foreign Economic Administration, Washington, D. C.	\$7,175
Forbes, F. Preston	502 Four Mile Rd, Alexandria, Va.	Commerce Department, Washington, D. C.	7,175
Groeper, Stella J.	1127 Branch Ave. SE., Washington, D. C.	Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Washington, D. C.	3,000
Spicer, L. Evelyn	2515 Wisconsin Ave. NW, Washington, D. C.	do.	3,000
Steckman, Fredk. W.	4000 Cathedral Ave. NW., Washington, D. C.	Maritime Commission, Washington, D. C.	5,600
Strubel, Margie L.	4632 12th St. NE, Washington, D. C.	Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Washington, D. C.	2,320
Thurman, Allen G.	9729 Bexhill Drive, Rock Creek Hills, Md.	Maritime Commission, Washington, D. C.	7,175

JAMES E. MURRAY, *Chairman.*

SENATE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND SURVEYS

MARCH 30, 1946.

To the Senate:

The above-mentioned committee hereby submits the following report showing the name of persons employed by the committee who are not full-time employees of the Senate or of the committee for the month of March, in compliance with the terms of Senate Resolution 319, agreed to August 23, 1944. (See attached memorandum.)

CARL A. HATCH, *Chairman.*  
STEWART A. HATCH, *Clerk.*

MARCH 30, 1946.

To: Senator CARL A. HATCH, chairman, Senate Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.  
From: Senator PAT MCCARRAN, chairman, Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration and Use of Public Lands.

The following persons have been assigned by the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, to assist with the work of the above-named subcommittee:

E. S. Haskell, senior administrative officer, Forest Service, CAF-12; basic salary, \$5,000 per annum.  
Elizabeth Heckman, clerk, CAF-5, basic salary, \$2,000 per annum.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED

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

By Mr. MCKELLAR:

S. 2002. A bill to transfer to the War Department that part of the Andrew Johnson National Monument which was formerly a national cemetery, and to provide that it shall again be maintained and used as a national cemetery; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

By Mr. WHEELER:

S. 2003. A bill granting a pension to Nettie M. Clapp; to the Committee on Pensions.

S. 2004. A bill authorizing the issuance of a patent in fee to Mabel Townsend Pretty On Top;

S. 2005. A bill authorizing issuance of a patent in fee to Rosalie Granbois Svoboda;

S. 2006. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain lands in the State of Montana to Neil R. Potter;

S. 2007. A bill authorizing the conveyance of certain lands in the State of Montana to Morris M. Padget;

S. 2008. A bill authorizing the conveyance of certain lands in the State of Montana to John P. Padget; and

S. 2009. A bill authorizing the use of certain appropriations for the education of Indian children of less than one-quarter Indian blood whose parents reside on nontaxable Indian lands; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. MEAD:

S. 2010. A bill to authorize the appointment as chaplains in the Regular Army of certain members of the Officers Reserve Corps over 45 years of age who served on active duty in the Army of the United States for at least 5 years; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PEPPER:

S. 2011. A bill for the relief of Robert T. McFall; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. FERGUSON:

S. 2012. A bill to authorize the sale of certain lands of the L'Anse Band of Chippewa Indians, Michigan; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. MEAD:

S. J. Res. 151. Joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States of America to proclaim October 11, 1946, General Pulaski's Memorial Day for the observance and commemoration of the death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

AMENDMENT OF FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT OF 1938—AMENDMENT

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to submit an amendment intended to be proposed by me to the bill (S. 1349) to provide for the amendment of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, and for other purposes, which is, on page 28, line 8, after the word "damages", to insert "and unpaid overtime accrued prior to the effective date of this act."

There being no objection, the amendment was received, ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed.

WORLD WARS MEMORIAL TEMPLE—AMENDMENT

Mr. PEPPER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 43) to provide for the construction of a suitable memorial to those who served in the armed forces in World War I and World War II, to be known as World Wars Memorial Temple, which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

SENATOR MCKELLAR, OF TENNESSEE

[Mr. STEWART asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an article entitled "From the Shoulder" written by James G. Stahlman, and published in the Nashville (Tenn.) Banner of March 23, and an editorial entitled "Senator KENNETH D. MCKELLAR, of Tennessee," published in the Crossville (Tenn.) Chronicle of March 21, 1946, which appear in the Appendix.]

POEMS BY MAJ. GEN. WALTER K. WILSON

[Mr. PEPPER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record poems entitled "Faith," "Victory Depends on Me," "Victory! What Is Thy Price?" and "The Price of Freedom," written by Maj. Gen. Walter K. Wilson, U. S. Army, which appear in the Appendix.]

REPRESENTATION OF CONGRESS AT EMPIRE PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION MEETING AT BERMUDA

(During the course of Mr. DONNELL'S speech later in the day the following legislative business was transacted):

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, I ask unanimous consent to report favorably, without amendment, Senate Concurrent Resolution 58, and I request consent for its present consideration.

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Con. Res. 53) reported by Mr. CONNALLY on March 27, 1946, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, and subsequently referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, was read, considered, and agreed to, as follows:

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring).* That the Senate and the House of Representatives hereby accept the invitation tendered by the President of the Legislative Council of Bermuda and Joint President of the Bermuda Branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association, to have four Members of the Senate and four Members of the House of Representatives attend a meeting to be held in Bermuda, beginning June 10, 1946, at which the Bermuda Branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association will be host to delegations from the Parliaments of the United Kingdom and the Dominion of Canada, and at which it is hoped also to have representatives of the Parliaments of the Australian Commonwealth, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa, and possibly a representative of the Central Legislature of India. The President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives are authorized to appoint the Members of the Senate and the Members of the House of Representatives, respectively, to attend such meeting and are further authorized to designate the chairmen of the delegations from each of the Houses. The expenses incurred by the members of the delegations appointed for the purpose of attending such meeting, which shall not exceed \$5,000 for each of the delegations, shall be reimbursed to them from the contingent fund of the House of which they are Members, upon the submission of vouchers approved by the chairman of the delegation of which they are members.

#### INVESTIGATION OF MEANS OF INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN TRANSPORTATION

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, Senate Resolution 161 was reported on July 28, 1945, by the Senator from Arizona [Mr. McFARLAND] from the Committee on Interstate Commerce. The resolution was then referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate. Subsequently the chairman of that committee requested that the resolution be returned.

From the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, I ask unanimous consent to report favorably, with an amendment, Senate Resolution 161, and I request that it be placed on the calendar.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the report will be received and the resolution will be placed on the calendar.

Mr. LUCAS. In connection with the resolution I may say that the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. SHIPSTEAD] submitted an amendment to it which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate. The committee decided that it had no jurisdiction over the amendment because it was in the nature of legislation, and the committee is returning the amendment with the request that the Senator from Minnesota confer with the Senator from Arizona with respect to the amendment.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the amendment will lie on the table.

Mr. McFARLAND subsequently said: Mr. President, in regard to Senate Resolution 161, I ask unanimous consent that it be considered at this time, and that the amendment of the Senator from Minnesota may also be considered.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I have received a request from the Committee on Commerce, the chairman of which is the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY] that, on account of a question of jurisdiction being involved, the matter be not acted upon now.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I give notice that I shall call up the resolution as early as possible.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, in regard to the two resolutions to which, I understand, objection was made by members of the committee, do those two members of the committee expect to file a report setting forth their reasons for objecting?

Mr. LUCAS. I cannot answer the question of the Senator from Vermont. Objections were made, and the votes were recorded accordingly.

Mr. AIKEN. Is it the rule that when an objection is made the resolution must be placed on the calendar?

Mr. LUCAS. Unless the chairman of the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate obtains the unanimous consent of the Senate to consider resolutions when they are reported favorably, they must go to the calendar and remain there for 24 hours.

Mr. AIKEN. Then an objection made by a member of the committee, even though he may not be present when the resolution is presented to the Senate, has the effect of placing the resolution on the calendar.

Mr. LUCAS. In compliance with the request, I myself request that the resolution be placed on the calendar.

Mr. AIKEN. Does the Senator expect the resolutions to be taken up after 24 hours has elapsed?

Mr. LUCAS. I may say that at the earliest possible moment I shall call them up and have them discussed before the Senate.

Mr. AIKEN. Very well.

#### INVESTIGATION OF SENATORIAL PRIMARIES AND ELECTIONS

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, I ask unanimous consent to report favorably, without amendment, Senate Resolution 224, and I request consent for its present consideration.

The resolution provides for the appointment of a special committee of five Senators, to be appointed by the President of the Senate, from States in which no Senator is to be elected at the general election in 1946, and directs them to make a full and complete investigation with respect to certain matters connected with forthcoming elections. This is a regular resolution which comes every 2 years when we have a general election.

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 224) submitted by Mr. GREEN on February 5, 1946, was read, considered, and agreed to, as follows:

*Resolved.* That a special committee of five Senators, to be appointed by the President of the Senate, from States in which no Senator is to be elected at the general election

in 1946, is hereby authorized and directed to make a full and complete investigation with respect to—

(1) the extent and nature of the expenditures made by all candidates for the office of United States Senator in 1946 in connection with their campaigns for nomination and election to such office;

(2) the amounts subscribed and contributed, and the value of services rendered and facilities made available (including personal services, and the use of billboards and other advertising space, radio time, office space, moving-picture films, and automobiles and other transportation facilities), by any individual, group of individuals, partnership, association, or corporation to or on behalf of each such candidate in connection with any such campaign, or for the purpose of influencing the votes cast or to be cast at any primary or general election, or at any convention, held in 1946, at which a candidate for United States Senator is to be nominated or elected;

(3) the expenditure of funds appropriated by the Congress with a view to determining whether any such funds have been or are being expended by any department, independent agency, or instrumentality of the United States, by any State or political subdivision thereof, or by any instrumentality of any State or political subdivision thereof, in such a manner as to influence the votes cast or to be cast for any such candidate at any such primary or general election or convention;

(4) the use of any other means or influence (including the promise or use of patronage) for the purpose of aiding or influencing the nomination or election of any such candidates; and

(5) such other matters relating to the election of United States Senators in 1946, and the campaigns of candidates in connection therewith, as the committee deems to be of public interest, and which in its opinion will aid the Senate in enacting remedial legislation or in deciding any contests that may be instituted involving the right to a seat in the Senate.

SEC. 2. The committee is authorized to act upon its own motion and upon such information as in its judgment may be reasonable or reliable. Upon complaint being made to the committee, under oath, by any person, candidate, or political committee, setting forth allegations as to facts which, under this resolution, it would be the duty of said committee to investigate, the committee shall investigate such charges as fully as though it were acting upon its own motion, unless, after a hearing upon such complaint, the committee shall find that the allegations in such complaint are immaterial or untrue. All hearings before the committee, and before any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, shall be public, and all orders and decisions of the committee, and of any such subcommittee, shall be public.

SEC. 3. For the purposes of this resolution, the committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to hold such public hearings, to sit and act at such times and places during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Seventy-ninth Congress, to employ such attorneys, experts, clerical, and other assistants, to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such correspondence, books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, to take such testimony, and to make such expenditures, as it deems advisable. The cost of stenographic services to report such hearings shall not be in excess of 25 cents per hundred words. The expenses of the committee, which shall not exceed \$30,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee or the chairman of any duly authorized subcommittee thereof.

SEC. 4. The committee by majority vote may authorize any member of the committ-

tee, or any member of a duly authorized subcommittee, to conduct on behalf of the committee any part of the investigation herein provided for, and for such purpose any member so authorized may hold public hearings, issue subpoenas, and provide for the service thereof, require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of witnesses and the production of books, papers, and documents, administer oaths, and take testimony.

SEC. 5. The committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, may authorize any one or more persons to conduct on behalf of the committee any part of the investigation herein provided for, and for such purpose any person so authorized may hold such public hearings, issue such subpoenas, and provide for the service thereof, require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, administer such oaths, and take such testimony, as the committee, or any such duly authorized subcommittee, may from time to time authorize.

SEC. 6. The committee shall report to the Senate on the first day of the next regular session of the Congress the results of its investigation, together with its recommendations, if any, for necessary legislation.

#### INVESTIGATION OF MATTERS RELATING TO THE HANDLING OF INSOLVENT RAILROADS

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, I ask unanimous consent to report favorably, without amendment, Senate Resolution 192, and request its immediate consideration.

The resolution, which was reported from the Interstate Commerce Committee, of which the able Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER] is chairman, and then referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, and deals with an investigation of railroads in the hands of receivers under section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act. The amount requested is \$5,000.

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 192) submitted by Mr. WHEELER for himself and Mr. REED, on November 16, 1945, was read, considered, and agreed to, as follows:

Whereas as of June 30, 1945, some 76 railroads in the continental United States were in the hands of receivers and trustees because of insolvency proceedings brought under section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act, or through equity court procedure; and

Whereas the mileage of these railroads is approximately 50,000, and the investment in road and equipment exceeds \$4,000,000,000; and

Whereas some of these roads entered bankruptcy in 1933, more than 12 years ago; and

Whereas according to the best information available, court proceedings involving some very important railroads are in such a condition that it is difficult if not impossible to approximate the time when reorganization will be completed and normal operation of the roads be resumed; and

Whereas the earnings of these roads in recent years have been sufficient to accumulate large cash amounts, and have placed such roads in an apparently solvent position; and

Whereas the continued holding of roads that have become solvent in trustee or receiver operation as insolvent roads is contrary to the general public interest and contrary to sound public policy: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Interstate Commerce of the Senate is authorized and directed either as a committee, or

through a duly constituted subcommittee, to make an investigation of the conditions surrounding the operation and handling of said railroads by trustees and receivers through the period of receivership or trusteeship; to inquire into the causes for the long-drawn-out period of insolvency handling; to investigate the fees paid trustees, receivers, counsel, bankers or bank syndicates, and any and all matters relating thereto. The committee is directed to report to the Senate as early as practicable, with such recommendations as to changes in existing law as may be found desirable to bring roads now insolvent back into solvent operation, and to avoid these long periods of trustee and receiver handling for the future.

For the purposes of this resolution, the committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to hold such hearings, to sit and act at such times and places during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Seventy-ninth Congress, to employ such clerical and other assistants, to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such correspondence, books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, to take such testimony, and to make such expenditures, as it deems advisable. The cost of stenographic services to report such hearings shall not be in excess of 25 cents per hundred words. The expense of the committee under this resolution, which shall not exceed \$5,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

#### SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, I ask unanimous consent to report favorably, without amendment, Senate Resolution 243, and I request consent for its present consideration. The resolution requests a special assistant for the Committee on Education and Labor, to be paid at the rate of \$5,640 a year, from April 1 to June 30, 1946. It is understood that at that time the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] will go before the Appropriations Committee if he desires to retain further the services of the employee.

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 243) submitted by Mr. MURRAY on March 21, 1946, was read, considered, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Education and Labor hereby is authorized to employ a special assistant to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate at the rate of \$5,640 per annum from April 1 to June 30, 1946.

#### SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAM—LIMIT OF EXPENDITURES

Mr. LUCAS. From the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, I ask unanimous consent to report favorably, without amendment, Senate Resolution 247, requesting that the limit of expenditures under Senate Resolution 71, Seventy-seventh Congress, first session, and so forth, be increased by \$85,000. The chairman of the Special Committee to Investigate the National Defense Program appeared before the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate this morning and stated that it was the intent of his committee to complete its work by the first of

next year. The action of the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate in recommending the increase is unanimous, and I request consent for the present consideration of the resolution.

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 247), submitted by Mr. MEAD on March 29, 1946, was read, considered, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the limit of expenditures under Senate Resolution 71, Seventy-seventh Congress, first session, agreed to March 1, 1941; Senate Resolution 6, Seventy-eighth Congress, first session, agreed to January 25, 1943; and Senate Resolution 55, Seventy-ninth Congress, first session, agreed to January 29, 1945 (relating to the investigation of the national defense program), is hereby increased by \$85,000.

#### INVESTIGATION OF BETTER MOBILIZATION OF NATIONAL RESOURCES—INCREASE IN LIMIT OF EXPENDITURES

Mr. LUCAS. From the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate I ask unanimous consent to report favorably, with an amendment, Senate Resolution 245, reported by the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE] from the Military Affairs Committee, on March 26, 1946, requesting a further expenditure under the original resolution (S. Res. 107) for the purpose of investigating further the national resources of the United States. The original request was for \$57,000. The Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate reduced the amount to \$18,000. Two members of the committee objected, and I request that the resolution be placed on the calendar.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the report will be received and the resolution placed on the calendar.

#### DISTRIBUTION AND UTILIZATION OF HEALTH PERSONNEL, ETC.—INCREASE IN LIMIT OF EXPENDITURES

Mr. LUCAS. From the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate I ask unanimous consent to report favorably, with an amendment, Senate Resolution 244, which was submitted by the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER] on March 22, 1946, requesting an expenditure of \$50,000 for the continuation of the Committee on Education and Labor under Senate Resolution 74, agreed to on June 2, 1943. The Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate reduced the request to \$40,000, and ordered the resolution to be reported favorably. Two members of the committee voted against it. Those members requested that the resolution be placed on the calendar without action at this time which, under the rules, must be done.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the report will be received, and the resolution will be placed on the calendar.

#### GOVERNMENTAL PERSONNEL BORROWED BY SENATE COMMITTEES—BUDGET OF COMMITTEE EXPENDITURES

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, following the remarks of the distinguished Senator from Illinois in reporting resolutions from the Committee to Audit and

Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, I should like to have the RECORD show the following statement:

In August 1944 the Senate approved a resolution offered by me, Senate Resolution 319, which required all Senate committees which borrow Government agency personnel to report the names and addresses of such persons, the agency from which borrowed, and the salary paid. The committee reports were to be submitted to the Secretary of the Senate monthly and printed in the RECORD. This has been done, and I think it has been a source of information for many of us, which we appreciate. As I stated, the resolution was approved. Its purpose was to keep the Senate informed of the number and the character of borrowed personnel and the committees doing the borrowing.

In February 1945 the Senate also approved another resolution sponsored by me, Senate Resolution 77, which provided that before payments in excess of \$5,000 should be authorized for com-

mittee activities, a budget of the proposed expenditures must be presented by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate. The resolution also provided that whenever the Senate committees borrowed Government agency personnel, reimbursement must be made to the agencies out of committee funds.

The effective date of this resolution was April 1, 1946, which is today. It was previously extended from January 1, 1946, until today, in order to accommodate two or three committees which were late in getting their budgets before the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

Mr. President, I intend to speak further on both these resolutions when the Senate has before it the Budget requests covering the borrowed staffs of Senate committees, but today I merely wish to submit for the RECORD a series of tables giving data on borrowed staffs of several of the principal committees using these borrowed staffs. I have made this compilation from the reports which have been placed in the RECORD monthly.

In the press of business I have not been able to complete the tables showing all the borrowed staffs, but I hope to have the remainder of the tables ready before the day is over, and I ask unanimous consent that they be included in the RECORD with the data I am now submitting.

The whole is merely a complete record of facts under Resolution 319, which has been reported to the Senate, month by month since August 1944, as I have stated. I think it is important to an understanding of the two resolutions that the tables be printed in the RECORD, because from now on there will be no more reports. The borrowing of help is supposed to have been terminated, and all committees are supposed to have presented their budgets and to be now operating under budgets, including subcommittees, standing committees, and special committees which have been set up by resolution.

There being no objection, the tables referred to were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Individuals borrowed for Senate committee service and total annual rates paid, by months August 1944 to February 1946

Committees and subcommittees	1944										1945													
	August		September		October		November		December		January		February		March		April		May					
	Number	Total base salary	Number	Total base salary	Number	Total base salary	Number	Total base salary	Number	Total base salary	Number	Total base salary	Number	Total base salary	Number	Total base salary	Number	Total base salary	Number	Total base salary				
Agriculture and Forestry.....	1	\$3,600																						
Appropriations.....	1	3,500	4	\$19,500	4	\$19,500	4	\$19,500	4	\$18,500	4	\$19,500	4	\$19,500	4	\$19,500	4	\$19,500	4	\$19,500	4	\$19,500		
Banking and Currency.....																								
Education and Labor:																								
Subcommittee on Wartime Health and Education.....			12	33,200	13	38,840	13	38,840	12	37,600	11	35,300	13	46,000	13	41,440	15	49,240	14	43,040	14	43,040		
Interstate Commerce.....																	1	1,800						
Military Affairs:																								
Subcommittee on War Mobilization.....	4	15,800	2	7,800	2	7,800	4	15,800	4	15,800														
Subcommittee on War Contracts.....	11	38,440	11	39,000	11	39,000	10	37,000	10	37,000	12	44,000	13	50,500	13	50,500	13	50,500	13	50,500	13	51,300		
Naval Affairs:																								
Senate Naval Liaison Office <sup>2</sup> .....	9	29,460	8	26,460	7	19,960	5	20,300	6	22,300	4	16,400	4	17,900	4	17,900	6	26,600	5	24,600	5	24,600		
Pensions.....	2	7,512	2	7,512	2	7,512	2	7,512	2	7,512	2	7,512	2	7,512	2	7,512	2	7,512	2	7,512	2	7,512		
Public Lands and Surveys.....	1	5,000	1	5,000	1	5,000	1	5,000	1	5,000	1	5,000	1	5,000	1	5,000	1	5,000	1	5,000	1	5,000		
Special Committees:																								
On Atomic Energy.....																								
To Investigate the National Defense Program.....			5	23,100	5	23,100	5	23,600	4	17,600	4	17,600										4	17,200	
Postwar Economic Policy and Planning.....			3	7,700	3	7,700	3	8,800																
To Study and Survey the Problems of Small Business Enterprises.....	23	76,800	22	75,700	23	81,600	23	82,200	24	83,820	23	81,920	23	81,910	23	81,920	25	91,840	25	91,840	25	91,840	25	91,840
Total.....	54	190,812	73	255,076	74	260,216	73	263,856	73	260,236	67	241,336	64	235,436	66	237,876	76	274,596	68	285,256				

Committees and subcommittees	1945—Continued										1946							
	June		July		August		September		October		November		December		January		February	
	Number	Total base salary	Number	Total base salary	Number	Total base salary	Number	Total base salary	Number	Total base salary	Number	Total base salary	Number	Total base salary	Number	Total base salary	Number	Total base salary
Appropriations.....	4	\$19,500	4	\$22,030.00	2	\$10,200.00	1	\$3,970.00	1	\$3,970.00	1	\$3,970.00	1	\$3,970.00	1	\$3,970.00	1	\$3,970.00
Banking and Currency.....	5	19,200			7	31,984.00	7	31,984.00			3	14,050.00	3	14,050.00	3	14,050.00	3	14,050.00
Education and Labor:																		
Subcommittee on Wartime Health and Education.....			1	4,300.00	2	7,060.00			2	17,060.00	3	12,680.00	1	5,600.00	1	5,600.00	2	11,830.00
Finance.....	13	41,040	12	45,269.00	13	47,009.00	18	64,689.00	18	64,469.00	18	66,119.00	17	59,991.00	14	51,687.00	13	46,507.00
Interstate Commerce.....																		
Military Affairs:																		
Subcommittee on War Mobilization.....	1	1,800	1	1,800.00	1	1,800.00	1	1,800.00	1	1,800.00	1	1,800.00			1	1,800.00	1	1,800.00
Subcommittee on Surplus Property.....	12	44,800	12	51,532.50	12	51,532.50	11	49,212.50	10	46,952.50	10	48,002.50	10	48,002.50	10	48,002.50	10	48,002.50
Total.....	5	20,100	5	22,490.00	5	23,850.00	8	12,450.00	8	12,450.00	8	12,450.00			2	10,130.00	8	12,230.00

Footnotes at end of table.

Individuals borrowed for Senate committee service and total annual rates paid, by months August 1944 to February 1946—Continued

Committees and sub-committees	1945—Continued														1946			
	June		July		August		September		October		November		December		January		February	
	Number	Total base salary	Number	Total base salary	Number	Total base salary	Number	Total base salary	Number	Total base salary	Number	Total base salary	Number	Total base salary	Number	Total base salary	Number	Total base salary
Naval affairs <sup>1</sup> .....	2	\$7,512	2	\$7,512.00	2	\$7,588.00	2	\$7,588.00	3	\$9,024.00	3	\$9,175.00	3	\$9,175.00	3	\$9,175.00	3	\$9,175.00
Senate Naval Liaison Office <sup>2</sup> .....	4	7,464	4	7,464.00	4	7,104.00	4	7,104.00	7	8,588.00	7	12,458.00	6	12,346.00	6	12,696.00	6	12,696.00
Pensions.....	1	5,000	1	5,600.00	1	5,600.00	1	5,600.00										
Public Lands and Surveys.....	2	7,000	2	7,000.00	2	7,000.00	2	7,000.00			2	7,000.00						
Special Committees:																		
On Atomic Energy To Investigate the National Defense Program.....													3	18,812.50				
Postwar Economic Policy and Planning <sup>3</sup> To Study and Survey the Problems of Small Business Enterprises.....	22	81,640	20	84,904.00	16	75,250.00	16	76,717.50	16	76,717.50	10	50,480.00	10	50,480.00	8	37,915.00	7	35,525.00
Total.....	71	255,056	64	259,901.50	51	275,977.50	66	268,115.00	51	231,031.00	63	246,140.50	51	208,377.00	61	203,001.50	60	203,771.50

<sup>1</sup> 1 person, \$162 per month subsistence additional. 2 persons, \$91.50 per month subsistence additional.  
<sup>2</sup> Subsistence additional for all persons.  
<sup>3</sup> 1 person approximately 4 days at \$25 per day. 2 persons not compensated from committee funds. Approximately 4 days each.

Senate committees borrowing Government agency personnel and names of agencies from which borrowed (by numbers of borrowed persons)

Department or organization supplying borrowed personnel	Name of committee															Total			
	Agriculture and Forestry	Appropriations	Banking and Currency	Education and Labor	Interstate Commerce	Military Affairs Committee			Naval Affairs Committee		Pensions	Finance	Postwar Economic Policy and Planning	Public Lands and Surveys	(Subcommittee on Military Affairs) Surplus Property		Special Committee on Small Business	Special Committee on National Defense Program	Subcommittee on Wartime Health and Education
						Military Affairs	War Contracts Subcommittee	War Mobilization Subcommittee	Naval Affairs	Naval Liaison Office									
Agriculture:																			
Forest Service.....														2				2	
Office of Labor.....																	1	1	
Bonneville Power Administration.....																		1	
Commerce Department.....			1															2	
Bureau of Census.....																		1	
District of Columbia government.....		1																1	
Farm Security Administration, Agriculture.....							1											2	
Federal Bureau of Investigation, Justice.....		1																1	
Federal Communications Commission.....					1													1	
Federal Public Housing Authority.....																		7	
Federal Security Agency, U. S. Public Health.....																		1	
Federal Works Agency.....																		1	
Foreign Economic Administration.....							1	2							4			7	
General Accounting Office.....		2																3	
Interior Department.....									3									3	
Justice Department.....							1											1	
Labor Department.....				4														6	
Maritime Commission.....															2	2		4	
National Housing Agency.....									3									4	
Navy Department.....			1															8	
Bureau of Naval Personnel.....							3		1	10								17	
Office, Chief of Naval Operations.....									3						3			3	
U. S. Navy.....																		1	
Office of Price Administration.....																		1	
Office, War Mobilization and Reconversion.....										2						3	1	7	
Reconstruction Finance Corporation.....			5							2								2	
Smaller War Plants Corporation.....			1				3		3						2	2		15	
State Department.....																		7	
Treasury Department.....			2															3	
Veterans' Administration.....											1	2	1					9	
War Department.....							2	1										4	
Adjutant General's Office.....							1											1	
Finance Office, Pentagon.....																		3	
Legislative and Liaison Division.....							2											2	
Office of Chief of Staff.....																			
U. S. Army.....																		1	
War Manpower Commission.....																		3	
War Production Board.....								1	4						17			24	
Private:																			
Hadlick, lawyer.....		1																1	
Starrett Bros. & Eken.....													1					1	

Special Committee to Investigate the National Defense Program

Name and address	Name of department or organization by whom paid	Annual rate of compensation					
		1944				1945	
		September	October	November	December	January	May
1. Martinez, Joe L., 208 Massachusetts Ave. NE.....	U. S. Maritime Commission.....	\$3,800	\$3,800	\$3,800	\$3,800	\$3,800	\$3,800
2. Parks, Franklin N., 4021 Benton St. NW.....	Office of Price Administration.....	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800
3. Lowe, Brig. Gen. Frank E., 1316 New Hampshire Ave.	Finance Office, Pentagon.....	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
4. Vaughan, Col. Harry, 1609 Oak Crest Dr., Alexandria, Va.	do.....	3,500	3,500	4,000	4,000	4,000	-----
5. Murtagh, Maj. James P., 808 South Ivy St., Arlington, Va.	do.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3,600
6. Robinson, Harold G., 3446 Highwood Dr. SE.....	Maritime Commission.....	6,000	6,000	6,000	-----	-----	-----
Monthly totals.....	-----	23,100	23,100	23,600	17,600	17,600	17,200

Special Committee on Postwar Economic Policy and Planning

Name and address	Name of department or organization by whom paid	Annual rate of compensation, 1944		
		August	September	October
1. Cahill, Claire, <sup>1</sup> Washington, D. C.....	Commerce, Bureau of Census.....	\$3,700	\$3,700	-----
2. Colean, Miles L., <sup>2</sup> Washington, D. C.....	Starrett Bros. & Eken.....	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
3. Hansen-Moller, Borge, <sup>3</sup> Washington, D. C.....	Treasury Department.....	-----	-----	\$3,800

<sup>1</sup> Performed approximately 4 days of statistical work on housing study; not compensated from committee funds.  
<sup>2</sup> Performed approximately 4½ days' work; compensated at rate of \$25 per day.  
<sup>3</sup> Performed approximately 4 days' work; not compensated from committee funds.

Agriculture and Forestry

Name and address	Name of department or organization by whom paid	Annual rate of compensation, 1944				
		August	September	October	November	December
1. Hadlick, Paul E., National Press Bldg.....	Lawyer.....	\$3,600	-----	-----	-----	-----

Military Affairs Committee

Name and address	Name of department or organization by whom paid	Annual rate of compensation, 1944				
		August	September	October	November	December
1. Stohart, Theodore S., 3801 4th St. SE.....	Adjutant General's Office, War Department.....	\$1,800	\$1,800	\$1,800	\$1,800	\$1,800
2. Tisbendorf, Amy J., 4434 1st St. NE.....	Office of Chief of Staff, Legislative and Liaison Division, War Department.....	-----	-----	-----	2,000	2,000
3. Sanders, Col. Lewis, 1911 R St. NW.....	War Department.....	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
4. Watt, Col. David A., Clinton, Md.....	do.....	6,000	-----	-----	6,000	6,000
5. Rice, Helen A., 1324 Monroe St. NW.....	War Department, Legislative and Liaison Division.....	2,000	-----	-----	-----	-----
Monthly totals.....	-----	15,800	7,800	7,800	15,800	15,800

Appropriations Committee

Name and address	Name of department or organization by whom paid	Annual rate of compensation																		
		1944					1945								1946					
		Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
1. Feeny, John F., 1425 Rhode Island Ave. NW.	General Accounting Office.	-----	\$6,400	\$6,400	\$3,400	\$5,400	\$6,400	\$6,400	\$6,400	\$6,400	\$6,400	\$6,400	\$7,070	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
2. Merrick, Harold E., 906 Aspen St. NW.	do.	-----	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800	5,600	\$6,230	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
3. Scott, Thomas J., 1210 34th St. SE.	F. B. I.—Department of Justice.	-----	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800	5,390	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
4. Mizen, Mrs. Mamie L., 1434 Saratoga Ave. NE.	District of Columbia government.	\$3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,970	3,970	\$3,970	\$3,970	\$3,970	\$3,970	\$3,970	
Monthly total.....	-----	3,500	19,500	19,500	19,500	19,500	19,500	19,500	19,500	19,500	19,500	19,500	22,030	10,200	3,970	3,970	3,970	3,970	3,970	



Subcommittee on War Mobilization—Continued

Name and address	Name of department or organization by whom paid	Annual rate of compensation									
		1944					1945				
		August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May
5. McConkey, Darel, 509 Fontaine St., Alexandria, Va. (Transferred, November, 1945).	War Production Board; Department of the Interior.	\$4,600	\$4,600	\$4,600	\$4,600	\$4,600	\$4,600	\$4,600	\$4,600	\$4,600	\$4,600
6. Moen, Cora L., 5327 16th St. NW.	Office of Price Administration.	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	
7. Oleksy, Elizabeth H., 1620 Fuller St. NW. (Transferred, November 1945).	War Production Board, Office of War Mobilization and Reconstruction.	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	
8. Oliveto, Mary Jane, 500 B St. NE.	National Housing Agency.									1,800	1,800
9. Rosenberger, Francis Coleman, 5814 64th Ave., East Riverdale, Md.	Office of Price Administration.	4,600	4,600	4,600	4,600	4,600	4,600	4,600	4,600	4,600	
10. Schimmel, Herbert, 3604 Minnesota Ave. SE. (Transferred, November 1945.)	War Production Board; Office of War Mobilization and Reconstruction.	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	
11. Boyce, Virginia, 3810 W St. SE.	Department of the Interior.	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800		
12. Heslep, Hope C., 2 East Maple St., Alexandria, Va.	War Manpower Commission.	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	
13. Tillis, Marjorie S., 211 Delaware Ave. SW.	Foreign Economic Administration.						3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200	
14. Kramer, Charles, 4621 South 24th St., Arlington, Va.	Office of Price Administration.							6,500	6,500	6,500	
15. Prouty, Dieyrelis M., 2006 N St. NW.	War Production Board.		2,000	2,000							
16. Moore, Walter Louis, 2220 Perry St. NW.	National Housing Agency.	1,440									
Monthly total of annual salary rates		38,440	39,000	39,000	37,000	37,000	44,000	50,500	50,500	50,500	51,300

Name and address	Name of department or organization by whom paid	Annual rate of compensation—Continued									
		1945—Continued							1946		
		June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	
1. Gertler, Ann S., 5721 39th St. NW.	Department of the Interior.	\$2,000	\$2,580.00	\$2,580.00	\$2,980.00	\$2,980.00	\$2,980.00	\$2,980.00	\$2,580.00	\$2,580.00	
2. Karasik, Joan P., 1919 19th St. NW.	Foreign Economic Administration.	3,800	4,300.00	4,300.00	4,300.00	4,300.00	4,300.00	4,300.00	4,300.00	4,300.00	
3. Larson, C. Theodore, 3717 North 5th St., Arlington, Va.	National Housing Agency.	5,600	6,230.00	6,230.00	6,230.00	6,230.00	6,230.00	6,230.00	6,230.00	6,230.00	
4. Manuel, Fritzie P., 1621 T St. NW. (Transferred, November 1945.)	War Manpower Commission; State Department.	4,600	5,180.00	5,180.00	5,180.00	5,180.00	5,180.00	5,810.00	5,180.00	5,180.00	
5. McConkey, Darel, 509 Fontaine St., Alexandria, Va. (Transferred, November, 1945.)	War Production Board; Department of the Interior.	4,600	5,180.00	5,180.00	5,180.00	5,180.00	6,230.00	6,230.00	6,230.00	6,230.00	
6. Moen, Cora L., 5327 16th St. NW.	Office of Price Administration.	2,000	2,320.00	2,320.00	2,320.00	2,650.00	2,650.00	2,650.00	2,650.00	2,650.00	
7. Oleksy, Elizabeth H., 1620 Fuller St. NW. (Transferred, November 1945.)	War Production Board; Office of War Mobilization and Reconstruction.	2,600	3,090.00	3,090.00	3,090.00	3,090.00	3,090.00	3,090.00	3,090.00	3,090.00	
8. Oliveto, Mary Jane, 500 B St. NE.	National Housing Agency.	1,800	2,100.00	2,100.00	2,100.00	2,100.00	2,100.00	2,100.00	2,100.00	2,100.00	
9. Rosenberger, Francis Coleman, 5814 64th Ave., East Riverdale, Md.	Office of Price Administration.	4,600	5,180.00	5,180.00	5,180.00	6,230.00	6,230.00	6,230.00	6,230.00	6,230.00	
10. Schimmel, Herbert, 3604 Minnesota Ave. SE. (Transferred, November 1945.)	War Production Board; Office of War Mobilization and Reconstruction.	8,000	9,012.50	9,012.50	9,012.50	9,012.50	9,012.50	9,012.50	9,012.50	9,012.50	
11. Boyce, Virginia, 3810 W St. SE.	Department of the Interior.										
12. Heslep, Hope C., 2 East Maple St., Alexandria, Va.	War Manpower Commission.	2,000	2,320.00	2,320.00							
13. Tillis, Marjorie S., 211 Delaware Ave. SW.	Foreign Economic Administration.	3,200	3,640.00	3,640.00	3,640.00						
14. Kramer, Charles, 4621 South 24th St., Arlington, Va.	Office of Price Administration.										
15. Prouty, Dieyrelis M., 2006 N St. NW.	War Production Board.										
16. Moore, Walter Louis, 2220 Perry St. NW.	National Housing Agency.										
Monthly total of annual salary rates		44,800	51,532.50	51,532.50	49,212.50	46,952.50	48,002.50	48,002.50	48,002.50	48,002.50	

Education and Labor Committee

Name and address	Name of department or organization by whom paid	Annual rate of compensation						
		1945					1946	
		July	August	October	November	December	January	February
1. Gauntlett, Helen, 1634 I St. NW.	Department of Labor.	\$4,300	\$4,300	\$4,300	\$4,300			
2. Kreamer, Virginia, 3918 16th St. NE.	do.		2,760	2,760	2,760			
3. Nelson, John W., 2745 29th St. NW. (see Small Business)	do.				5,600	\$5,600	\$5,600	\$5,600
4. McMurray, Joseph P., 120 C St. NE. (see Wartime Health and Education)	do.							6,230
Monthly total		4,300	7,060	7,060	12,660	5,600	5,600	11,830

Subcommittee on Wartime Health and Education

(In January of 1946 the subcommittee suddenly dropped the "Wartime" from its title)

Name and address	Name of department or organization by whom paid	1944				1945												1946	
		Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
1. April, Lauretta (transferred November 1945), 2714 Quarry Rd. NW.	War Production Board, National Housing Agency.	\$3,200	\$3,200	\$3,200	\$3,200	\$3,200	\$3,200	\$3,200	\$3,200	\$3,200	\$3,200	\$4,300	\$4,300	\$4,300	\$4,300	\$4,300	\$4,300	\$4,300	\$4,300
2. Curtis, Philip C., 4303 Russell Ave., Mount Rainier, Md.	Navy Department....	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	5,180	4,600	4,600	4,600	4,600	4,600	4,600	4,600
3. Gerber, Rose (transferred to Veterans' Administration in December 1945), 2373 14th St. NE.	Navy Department, Veterans' Administration.				2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,047		
4. Lund, Harold, 476 N St. SW.	Navy Department....		6,200	6,200	6,200	6,200	6,200	6,200	6,200										
5. Malmberg, Carl, 1813 F St. NW.	Federal Security Agency.	5,600	5,600	5,600	5,600	5,600	5,600	5,600	5,600	5,600	5,600	7,175	7,175	7,175	7,175	7,175			
6. Morgan, Love, 1607 15th St. SE.	Veterans' Administration.	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,320	2,320	2,320	2,320	2,650	2,650	2,650	2,650
7. Morgenstein, Ruth, 3022 Rodman St. NW.	.....do.....	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,980	2,980	2,980	2,980				
8. Raschella, Dolores, 3028 Wisconsin Ave. NW.	Federal Public Housing Administration.	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000							2,320	2,320	2,320	2,320	2,320	2,320	2,320
9. Roth, Renee (transferred to Veterans' Administration, December 1945), 1614 North Queen St., Arlington, Va.	Federal Works Agency, Veterans' Administration.	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600													
10. Falk, Capt. Leslie, AUS, Medical Corps, 2804 Terrace Rd., SE.	U. S. Army, Pentagon.	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
11. Truslow, Lt. Comdr. John B., USNR, Medical Corps, 2007 Peabody St., West Hyattsville, Md.	U. S. Navy.....	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
12. Conklin, Groff (transferred to FSA in November 1945), 514 2d St. NW.	War Production Board, U. S. Public Health Service, FSA.						5,600	5,600	5,600	5,600	5,600	6,230	6,230	6,230	6,230	6,230	6,230	6,230	6,230
13. Daniels, Richard P., 1743 Columbia Rd. NW.	Federal Public Housing Authority.							1,440	1,440	1,440	1,440	1,704	1,704	1,704	1,704	1,704	1,704	1,704	1,704
14. Fine, Ruth, 804 Houston Ave., Takoma Park, Md.	.....do.....						2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000								
15. Schwartz, Sari, 1701 16th St. NW.	.....do.....						2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000									
16. Dillon, Marion, 120 C St. NE.	Department of Labor.								4,600	4,600	4,600	5,180	5,180	5,180	5,180	5,180	5,180	5,180	5,180
18. Bragman, Charles, Arlington Village Apartments, Arlington, Va.	Federal Public Housing Authority.												6,440	6,440	6,440	6,440	6,440	6,440	6,440
19. Brimberg, Betty, 5331 16th St. NW.	Farm Security Administration.													2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100
20. Daines, Patricia, 2000 F St. NW.	Department of Labor.													2,320	2,100	2,100	2,100		
21. Rossoff, Milton, 2712 29th St. SE.	Department of Agriculture.													4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500		
22. Caldbeck, Olive F., 237 Mississippi Ave., SE.	Federal Public Housing Authority.													2,320	2,320	2,320	2,320	2,320	2,320
23. Leroy, Bernard, Bethesda, Md.	Navy Department....						6,000									7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500
24. Hazor, Doris B., 5018 25th St., Arlington, Va.	Office of Price Administration.	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600														
25. Durham, Billy Jean, 1960 Fendall Ave. SE.	Federal Public Housing Authority.		1,440	1,440															
26. Marra, Eva Jo, 1803 Newton St. NW.	Navy Department....	1,800	1,800	1,800															
27. Johnson, Jeannette, 3017 G St. SE.	Veterans' Administration.	2,000																	
28. Cohen, Ross G., 2513 14th St. NW.	.....do.....																		3,047
Monthly total.....		33,200	38,840	38,840	37,600	35,300	46,000	41,440	49,240	43,040	41,040	45,269	47,009	64,689	64,689	66,119	59,991	51,687	46,507

Special Committee to Study and Survey the Problems of Small Business Enterprises

Name and address	Name of department or organization by whom paid	Annual rate of compensation																	
		1944					1945										1946		
		Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
1. Cheney, Brainard, 3418 Highland Dr. SE.	Foreign Economic Administration.		\$6,500	\$6,500	\$6,500	\$6,500	\$6,500	\$6,500	\$6,500	\$6,500	\$6,500								
2. Crivella, Agnes E., 1408 Buchanan St. NW.	War Production Board.	\$2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	\$2,700	\$2,700	\$3,060							
3. Abrams, Ruth B., 2515 K St. NW.	Foreign Economic Administration.	3,200																	
4. Boner, J. Russell, 4207 Russell Ave., Mount Rainier, Md.	Smaller War Plants Corporation.	4,600																	
5. Olsin, Jessma, 2205 S St. SE.	War Production Board.	1,800																	
6. Devitt, Emerald G., 2425 27th St. South, Arlington, Va.	.....do.....	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,430	\$2,430	\$2,430.00	\$2,430.00			

Special Committee to Study and Survey the Problems of Small Business Enterprises—Continued

Name and address	Name of department or organization by whom paid	Annual rate of compensation																			
		1944					1945										1946				
		Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	
7. Digges, Elsie A., 120 C St. NE.	War Production Board.	\$1,800	\$1,800	\$1,800	\$1,800	\$1,800	\$1,800	\$1,800	\$1,800	\$1,800	\$1,800										
8. Evans, Harry J., 3010 Gainsville St. SE.	Reconstruction Finance Corporation.			6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	\$8,500	\$7,175	\$7,175.00	\$7,175.00	\$7,175	\$7,175			
9. Forbes, F. Preston, 502 Four mile Rd., Alexandria, Va.	Department of Commerce.	4,600	4,600	4,600	4,600	4,600	4,600	4,600	4,600	4,600	4,600	4,600	4,600	5,180	5,180	5,180.00	5,180.00	7,175	7,175	\$7,175	\$7,175
10. Fuller, Carol M., 2101 S St. NW.	Office of Price Administration.	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,430								
11. Gray, Scott K., Jr., 119 Joliet St. SW.	Reconstruction Finance Corporation.	4,600	4,600	4,600	4,600	4,600	4,600	4,600	4,600	4,600	4,600	4,600	4,600	5,180	5,180	5,390.00	5,390.00	5,390	5,390		
12. Groeper, Stella J., 1127 Branch Ave. SE.	War Production Board; Reconstruction Finance Corporation.	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,980	2,980	2,980.00	2,980.00	2,980	2,980	2,980	3,000
13. Heckard, Dorothy M., Shreve Rd., Falls Church, Va.	War Production Board.	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000															
14. Kimball, Kathleen, 1701 Park Rd. NW.	do	1,800	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000								
15. Lucas, Elizabeth P., 1730 North Quincy St., Arlington, Va.	do	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,860	1,860	1,860	2,166								
16. Miller, Lois M., 3120 Massachusetts Ave. SE.	do	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600															
17. Nelson, John W. (see Education and Labor Committee), Delano Apartments.	do	5,600	5,600	5,600	5,600	5,600	5,600	5,600	5,600	5,600	5,600	5,600	6,220	6,230	6,440.00	6,440.00					
18. O'Mullane, Vernice M. (see War Contracts), Alcott Hall, Washington, DC.	do					1,620	1,620	1,620	1,620	1,680	1,680	1,680	1,968								
19. Purdy, Grace F., 230 Rhode Island Ave. NE.	Office of Price Administration.	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300									
20. Silverman, Arthur G., 719 D St. NE.	do	5,600	5,600	5,600	5,600	5,600	5,600	5,600	5,600												
21. Soule, George H., Lt. U. S. Navy, 4020 Beecher St. NW.	Navy Department.	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400.00	2,400.00	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	
22. Spicer, Lillian Evelyn 1708 Kilbourne Pl.	War Production Board; Reconstruction Finance Corporation.	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,980	2,980	3,090.00	3,090.00	3,090	3,090	3,090	3,090	3,090
23. Stockman, Frederick W., 4600 Cathedral Ave.	Maritime Commission.	4,600	4,600	4,600	4,600	4,600	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,600	5,600	5,600.00	5,600.00	5,600	5,600	5,600	5,600	5,600
24. Strubel, Margie L., 4632 12th St. NE.	War Production Board; Reconstruction Finance Corporation.		1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	2,320	2,320	2,320.00	2,320.00	2,320	2,320	2,320	2,320	2,320
25. Thurman, Allen G., 9729 Bexhill Dr., Rock Creek Hills, Md.	Maritime Commission.	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	7,175.00	7,175.00	7,175	7,175	7,175	7,175	7,175
26. Van Tassel, Alfred J., 1622 Mount Eagle Pl., Alexandria, Va.	War Production Board.	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	7,175	7,175	7,437.50	7,437.50					
27. Ylencenes, Olga, 2400 13th St. NW.	do	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100									
28. Ray, Martha G., 5909 32d St. NW.	do						2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,430	2,430	2,430.00	2,430.00					
29. Billings, F. O., Dodge Hotel.	Bonneville Power Administration.									3,800	3,800										
30. Edelsberg, Herman, 2141 Suitland Ter. SE.	Foreign Economic Administration.									6,500	6,500	6,500	7,175	7,175	7,175.00	7,175.00	7,175	7,175	7,175	7,175	7,175
31. Pollack, Jack H., 4307 Russell Ave., Mount Rainier, Md.	War Manpower Commission.									4,600	4,600										
32. Eccles, Parley P., 4408 1st Pl. NE.	War Department; Foreign Economic Administration.												6,500	6,500	7,175	7,175	7,175.00	7,175.00			
33. Allen, Alice M., 1604 Q St. NW.	War Production Board.														2,320	2,320	2,320.00	2,320.00			
Monthly total.		76,800	75,700	81,600	82,200	83,820	81,920	81,920	81,920	91,840	91,840	81,640	84,904	75,280	76,717.50	76,717.50	50,480	50,480	37,615	35,535	

War Contracts Subcommittee of Military Affairs

Name and address	Name of department or organization by whom paid	Annual rate of compensation									
		1944					1945				
		August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May
1. Borchardt, Kurt, 6007 34th Pl. NW	Smaller War Plants Corporation	\$5,600	\$5,600	\$5,600	\$5,600	\$5,600	\$5,600	\$5,600	\$5,600	\$5,600	\$5,600
2. Bowman, Ward, <sup>1</sup> Wilton Wood, Alexandria, Va.	Justice Department									6,500	6,500
3. Cheatham, Ann, 4000 South Capitol St. SE	Smaller War Plants Corporation					2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
4. Gross, Bertram, 613 South Quincy St., Arlington, Va.	Navy Department				6,500	6,500	6,500	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
5. Hamilton, Hilda, 705 18th St. NW	Reconstruction Finance Corporation									2,200	2,200
6. Phippen, Doris, 40 Plattsburgh Ct. NW	Navy Department	2,040	2,040	2,040	2,100	2,100	2,300	2,300	2,300		
7. Regnier, Omer, 209 Franklin Ave., Silver Spring, Md.	Farm Security Administration	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800				2,300	2,300
8. Rubin, Edna, 1243 Holbrook Ter. NE	Reconstruction Finance Corporation				2,300	2,300					
9. Banner, Marion, 1302 Gallatin St. NW	do.	2,300	2,300	2,300							
10. Postner, Marion, Takoma Park, Md.	Navy Department	2,600	2,600	2,600							
11. Mayer, Grace, 3610 Minnesota Ave. SE	Smaller War Plants Corporation	2,000	2,000	2,000							
12. O'Mullane, Vernice, Alcott Hall (see Small Business Committee)	War Production Board	1,620	1,620	1,620							
13. Timberg, Sigmund, 2215 42d St. NW	Foreign Economic Administration	6,500	6,500								
14. Nefflen, Maj. William E., Army-Navy Club	War Department	3,000									
Monthly totals		29,460	26,460	19,960	20,300	22,300	16,400	17,900	17,900	26,600	24,600

<sup>1</sup> Devoted approximately 50 percent of his time to subcommittee.

Surplus Property Subcommittee of Military Affairs

Name and address	Name of department or organization by whom paid	Annual rate of compensation									
		1945								1946	
		June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	
1. Borchardt, Kurt, 6007 34th Pl. NW. (transferred in July 1945).	Smaller War Plants Corporation, Reconstruction Finance Corporation	\$5,600	\$6,230	\$7,240	\$7,240	\$7,240	\$7,240			\$7,240	\$7,240
2. Graham, Mabel, 1474 Columbia Rd. NW	Smaller War Plants Corporation	2,000	2,320	2,320	2,320	2,320	2,320				
3. Hamilton, Hilda, 705 18th St. NW	Reconstruction Finance Corporation	2,200	2,540	2,890	2,890	2,890	2,890			2,890	2,890
4. Gross, Bertram M., 613 S. Quincy St., Arlington (See Banking and Currency; and War Contracts).	Navy Department	8,000	8,750	8,750							
5. Phippen, Doris, 40 Plattsburgh Ct. NW	do.	2,300	2,650	2,650							
6. Koyars, Lillian, 1830 R St. NW	do.										2,100
Monthly totals		20,100	22,400	23,850	12,450	12,450	12,450			10,130	12,230

Banking and Currency Committee

Name and address	Name of department or organization by whom paid	Annual rate of compensation								
		1945						1946		
		April	May	June	August	September	November	January	February	
1. Gross, Bertram M. (see War Contracts and Surplus Property) (transferred in August-September 1945) 613 South Quincy St., Arlington, Va.	Navy Department, Reconstruction Finance Corporation			\$8,000	\$8,750	\$8,750	\$8,750	\$8,750	\$8,750	\$8,750
2. Abraham, Violet, 2300 19th St. NW	Reconstruction Finance Corporation			2,000	2,300	2,300				
3. Goldwasser, Betti C., 305 East George Mason Rd., Falls Church, Va.	Smaller War Plants Corporation	\$4,000	\$4,000	4,600	5,180	5,180				
4. Phippen, Doris (see War Contracts and Surplus Property), McLean Gardens, NW.	Navy Department			2,300	2,650	2,650	2,650	2,650	2,650	2,650
5. Steele, Ruth C., 4609 Quarles St. NE	Treasury Department				1,704	1,704				
6. Thompson, Samuel H., 3535 R St. NW	Commerce Department				8,750	8,750				
7. Zidel, Eve, 24 Crescent Rd., Greenbelt	Reconstruction Finance Corporation				2,650	2,650	2,650	2,650	2,650	2,650
8. Bryant, Lucile, 1016 16th St. NW	do.	2,100	2,100							
9. Dishaw, Marion E., 1738 M St. NW	Treasury Department	1,800								
10. Ruben, Edna, 4110 14th St. NW	Reconstruction Finance Corporation		2,300	2,300						
Monthly total		8,500	9,000	19,200	31,984	31,984	14,050	14,050	14,050	14,050

Naval Affairs Committee

Name and address	Name of department or organization by whom paid	Annual rate of compensation																			
		1944					1945					1946									
		Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	
1. Saunders, Capt. James R., U. S. Navy, retired, 4105 Oliver St., Chevy Chase, Md.	Office of Chief of Naval Operations, Navy Department.	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$6,000
2. Arkinson, Herbert S., chief yeoman, USNR, 2405 Pennington Rd., Trenton, N. J.	Bureau of Naval Personnel, Office of Chief of Naval Operations.	1,512	1,512	1,512	1,512	1,512	1,512	1,512	1,512	1,512	1,512	1,512	1,512	1,588	1,588	1,588	1,739	1,739	1,739	1,739	
3. Flannery, John M., yeoman first class, 17 Livingston St., Binghamton, N. Y.	Office of Chief of Naval Operations.															1,436	1,436	1,436	1,436	1,431	
Monthly total		7,512	7,512	7,512	7,512	7,512	7,512	7,512	7,512	7,512	7,512	7,512	7,512	7,588	7,588	9,024	9,175	9,175	9,175	9,175	

Senate Naval Liaison Office

Name and address	Name of department or organization by whom paid	Annual rate of compensation																		
		1944				1945				1946										
		Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	
1. McLaughlin, Lt. Comdr. Frederick A., USNR, 317 Lyn Dr., Chevy Chase, Md.	Bureau of Naval Personnel, Navy Department.	\$2,400	\$2,400	\$2,400	\$2,400	\$2,400	\$2,400	\$2,400	\$2,400	\$2,400	\$2,400	\$2,400	\$2,400	\$2,400	\$2,400	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000
2. Feeney, Lt. Comdr. Joseph G., USNR, 2745 29th St. NW.	do	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	3,150	3,150	3,150	3,150	
3. Borsdorff, Lt. W. B., USNR, 1630 Rhode Island Ave. NW.	do														2,400	2,520				
4. Jochman, Loretto F., yeoman 2d class, USNR, 3445 Oakwood Terrace NW.	do	1,152	1,152	1,152	1,152	1,152	1,152	1,152	1,152	1,152	1,152	1,152	1,152	1,152	1,152	1,152	1,152	1,152		
5. St. Clair, Eleanor W., yeoman 2d class, USNR, 3445 Oakwood Terrace NW.	do	1,152	1,152	1,152	1,152	1,152	1,152	1,152	1,152	1,152	1,152	1,152	1,152	1,152	1,152	1,152	1,152			
6. Huxman, J., seaman first class, USNR, Wave quarters D.	do															742	742			
7. Wilson, Charlotte, seaman first class, Wave quarters D.	do															742	742	742	742	
8. Harris, H., commander, USNR, 1835 Phelps Pl. NW.	do																	3,500	3,500	
9. Frank, Evelyn R., yeoman second class, Wave quarters E.	do																		1,152	
10. Stek, Mary Ruth, yeoman second class, Wave quarters E.	do																		1,152	
Monthly total		7,104	7,104	7,104	7,104	7,104	7,104	7,104	7,104	7,464	7,464	7,464	7,104	7,104	8,588	12,458	12,346	12,696	12,696	

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, in view of what the Senator from Nebraska has said, I should like to make one further comment on what occurred before our committee this morning dealing with the termination of all special committees.

It was agreed by members of the Mead committee that they were of the opinion that they could finish their work by January 1 of next year. It was also agreed by the Kilgore committee, for which a resolution is now on the calendar, that they could finish their work and terminate the committee by January 1 next. It was also agreed that the committee set up under the resolution submitted by the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER] would also be terminated at that time.

In other words, there is a feeling among members of these special committees—and I am very happy to report it—that sooner or later, and the sooner the better, so far as our committee is concerned, the special committees

will terminate and finally find their way back into standing committees, where a subcommittee, or the full standing committee, can take care of the kind of work formerly handled by a special committee.

Mr. President, I merely wished to mention that fact, because I am satisfied that it is the feeling of the Senate as a whole that standing committees should perform the work of these special committees in 90 percent of the cases, and the sooner we return to the fundamentals which have existed in the Senate so far as standing committees are concerned, the better it will be for the United States Senate.

RESOLUTIONS OF TOPEKA (KANS.) TEACHERS ASSOCIATION COMMENDING THE GOVERNMENT FOR EFFORTS TO MAINTAIN A STABILIZED ECONOMY

Mr. BARKLEY obtained the floor. Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Kentucky yield to me?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I have received resolutions adopted by the Topeka (Kans.) Teachers Association, commending the Federal Government for its efforts to maintain a stabilized economy, and urging further action to avoid inflation during postwar years. I ask unanimous consent to present the resolutions for appropriate reference and printing in the RECORD.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I want to say that I am glad to yield to the Senator from Kansas to put in the RECORD resolutions commending the administration for its economic policy. I shall always be glad to yield to the Senator from Kansas for that purpose.

There being no objection, the resolutions presented by Mr. CAPPER, were received, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Resolution commending the Federal Government for its efforts to maintain a stabilized economy and urging further action to avoid inflation during postwar years

Whereas living costs have been partially held in check during the war years; and

Whereas many powerful forces are now exerting extreme pressure on the Government to remove restrictions on inflation; and

Whereas many millions of workers can never hope to secure salary increases fast enough to catch up in a race with inflation; Therefore be it

*Resolved by the Topeka Teachers' Association of Topeka, Kans.,* That suitable agencies and individuals of the United States Government be highly commended for their heroic efforts to keep the cost of living under control while the war was being fought; and be it further

*Resolved,* That suitable agencies and individuals of the United States Government be urged to stabilize our economy and exert every effort to avoid further inflation during the postwar years.

L. P. DITTEMORE,

*President, Topeka Teachers' Association, Topeka, Kans.*

Action taken on March 12, 1946.

#### SUGGESTED CHANGES IN OPA PROGRAM— LETTER FROM HAROLD C. BARNES

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, with the permission of the Senator from Kentucky, I should like also to say I have received a letter from Harold C. Barnes, secretary-treasurer of the Central States Salesmen's Association, representing 255 traveling salesmen in Kansas and Missouri, which suggests important changes in the OPA program. I think their suggestion is worthy of serious consideration by the Senate, and ask that it be printed in the RECORD.

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

CENTRAL STATES SALESMEN'S ASSOCIATION,  
Kansas City, Mo., March 7, 1946.  
The Honorable ARTHUR CAPPER,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Our organization is made up of 255 traveling salesmen who travel in Kansas and Missouri.

They have instructed their secretary by unanimous vote to write you regarding the OPA regulations now before the Senate and House Banking Committees, and to enter our protest to the extension of OPA in its present form.

We are not opposed to the OPA in its entirety, but rather to the specific sections of this regulation, namely M. A. P. (maximum average price), section 328B, and the provision regarding the pre-ticketing of merchandise by manufacturers.

We urge you to give this proposed extension of OPA serious consideration, especially the above-mentioned sections. Through observation, experiences, and contacts we are convinced that the above regulations are doing much to promote and help black markets, and are causing the whole structure of OPA to be weakened. If the above regulations are allowed to continue they will be a very detrimental factor in business recovery and will cause many injustices in the pursuit of free enterprise.

We feel that if you will give these regulations, especially MAP, careful study you will use your influence to correct the inequalities of these provisions and help eliminate them, should OPA be extended.

Our committee will carefully watch your action regarding this legislation and we wish

to thank you in advance for your serious consideration of this matter.

Yours very truly,

HAROLD C. BARNES,  
Secretary Treasurer.

#### CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. BARKLEY. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Hart	Overton
Austin	Hatch	Pepper
Balley	Hawkes	Radcliffe
Ball	Hayden	Reed
Bankhead	Hickenlooper	Revercomb
Barkley	Hoey	Russell
Bilbo	Huffman	Saltonstall
Briggs	Johnson, Colo.	Shipstead
Brooks	Johnston, S. C.	Smith
Buck	Kilgore	Stanfill
Bushfield	Knowland	Stewart
Butler	La Follette	Taft
Byrd	Lucas	Taylor
Capehart	McClellan	Thomas, Okla.
Capper	McFarland	Thomas, Utah
Carville	McKellar	Tobey
Connally	McMahon	Tunnell
Cordon	Magnuson	Tydings
Donnell	Maybank	Vandenberg
Eastland	Mead	Wagner
Elliander	Millikin	Walsh
Ferguson	Mitchell	Wheeler
Fulbright	Moore	Wherry
George	Morse	White
Gerry	Murdock	Wiley
Gossett	Murray	Willis
Green	Myers	Wilson
Guffey	O'Daniel	Young
Gurney	O'Mahoney	

Mr. BARKLEY. I announce that the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL] is absent because of illness in his family.

The Senator from Florida [Mr. ANDREWS] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY], and the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MCCARRAN] are absent on official business.

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER] and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Wyoming [Mr. ROBERTSON] is absent because of illness in his family.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Eighty-six Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

#### EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, there will be some discussion—just how long no one can predict—on the nomination of Commodore Vardaman to be a member of the Federal Reserve Board. It is desired that that nomination be taken up and disposed of today. Therefore, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business, so that we may have the time necessary to discuss the nomination and dispose of it this afternoon.

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

#### EXECUTIVE MESSAGE REFERRED

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States submitting the

nomination of Duane B. Leuders, of Minnesota, to be a foreign service officer, unclassified, a vice consul of career, and a secretary in the diplomatic service, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

#### EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF A COMMITTEE

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

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

Fleet Admiral William D. Leahy, United States Navy, to have the permanent grade of fleet admiral of the United States Navy, to rank from the 15th day of December 1944;

Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King, United States Navy, to have the permanent grade of fleet admiral of the United States Navy, to rank from the 17th day of December 1944;

Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, United States Navy, to have the permanent grade of fleet admiral of the United States Navy, to rank from the 19th day of December 1944;

Fleet Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., United States Navy, to have the permanent grade of fleet admiral of the United States Navy, to rank from the 4th day of December 1945;

General Alexander A. Vandegrift, Commandant of the Marine Corps, to have the permanent grade of general in the Marine Corps from the 21st day of March 1945; and

Sundry naval aviators of the Marine Corps Reserve to be second lieutenants in the regular Marine Corps.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there be no further reports of committees, the clerk will state the nominations on the Executive Calendar.

#### FOREIGN SERVICE

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of W. Averell Harriman, of New York, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Great Britain.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

#### POSTMASTERS

Subsequently, during the course of Mr. DONNELL'S speech,

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Missouri yield to me for the purpose of having the postmaster nominations on the calendar confirmed?

Mr. DONNELL. I yield with pleasure.

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

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

Mr. BARKLEY. I ask that the President be immediately notified of the confirmation of all nominations confirmed today.

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

#### FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM—JAMES K. VARDAMAN, JR.

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of James Kimble Vardaman, Jr., of Missouri, to be a member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System for a term of 14 years from February 1, 1946.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is: Will the Senate advise and consent to this nomination?

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, I oppose the confirmation of the nomination of Commodore James K. Vardaman, Jr., to be a member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. My opposition is based on three grounds:

First. The Senate should not confirm the nomination of Commodore Vardaman unless the Senate has strong, convincing and preponderant affirmative reason to believe that he possesses all those qualifications which it is essential that a person have in order that his appointment to that office be in the best interest of the people of our Nation.

Second. The evidence fails to establish the existence of strong, convincing and preponderant affirmative reason to believe that Commodore Vardaman possesses all those qualifications which it is essential that a person have in order that his appointment to that office be in the best interest of the people of our Nation.

Third. To the contrary, the evidence affirmatively establishes that there are certain of those qualifications which Commodore Vardaman does not possess.

No argument is necessary to establish the first of those grounds, namely, that the Senate should not confirm the nomination of Commodore Vardaman unless the Senate has strong, convincing, and preponderant affirmative reason to believe that he possesses all those qualifications which it is essential that a person have in order that his appointment to that office be in the best interest of the people of our Nation. I do, however, at this point assert that it is especially important to the people that a member of the Board of Governors have those qualifications, because once appointed such member remains in office for a long term, and is not easily displaced. The term of the office to which Commodore Vardaman has been nominated is not 4 years or 6 years. The length of this term is 14 years. It is seven times that of a Member of the House of Representatives, three and a half times that of the President of the United States, and two and a third times that of a Member of the United States Senate. If the nomination of an appointee to this office shall be confirmed at this time, there will occur during his term of office three Presidential elections and less than 8 months will remain after the expiration of his term until a fourth election of President of the United States will take place. If a person, the nomination of whom to this office should now be confirmed, were soon to prove unsatisfactory to the people of our country, the Nation will nevertheless have a long period of waiting before a change can be made unless grounds of impeachment or removal for cause should arise.

I pass to the question as to whether the Senate has strong, convincing, and preponderant affirmative reason to believe that Commodore Vardaman possesses all those qualifications which it is essential that a person have in order that his appointment to the office of member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System be in the best interest of the people of our Nation.

Just what is the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System? The Board of Governors is a body of seven members. The Federal Reserve System includes the Board, the 12 Federal Reserve banks located in 12 respective cities of the Nation, the Federal Open Market Committee—which Committee is composed of the members of the Board of Governors and five representatives of the Federal Reserve banks—the Federal Advisory Council, and, as of December 31, 1945, member banks to the number of 6,884. There are also operated 24 branches of the Federal Reserve banks located in other cities of the United States. The member banks include, to quote the language of the Congressional Directory of January 1946—

All national banks in the United States and such State banks, trust companies, Morris Plan banks, and mutual savings banks as have voluntarily applied to the Board of Governors for membership and have been admitted to the System.

The deposits of the 6,884 member banks on December 31, 1945, aggregated \$129,500,000,000. The wide scope of the purposes of the act creating the System are indicated in the preamble, which reads:

To provide for the establishment of Federal Reserve banks, to furnish an elastic currency, to afford means of rediscounting commercial paper, to establish a more effective supervision of banking in the United States, and for other purposes.

Vast powers are reposed by the law in the Board of Governors. Among those powers is to exercise general supervision over the Federal Reserve banks. The assets of the 12 Federal Reserve banks at the end of 1945 were \$45,000,000,000. In 1944 in the operations of the Federal Reserve banks, the aggregate of the currency and coin which were received and counted, checks and collection items handled, issues, redemptions, and exchanges of United States Government obligations and transfer of funds was \$1,167,209,152,000. The figures which I have given as to assets and aggregates just mentioned include not only the 12 Federal Reserve banks but also the 24 branches of the Federal Reserve banks previously mentioned.

The importance of the power of exercise of general supervision over the Federal Reserve banks, which power is possessed by the Board of Governors to which Commodore Vardaman has been nominated, is further indicated by the following statement, contained in the Congressional Directory of January 1946, with reference to the powers of Federal Reserve banks:

Federal Reserve banks are authorized, among other things, to receive and hold on deposit the reserve balances of member banks; to issue Federal Reserve notes; to discount for their member banks notes, drafts, bills of exchange, and bankers' acceptances of short maturities arising out of commercial, industrial, or agricultural transactions, and short-term paper secured by obligations of the United States; to make advances to their member banks upon their promissory notes for periods not exceeding 90 days upon the security of paper eligible for discount or purchase or upon direct obligations of the United States, and for periods not exceeding 15 days upon certain other securities; to make advances upon security

satisfactory to the Federal Reserve banks to member banks for periods not exceeding 4 months at a rate of interest at least one-half of 1 percent higher than that applicable to discounts and advances of the kinds mentioned above; in certain exceptional circumstances and under certain prescribed conditions, to make advances to groups of member banks; under certain prescribed conditions, to grant credit accommodations to furnish working capital for established industrial or commercial businesses for periods not exceeding 5 years, either through the medium of financing institutions or, in exceptional circumstances, directly to such businesses, and to make commitments with respect to the granting of such accommodations; in unusual and exigent circumstances, when authority has been granted by at least five members of the Board of Governors, to discount for individuals, partnerships, or corporations, under certain prescribed conditions, notes, drafts, and bills of exchange of the kinds and maturities made eligible for discount for member banks; to make advances to individuals, partnerships, or corporations upon their promissory notes secured by direct obligations of the United States for periods not exceeding 90 days; at the direction of the Federal Open Market Committee, to purchase and sell in the open market bankers' acceptances and bills of exchange of the kinds and maturities eligible for discount, obligations of the United States, and certain other securities; to act as clearing houses and as collecting agents for their member banks, and under certain conditions for nonmember banks, in the collection of checks and other instruments; to act as depositaries and fiscal agents of the United States; and to exercise other banking functions specified in the Federal Reserve Act.

Federal Reserve notes are not only a first and paramount lien on all assets of the Federal Reserve banks through which they are issued but they are also obligations of the United States. They are issued against the security of gold certificates and of commercial and agricultural paper discounts or purchased by Federal Reserve banks, and may also be secured by direct obligations of the United States.

Mr. President, not only, however, does the Board of Governors possess the power of exercising general supervision over the 12 Federal Reserve banks, but the Board possesses, in addition, numerous other powers of exceedingly great importance. For the substance and, in large part, the language of the summary which I shall now set forth, I am indebted to the Congressional Directory of January 1946, in which is set out an excellent compilation of these various important powers. Among those powers are the following:

First. Within certain limitations and in order to prevent injurious credit expansion or contraction, to change the requirements as to reserves to be maintained by member banks against deposits.

Second. In order to prevent the excessive use of credit for the purchase or carrying of securities, to regulate the amount of credit that may be initially extended and subsequently maintained on any security—with certain exceptions—registered on a national securities exchange.

Third. To perform various other functions which are designed to enable the Board to prevent an undue diversion of funds into speculative operations.

Fourth. To prescribe regulations with respect to extensions of credit, particularly credit for the purpose of purchasing consumers' durable and semidurable goods; under which authority, Mr. President, restrictions of credit have been applied to charge accounts, to installment purchases of certain articles, and to certain kinds of loans.

Fifth. To review and determine discount rates charged by the Federal Reserve banks on their discounts and advances.

Sixth. To make examination of the 12 Federal Reserve banks; to require statements and reports from such banks; to require the establishment or discontinuance of branches of such banks; to supervise the issue and retirement of Federal Reserve notes; and to exercise special supervision over all relationships and transactions of the 12 Federal Reserve banks with foreign banks or bankers.

Seventh. To pass on the admission of State banks, trust companies, Morris plan banks, and mutual savings banks to membership in the Federal Reserve System and to pass on the termination of membership of such banks; to examine member banks (which, as previously stated, on December 31, 1945 numbered 6,884) and affiliates of member banks; to receive condition reports from State member banks and their affiliates; to limit by regulation the rate of interest which may be paid by member banks on time and savings deposits; to issue voting permits to holding company affiliates of member banks entitling them to vote the stock of such banks at any or all meetings of shareholders of the member banks; to issue general regulations permitting interlocking relationships in certain circumstances between member banks and organizations dealing in securities or, under the Clayton Anti-Trust Act, between member banks and other banks; to remove officers—and, Mr. President, I call particular attention to this point—and directors of a member bank for continued violations of law or unsafe or unsound practices in conducting the business of such bank; to suspend member banks from the use of the credit facilities of the Federal Reserve System for making undue use of bank credit for speculative purposes or for any other purpose inconsistent with the maintenance of sound credit conditions; to pass on applications of State member banks to establish out-of-town branches; to pass on applications of national banks for authority to exercise trust powers or to act in fiduciary capacities; to grant authority to national banks to establish branches in foreign countries or dependencies or insular possessions of the United States, or to invest in the stock of banks or corporations engaged in international or foreign banking; and to supervise the organization and activities of corporations organized under Federal law to engage in international or foreign banking.

Eighth. To operate a settlement fund, by which balances due to and from the various Federal Reserve banks arising out of their own transactions or transactions of their member banks or of the United

States Government are settled in Washington through telegraphic transfer of funds without physical shipments of currency.

Ninth. In exercising its supervisory functions over the Federal Reserve banks and member banks, to promulgate regulations, pursuant to authority granted by the law, governing certain of the above-mentioned activities of Federal Reserve banks and member banks.

Tenth. To render services—as do also the Federal Reserve banks and their branches—relating to financial information, and so forth, to the War and Navy Departments and to cooperate with such Departments and the United States Maritime Commission in connection with guaranties of loans made under the Contract Settlement Act of 1944.

Mr. President, in addition to the foregoing vast powers of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System to which Commodore Vardaman has been nominated by the President of the United States, each member of the Board of Governors is a member of the Federal Open Market Committee, the membership of which committee includes, in addition, five representatives of the Federal Reserve banks. Open market operations of the Federal Reserve banks are conducted under regulations adopted by the committee with a view to accommodating commerce and business and with regard "to their bearing upon the general credit situation of the country; and no Federal Reserve bank may engage or decline to engage in open-market operations except in accordance with the direction of and regulations adopted by the committee."

Mr. President, illustrative of the importance of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, to which Commodore Vardaman has been nominated for membership, may be quoted the following from the report of the Board concerning operations for the year 1944:

1. The Federal Reserve authorities pursued the policy inaugurated shortly after the outbreak of the war of keeping banks supplied with sufficient funds to buy such Government securities as were not sold to other investors. In doing this the Reserve banks added \$7,000,000,000 to their holdings of Government securities and in addition made advances to member banks, which at one time during the year exceeded half a billion dollars. (P. 1.)

2. Federal Reserve operations in the open market were directed toward the objectives of supplying banks with reserves sufficient to purchase such Government securities as were not bought and held by other investors and of maintaining stable prices and yields on marketable Government securities. Federal Reserve holdings increased by \$7,000,000,000 to a total of \$19,000,000,000. During the previous year the increase was \$5,000,000,000. (P. 3.)

3. Regulation V loans to industry have proved themselves to be of great value in time of war. (P. 14.) The Board and the Reserve Banks were active throughout the year in arranging for loans under regulation V. These loans, made by banks and guaranteed in part by the Government, were used for financing war production and, to an increasing extent, to provide for funds that may be needed to release working capital pending settlement of canceled war contracts. (P. 1.)

4. On August 18, following passage of the Contract Settlement Act of 1944, the Director of Contract Settlement issued his general regulation No. 1 prescribing procedure and policies to be followed by the War and Navy Departments and the Maritime Commission in guaranteeing termination loans through the agency of the Federal Reserve banks. Such termination loans known as T loans are for the purpose of enabling war contractors to obtain the use of funds tied up in war production pending final settlement of claims arising from terminated contracts. (Pp. 13-14.)

Mr. President, obviously, possessed of authority such as has been described, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, to which Commodore Vardaman has been nominated, through their power over expansion and contraction of credit, may exert a profound and important influence toward inflation or deflation, and in so doing may vitally affect the welfare of every man, woman, and child in the United States.

Mr. Hord Hardin, executive vice president of the Mississippi Valley Trust Co. of St. Louis, Mo., was among those who indicated to the Subcommittee of the Banking and Currency Committee of the Senate their opinion that Commodore Vardaman is not qualified to serve as a member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System—page 572. There is sound reason in his observation that "I think the Federal Reserve System in the United States is the strongest, most important financial organization in the world today"—page 577.

What are the qualifications which it is essential that a person have in order that his appointment to the office of member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System be in the best interest of the people of our Nation? Many qualifications may occur to us as being desirable. Two, however, are essential. They are:

First. Such experience or ability along business and economic lines as will qualify the member to deal capably with the problems with which he will be confronted.

Second. Freedom from tendency to allow oneself to be influenced, in the performance of duty, by any consideration which is not consistent with public welfare.

Does the Senate have before it strong, convincing, and preponderant affirmative reason to believe that Commodore Vardaman possesses those two qualifications?

First, let us consider the evidence as it relates to whether he is the possessor of such experience or ability along business and economic lines as would qualify him to deal capably with the problems with which he, as a member of the Board of Governors, would be confronted. The evidence shows him to have practiced law with his older brother in Jackson, Miss., from 1914 until in 1917. Following military service from 1917 to 1919, he was for 7 years—that is until in or about 1926—engaged for a time in the investment business in St. Louis, Mo., with the Mortgage Trust Co. by which he was employed for a time in the firm of Little, Vardaman, & Bidding of which he was a member, and for a time with

Whitaker & Co. by which he was employed. Of his work in that period from 1919 to 1926 Commodore Vardaman says:

From 1919, upon discharge from military service, to 1926 I was engaged in the investment business in St. Louis, Mo. During that time I represented various banking syndicates in the purchase of municipal bonds, public utility and corporation bonds, real-estate bonds, and other similar securities. In this work, I traveled almost constantly throughout the United States, and acquired a working knowledge of the laws, industries, and resources, etc., of the States east of the Rocky Mountains and some of the far West-ern States.

Mr. President, numerous letters commendatory as to ability and character from persons of banking experience who knew Commodore Vardaman during the period of 1919-26, from then until the present year, and from some who knew him even earlier than 1919, were presented to the subcommittee. Mr. President, I invite attention, however, to the fact that no testimony or message was presented to the subcommittee from any person identified as a member, or employee, of either company by which he was employed during any part of the period of 1919-26, or of the firm of which he was a member during part of the period of 1919-26. Said letters are largely of a general nature and but little, if any, of their contents can be certainly construed to apply definitely to his work during that period.

Continuing, Commodore Vardaman stated to the subcommittee:

From 1926 to 1933 I was a loan officer with the title of assistant vice president, and later vice president, of the Liberty Central Trust Co., of St. Louis, and the First National Bank in St. Louis, handling credits for banks and corporations and individuals in the Middle West, South, Southwest, and Southeast. As a member of the loan committee of the First National Bank of St. Louis, I passed, with the other officers of the committee, on all of the loans and renewals made by that bank—then the largest bank west of the Mississippi River.

No testimony or message was presented from anyone identified as having been connected with the Liberty Central Trust Co. Mr. Harvey Welch, a vice president of the First National Bank of St. Louis, testified, respecting Commodore Vardaman—and it will be recalled that the First National Bank of St. Louis is one of the banks with which he was associated during the period from 1926 to 1933—as follows:

Mr. WELCH. There was a period from 1929 to 1933 when he was an officer in our bank that I was in contact with him all the time during that time.

Senator RADCLIFFE. What impressions did you form of him during those 4 years?

Mr. WELCH. Personally, Commodore Vardaman is a very likeable man.

Senator RADCLIFFE. What impressions did you form of his ability and the character of the services which he rendered the bank during that period?

Mr. WELCH. Well, my own personal impression was that he was, in connection with his job, or his attitude sometimes was, rather one of, well, sort of an indefinite attitude toward his job.

Senator RADCLIFFE. Indefinite?

Mr. WELCH. Sometimes there would be instances where I personally felt that it bordered on neglect.

From Mr. Welch's testimony it will be also observed that the number of men on the loan committee of which Commodore Vardaman testified he was a member was not a small restricted number, but was, to quote Mr. Welch, "approximately 2 dozen anyway."

Commodore Vardaman testified that he was loaned in 1932, which was during the time from 1926 to 1933, for a period of 6 months to the Federal Reserve bank. No testimony as to the quality of his work while with the Federal Reserve bank was presented.

As to the period from 1933 to 1937, Commodore Vardaman stated to the subcommittee:

From 1933 to 1937 I was manager of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in the St. Louis district, which included Missouri, southern half of Illinois, western half of Indiana, and western half of Kentucky. As head of this Corporation in that area, I personally supervised the reorganization of more than 100 banks and trust companies; loaned more than \$120,000,000 and before leaving the Reconstruction Finance Corporation had collected more than \$100,000,000; and analyzed and declined loan applications amounting to more than \$500,000,000.

Mr. President, a number of the letters on file with the subcommittee speak highly of his work with RFC. In addition, Mr. Charles T. Fisher, Jr., president of the National Bank of Detroit, a bank with deposits of a billion two hundred and fifty million dollars, who was manager of the Detroit Loan Agency of RFC and became acquainted with Commodore Vardaman when he came into RFC in 1933 endorsed Commodore Vardaman without reservation to sit with the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Mr. Emil Schram, now president of the New York Stock Exchange, who was intimately associated with Commodore Vardaman in the RFC, of which Mr. Schram was a member—and Chairman in the period from 1939 to 1941, which period began 2 years after Commodore Vardaman's connection with the RFC—also testified without reservation that he has every reason to believe that Commodore Vardaman is well qualified for work of the sort, meaning work of a Governor of the Federal Reserve System.

Commodore Vardaman was president of the Tower Grove Bank & Trust Co., of St. Louis, between either July or September 1937 and August or September 1939, a period not exceeding approximately 2 years and 2 months, and not "about 2½ or 3 years," as his written statement and oral testimony stated. Of his presidency of said institution he stated to the subcommittee:

From 1937 to 1939 (about 2½ or 3 years) I was president of the Tower Grove Bank & Trust Co. of St. Louis. A change in executive management of this bank had been insisted upon by the Federal Reserve System. I was selected for the position, and I accepted with the understanding that I would stay with the bank only long enough to accomplish a complete reorganization.

During my administration as president, the bank increased in volume of business by nearly 50 percent, changed from an operational loss to the second largest earning bank in St. Louis, and became the fifth largest bank in volume of assets in St. Louis. At no time during my career as

president of the bank did I have the whole-hearted cooperation of its board, they having been forced to make a change in personnel and therefore regarding me more or less as a policeman. The bank was what is known as a German bank being located in South St. Louis where a large percentage of the population is German and most of the bank's customers, as well as most of the directors, were of pronounced German descent and sympathy.

In that respect I should like to interpolate that there was absolutely no intention of impugning the standing or patriotism of these people to the United States Government. All this was back in 1937, before any question of loyalty or anything of that kind might come up.

Such a situation made impossible any continued happy association and as soon as the Federal Reserve bank approved my reorganization, I asked to be relieved. When I left, the bank paid me my full year's salary, and directed me to retain certain fees from receiverships which I had accepted as president of the bank, and gave me the automobile which the bank had purchased for my use as its president.

My work in reorganizing this bank was regarded as excellent by the Federal Reserve bank officials, the State banking officials, and the St. Louis Clearing House Association.

It is to be noted that, referring to the other persons in the Tower Grove institution, Commodore Vardaman also testified—page 78—"Our ideas clashed all the way through." Referring to two members of the Board of Directors, Commodore Vardaman was asked on cross-examination—page 89—"You had considerable contacts with these two gentlemen?"—to which question he replied, "Mostly unpleasant; yes, sir."

It will be recalled that Commodore Vardaman testified, in stating his Tower Grove experience, "I asked to be relieved." On cross-examination, however, he amplified that statement by saying:

I was going away on my first vacation. I called in three of the leading directors and said to those gentlemen: "I am going away. While I am gone I want you to make up your minds to one of two things, either that I am going to be released from my contract and get out of here, or else you have to get out. Life is too short to carry on this eternal battle. I do not have to do it and do not intend to do it."

I asked those gentlemen to meet with the Board, to argue the matter out and leave word for me at Chicago when I got back, either the end of July or the first of August, giving their final decision. If they wanted to stay then I wanted to get out. Mr. Dunbar came to Chicago and told me of the decision of the Board, that they would rather I would get out than for the other directors to get out. That was the basis of my departure.

Mr. President, in his testimony Commodore Vardaman referred to Mr. Alex Miltenberger, the gentleman whom the Commodore relieved as president of the Tower Grove Bank & Trust Co., and made chairman of his board, as "an elderly man, and a very fine character."

It may be of interest to note that there was made to the subcommittee of the Committee on Banking and Currency by myself an offer that Mr. Miltenberger could testify that Commodore Vardaman swore over the telephone, stating, in substance, "I don't give a"—then follows an oath in which the name of Deity appears—"about the directors."

The following cross-examination also occurred:

Senator DONNELL. Was there any criticism made by Mr. Miltenberger of yourself in relation to any language you used to customers or officers of the bank?

Commodore VARDAMAN. Never to any customers. I understand that he did direct some criticism toward me about my plain talk to directors. I was always most courteous to Mr. Miltenberger, who was an elderly man and a very fine character.

Senator DONNELL. Did that criticism consist of profanity?

Commodore VARDAMAN. That depends on what you mean by profanity. If it was a few damns, all right.

In connection with Commodore Vardaman's presidency of the Tower Grove Bank & Trust Co., attention is also directed to the testimony of Mr. Hord Hardin, of the Mississippi Valley Trust Co. In point of resources, the Mississippi Valley Trust Co. is the third largest banking institution in the city of St. Louis, and Mr. Hardin, as I recall, has been with that bank for some 43 consecutive years, a man of the highest standing and personality. This is what he said:

As I think I said here awhile ago, my original acquaintance with Commodore Vardaman did not bring me into business contact with him, but later on, when he was at the RFC in St. Louis, I had some contacts with him there, and formed a favorable impression as to his ability. Subsequently he became President of the Tower Grove Bank & Trust Co. Shortly after he became president of that institution I began to notice a decided change in the man's whole attitude and viewpoint. He apparently had gone through some sort of a transformation. He was egotistical, arrogant, critical of people who were entirely worthy, in my opinion. He was going to reorganize almost everything related to the banking business. He informed me one day, for instance, that he was going to reorganize the St. Louis Clearinghouse Association. I pointed out to him that he was Johnny-come-lately, as it were, as a bank president, and then one of the smaller banks in the clearinghouse, and I thought it would be extremely bad taste for him to presume to reorganize the St. Louis Clearinghouse Association, which had done pretty well for 50 or 60 years.

He then informed me in the same conversation that he also intended to reorganize the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. Well, I gave him about the same advice on that subject as I had given him on the other.

Mr. President, further attention is called to Mr. Hardin's testimony as follows—and I ask Senators to pay special attention to this:

I have, as I stated awhile ago, formed a definite opinion that Commodore Vardaman is utterly lacking in the balanced judgment that any member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve Board should possess.

That statement, Mr. President, comes from a man who had known Commodore Vardaman, as I recall, for approximately 20 years, and had had the contacts to which I have referred. This testimony comes from one of the leading bankers of the city of St. Louis, whose office, as I have indicated, is that of executive vice president of the third largest bank in the city of St. Louis.

Mr. President, as bearing on Commodore Vardaman's business ability to deal with problems which will confront the

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve Board System—and please remember again the tremendous powers, as I have attempted to outline them today, which the Board of Governors of this great, powerful Federal Reserve System exercise—I say, as bearing on Commodore Vardaman's business ability to deal with problems of the magnitude and intricacy and delicacy and difficulty, even involving international relationships, which will confront the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System—attention is called to certain testimony from James P. Hickok, president of the Manufacturers Bank of St. Louis. Mr. Hickok appeared solely for himself at the hearing, and not for any association, but I think it is not inappropriate to point out, as reflecting upon the capacity and standing of Mr. Hickok, that not only is he president of the Manufacturers Bank of St. Louis, but he is also president of the Missouri Bankers Association, which consists of some 600 members scattered all over the State of Missouri.

By the way, Mr. President, the testimony before the committee, from start to finish, was taken under oath, and every man who testified understood, or should have understood, the solemnity of the undertaking into which he had entered. Every man in the banking business certainly realizes the importance and delicacy of the testimony which he is called upon to give with respect to a man who is under consideration for appointment to the Board which will have the supervision to which I have referred.

Mr. Hickok, speaking of Commodore Vardaman, testified:

I do not think that such an appointment is justified, either by his experience or by his record, and I don't think he is qualified from the standpoint of temperament. Mr. Vardaman is a man of prejudices, or very violent likes and dislikes, which sometimes influence his judgment.

Attention is called to certain testimony of W. L. Hemingway, for about 13 years president of the Mercantile Commerce Bank & Trust Co., of St. Louis. I speak of St. Louis, Mr. President, because Commodore Vardaman has lived in the city of St. Louis for approximately the past 27 years, and the people of the city of St. Louis certainly have had opportunity to know something of this appointee whose nomination is now before the Senate for consideration.

As I have said, Mr. Hemingway for about 13 years has been the president of the Mercantile Commerce Bank & Trust Co., of St. Louis, the second banking institution in St. Louis in financial resources. The assets of the Mercantile Commerce Bank are in excess of \$400,000,000.

Mr. Hemingway was president of the American Bankers' Association from the fall of 1942 to the fall of 1943. He came originally from Missouri's good State neighbor to the South, the State of Arkansas, one of the Senators from which I see on the floor of the Senate this afternoon. Mr. Hemingway came to Missouri, and there carved out for himself the high position of eminence which he occupies as the head of the great Mercantile Commerce Bank &

Trust Co., and as past president, as I have said, of the American Bankers' Association, which position he held only a very few years ago. The standing of Mr. Hemingway is further indicated by the fact that it was but a few years ago that he was invited to England by the British Government to inform himself about conditions in England. What does Mr. Hemingway say? I quote from his testimony:

Mr. HEMINGWAY. I have known Commodore Vardaman for many years, and I have had no business transactions with him and no business relations. My acquaintance with him has been a very pleasant one, more or less casual.

I have known him as a young banker and businessman of St. Louis; and when I was asked my opinion as to his qualifications for this position, my answer was that I did not feel that his experience fitted him for the position. I base that just on my observation of him in St. Louis. The positions that he held were those of rather junior in the banks, and I thought that he had not had an opportunity to study and prepare himself for the duties of Governor of the Federal Reserve Board.

Mr. President, there was read to Mr. Hemingway on the stand, after he had so testified, much of the testimony which I have read here today of Commodore Vardaman, which was given in his own behalf concerning his investment banking experience from 1919 to 1926, his experience from 1926 to 1935 with the Liberty Central Trust Co. and the First National Bank in St. Louis, and his experience from 1933 to 1937 as manager of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in the St. Louis district. That experience, as Senators recall, was to the effect that he had supervised the reorganization of more than 100 banks and trust companies, loaned more than \$120,000,000, and collected more than \$100,000,000, and analyzed and declined to loan on applications amounting to more than \$500,000,000. There was read to Mr. Hemingway by the distinguished Senator from Colorado [Mr. MILLIKIN], who served upon the subcommittee, that portion of the testimony, and also the portion of his testimony in his own behalf concerning his connection with Tower Grove Bank & Trust Co. down through the place where he said he was considered as a "policeman" and in fact even a few words thereafter. Then there occurred the following interchange of question's answers between the Senator from Colorado and the witness, Mr. Hemingway, of the Mercantile Commerce Bank & Trust Co. and former president of the American Bankers' Association:

In view of the Commodore's statement of his own experience, does that modify the testimony that you have given in any respect?

Mr. HEMINGWAY. Well, I was familiar with that; yes.

Senator MILLIKIN. You took that into consideration?

Mr. HEMINGWAY. Yes.

Senator DONNELL. And your testimony is not altered in view of the statements read by Senator MILLIKIN?

Mr. HEMINGWAY. I was in a general way familiar with that statement; yes.

Senator MILLIKIN. My sole question is: Were you familiar with those facts?

Mr. HEMINGWAY. Yes.

Senator MILLIKIN. And did those facts enter into the opinion that you have given the committee?

Mr. HEMINGWAY. Yes.

Senators will remember the opinion expressed by Mr. Hemingway:

When I was asked my opinion as to his—

That is to say, Mr. Vardaman's—

qualifications for this position, my answer was that I did not feel that his experience fitted him for the position.

Mr. President, following his testimony concerning his experience at the Tower Grove Bank & Trust Co., Commodore Vardaman had the following to say concerning his subsequent business experience:

In the spring of 1939 I was asked by the Federal Court of the Eastern District of Missouri to accept appointment as receiver of the Hamilton Brown Shoe Co., and three and one-half million—

I think it means "a"—

a \$3,500,000 concern engaged in the manufacture of men's, women's, and children's shoes. This company was hopelessly bankrupt, and I was directed by the court to report on the advisability of attempting a reorganization.

Then there was an intermediate question which has no particular bearing at this point.

Commodore VARDAMAN. After several months of intensive work it was verified that the company was not susceptible to reorganization and a report to this effect was filed with, and approved by, the Federal court.

I then resigned as receiver, and declined to accept, although it was offered to me by the court, the receivership. You see, I had been put in as reorganization trustee to analyze the possibilities of reorganization. When that turned out to be impossible I was not interested in becoming a mere receiver, so I declined that position that was offered to me.

Then he proceeds:

From about January 1940 to June 1941, I was connected with the Collins-Morris Shoe Co., of St. Louis, the name of which was later changed to Vardaman Shoe Co. This company had been one of the principal creditors of the Hamilton Brown Shoe Co., and its financial condition had been materially affected by the failure of the Hamilton Brown Shoe Co. There was an interlocking situation involving officers and directors.

I was invited into the Collins-Morris organization by its president, vice president, and directors for the purpose of reorganizing it in an effort to save it from bankruptcy. The president and vice president had been estranged about a year or more before I joined the company; were not speaking to each other or seeing each other socially. The feeling was so intense that the company's already complicated affairs had suffered additionally as a result.

When I joined the company—

I call the Senate's attention especially to this—

When I joined the company, it was understood that I would not be active but would serve as chairman of the executive committee and director and in that capacity advise and direct with a view of saving the company. Shortly after joining the company, it was found that its condition was so much worse than anticipated, and its affairs and those of its presidents had become so involved that the president voluntarily withdrew. The vice president continued on

with the company until (and my memory is not entirely clear on this date) about 30 or 60 days before I left the company in June 1941.

I call the Senate's attention especially to this:

About 30 or 60 days before I left the company in June 1941.

I was called to active duty in uniform as head of the United States Navy Intelligence Office in St. Louis in June 1941, and thereupon left the active management of the affairs of the company in the hands of one of the directors, the sales manager, and the comptroller. At that time, the company was continuing to have, as it always had, a terrific struggle because of insufficient operating capital; but was thought to be doing well under the circumstances, and it appeared that we would be able to save it.

In December 1941, or January 1942—

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CARVILLE in the chair). Does the Senator from Missouri yield to the Senator from Oregon?

Mr. DONNELL. I yield.

Mr. MORSE. I have been following the argument of the Senator from Missouri as carefully as I can. I wonder if the Senator will help me by answering a couple of questions as to the criteria which I think he feels should be applied in passing upon such a nomination as that of Commodore Vardaman. I take it the Senator would agree with me that there are two types of appointments upon which the Senate is called upon from time to time to pass judgment so far as confirmations are concerned. One is an appointment which arises under the Constitution itself, namely, the advice and consent clause, which deals with appointments to the President's Cabinet. The other class consists of nominations which arise under legislation enacted by the Congress calling for confirmation by the Senate of the nominations of the appointees. The particular appointment which the Senate is now considering arises under legislation rather than under the Constitution.

The first question I should like to ask the Senator from Missouri is whether or not, in the tests which should be applied to nominations by the Senate of the United States, he draws any distinctions between a nomination under the advice and consent clause and a nomination under a statute? In order to make perfectly clear what I have in mind, I should like to know whether the Senator feels that different tests should be applied by us as Senators to nominations under legislation from those which we apply to nominations under the Constitution.

Mr. DONNELL. In response to the inquiry of the distinguished Senator from Oregon, I should say that fundamentally the same test should apply, namely, first, whether or not the nominee possesses such experience or ability along the particular lines of the position to which he is appointed as will qualify him to deal capably with the problems with which he will be confronted; and, second, the character test, which I think should be applied in every instance, to every appointee. I may add to what I have stated that undoubtedly the duties of many Cabinet officials are of such pro-

found difficulty and intricate nature that perhaps it is necessary to examine more carefully into the possession of the requisite qualifications than in the case of a subordinate officer who has but minor duties to perform. But on principle my judgment is that exactly the same tests apply, namely, capacity and integrity.

Mr. MORSE. If the Senator from Missouri will permit a further interruption, I shall disregard for the moment the difference which I have with him as to the tests which ought to be applied under the Constitution so far as the advice and consent clause is concerned, for I think the Senator knows, on the basis of past representations which I have made on the floor, that I think there is a rule of presumption which should be applied in the case of Cabinet post nominations, for example, somewhat different from the rule which should be applied under legislation. But coming to the particular nomination before us, which is pursuant to legislation, I understand that what the Senator is now arguing is that this nomination should not be confirmed by the Senate because he believes that the record will show that Commodore Vardaman does not have the experience which would establish the competency which he feels ought to be possessed by one who will exercise the powers and authority incident to the position to which the appointment is made. Am I correct?

Mr. DONNELL. The Senator is correct. I may state my proposition in this way: In my opinion, the evidence fails to disclose that Commodore Vardaman possesses such experience or ability along these various lines as will qualify him to deal capably with the problems which will confront him.

Mr. MORSE. Is the Senator contending, then, that Commodore Vardaman is not sufficiently competent to perform the work of the particular office to which he has been nominated?

Mr. DONNELL. In my judgment, he does not have the experience or the ability property to qualify him to perform those duties.

Mr. MORSE. So it is a test of competency?

Mr. DONNELL. Yes; depending upon what the Senator means by "competency." I define it as meaning experience or ability which will qualify him to deal capably with the problems which will confront him.

Mr. MORSE. The Senator from Missouri is being very kind to me. Will he permit an additional interruption?

Mr. DONNELL. I will if I may add one observation to what I have already stated. In addition to the test of what the Senator terms "competency," I undertake to say that not only does the evidence fail to show that Mr. Vardaman is free from a tendency to allow himself to be influenced by considerations not consistent with the public welfare, but the evidence affirmatively shows that he does have such a tendency as I have mentioned. I shall come to that later.

Mr. MORSE. May I ask the Senator a question about burden of proof in such matters as the nomination of a person

for appointment under an act of Congress? Is it the Senator's position that the burden is upon the appointing authority to prove first to the appropriate committee of the Senate to which the nomination goes for consideration and recommendation to the Senate that the person nominated does have, according to the Senator's definition sufficient competency to perform the duties of the position to which he has been nominated?

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, I do not think that there devolves upon the appointive power any duty of bringing affirmatively to the Senate proof upon which is based his belief as to the competency of the particular appointee. To my mind, however, the Senate has upon its shoulders a very solemn and important obligation, namely, when a nomination is submitted to the Senate, the Senate itself must go into the question and affirmatively determine whether or not the nominee does possess the qualifications which are requisite to the office to which he has been appointed.

Mr. MORSE. I agree with the Senator that there is no burden resting upon the Executive to advance any affirmative proof in support of the competency of his nominee; but I thought, as a matter of record, in order to make perfectly clear the Senator's position, that we ought to have an answer to that question.

In his reply to my question about burden of proof the Senator has partially answered the next question I wished to ask him. The nomination is made to the Senate in a given case and referred to a committee. It has been referred to a committee in this instance, in due form. Is it the position of the Senator from Missouri that the committee, when it starts to consider a nomination, proceeds upon the premise of any presumption in favor of the nomination?

Mr. DONNELL. I do not consider that to be the function of the committee. In my judgment, the committee has before it the question as to whether or not the nomination of the particular individual should be confirmed by the United States Senate. The committee enters upon that investigation and should determine for itself from the evidence presented to it, or evidence which it may present, whether or not the individual possesses the necessary qualifications.

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

Mr. DONNELL. I yield.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Has there been any suggestion here that the committee did not engage in that task?

Mr. DONNELL. I have heard no such suggestion.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator further yield?

Mr. DONNELL. I yield.

Mr. MORSE. When the committee proceeds, according to the Senator's theory so far as confirmations and nominations are concerned, tabula rasa, so to speak, without any presumption accruing to the benefit of the nominee, is it the position of the Senator that it is up to the committee then to prepare a record of affirmative proof sufficient to convince the committee that the candidate meets

the test of competency which the Senator from Missouri has laid down in his remarks, and that on the basis of that record of proof the committee asks in its report to the Senate the approval of its recommendation?

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, I do not deem it a duty which rests upon the shoulders of a committee to produce a record for the information of the Senate. To my mind the duty of the committee is discharged if it makes a thorough and capable examination of the matter and submits its report, with its ultimate determination, to the Senate. I think then, if the question of the correctness of the report shall be presented to the Senate, the same duty rests upon every Member of the Senate as rested upon the committee, namely, to take up ab initio the question as to whether or not there is affirmative proof that the individual whose name is before it possesses the requisite qualifications for the position to which he is appointed.

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

Mr. DONNELL. I yield.

Mr. MILLIKIN. I should like to ask a question of the distinguished Senator from Oregon. Is the Senator from Oregon under any misapprehension that there is only one kind of a case in this record, that is, a case adverse to Commodore Vardaman?

Mr. MORSE. Not at all. Through a series of questions I am merely trying to ascertain for my own satisfaction the theories of the Senator from Missouri, upon which he is basing his objections to this nomination. It seems to me that it is very pertinent, in order to find out those theories, what his notions are as to the obligations of the committee which has had this nomination before it.

Mr. MILLIKIN. I have been compelled to absent myself for a short while. I was not present when the Senator began his questioning. I gathered from a question he asked that he might be under the impression that the committee did not concern itself with anything but the criticisms against Commodore Vardaman. That would be grossly incorrect, if that were the Senator's position.

Mr. MORSE. I listened to the Senator from Missouri very carefully, and I can assure the Senator from Colorado that no such suggestion has been made by him. But before I get through with my questions, if the Senator from Missouri will permit one or two more, I shall raise the point of what is the obligation, if any, of the Senate, once such objections as those the Senator from Missouri has raised this afternoon have, in fact, been raised on the floor of the Senate.

I understand that the Senator takes the position that there is no duty upon the part of a committee passing on a nomination to prepare any record by way of affirmative proof establishing the competency of any nominee in order to meet the first test which the Senator has laid down.

Mr. DONNELL. I know of no rule or requirement which would oblige the committee to present a record to the Senate.

I think, however, that when the matter is presented to a Senate committee there rests upon the committee an obligation to investigate thoroughly the qualifications of the nominee and to give to the Senate its own best judgment regarding whether he possesses the necessary qualifications.

Let me also state, before I overlook the point, that I think the very fact that the President has nominated a man is a matter which the committee is entitled to take into consideration, along with other facts. But I do not think the mere fact that a man has been nominated by the President raises a presumption which in any sense obligates the Senate, in the absence of further proof, to confirm the nomination.

As I see it, a duty rests upon the Senate, through its committees, and finally upon the floor of the Senate if question arises on the floor of the Senate, to make the requisite investigation to enable it to come to its own conclusion as to whether the nominee is qualified. In the course of such investigation, I think respect should be given to the fact that the man has been nominated by the President of the United States.

But I do not regard the fact of nomination as, in the first place, conclusive or as raising any presumption as to the competency of the nominee.

Mr. TOBEY. Mr. President, if the Senator from Missouri yields for a moment, I wish to propound a question along the line of the interrogation propounded by my friend, the Senator from Oregon. Does not the Senator from Missouri agree with me that the Constitution has laid upon the Senate the very vital function of confirming appointments; and that when it did that, it made the Senate a party to all such appointments?

Mr. DONNELL. I think so.

Mr. TOBEY. As I look upon it, it is a very sacred trust. As a matter of fact, in the final analysis and when reduced to the lowest terms, the only place where such appointments by an Executive can be strained in the public interest is in the appropriate committee of the Senate of the United States. Is not that correct?

Mr. DONNELL. I think so; and upon the floor of the Senate, as an aftermath.

Mr. TOBEY. Yes; upon the floor of the Senate, as an aftermath.

Mr. DONNELL. Yes; I agree thoroughly with the Senator.

Mr. TOBEY. I understand that the Senator from Missouri holds, with me, that that is a very sacred trust and a very vital function under the Constitution.

Mr. DONNELL. I regard it as one of the extremely important functions of the Senate.

As I indicated in my argument earlier this afternoon, in view of the fact that an appointment to the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System has, as it does, such tremendous ramifications upon all our economic, international, and internal relationships, I think it is tremendously important that the Senate shall be satisfied as to the qualifications of the nominee.

Let me say further that I do not consider that the Senate will have performed its function if it merely takes the position that there is no showing to the contrary, and that therefore it should confirm the nomination, if there be in the minds of the Members of the Senate a reasonable doubt as to the qualifications of the nominee.

Mr. TOBEY. And with respect to this particular appointment, the fact remains that in this case we are asked to confirm a nomination for an unusually long tenure of office.

Mr. DONNELL. It is for 14 years.

Mr. TOBEY. Yes; for 14 years.

Mr. DONNELL. Yes.

Mr. TOBEY. After the nomination is confirmed, the nominee is in office, for better or for worse, for 14 years.

Mr. DONNELL. Except in the event of impeachment or removal for cause.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President—

Mr. DONNELL. I yield again to the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. TOBEY. I thank the Senator for yielding to me.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, if the Senator from Missouri will permit a few more interruptions, I think I can cover rather quickly the point I have in mind.

After the nomination has been sent to the committee, am I to understand that the Senator from Missouri believes that the committee in the performance of its duties is under an obligation to proceed to search for affirmative proof to sustain the nomination?

Mr. DONNELL. In my judgment, it is. In other words, I think when a committee receives a nomination there rests upon it the duty of being able to come to the floor of the Senate and state affirmatively the reasons why it believes the nomination to be a proper one.

Let me say that there may be instances in which the very fact that the President himself has made the nomination and that no challenge has been made to it will absolve the committee from the obligation to go further into the facts.

But in a case such as the present one, in which there was mentioned to the Banking and Currency Committee, promptly upon the presentation of the nomination of Mr. Vardaman, the fact that certain matters were desired to be brought before the committee, to my mind, the committee has upon itself the very solemn and important duty of going into the matter and making a thorough investigation and determining whether there is an affirmative preponderance of proof to the effect that the nominee is capable of performing the duties of the office.

Mr. MORSE. Let us take a case similar to one the Senator from Missouri has mentioned, namely, a nomination in connection with which, as the Senator has said, the very fact that the President has made the nomination may be considered by the committee sufficient to cause it to make a favorable report to the Senate. Does not that raise a presumption?

Mr. DONNELL. I think not. I think that rests upon the fact that the presentation of the nomination to the committee by the President is in itself an avouchment on the part of the nominating power as to his belief in the capacity

of the nominee. I think the committee has the right to take that as one witness—a very high witness and a very important witness—in favor of the competency of the nominee; but in my judgment the duty devolves upon the committee not to accept the judgment of the President because it has been presented to it, but to determine for itself upon such evidence as the committee may deem to be proper—whether it be merely the statement of the President or whether it be other evidence—whether the candidate is properly qualified.

Mr. MORSE. Where is the affirmative proof in that case? Certainly the Senator does not argue, does he, that nomination by the President is proof?

Mr. DONNELL. From the fact that the President submits the nomination, I think there arises an inference that he deems the nominee to be qualified. I think the committee is entitled to take that inference into consideration. I think it was entitled to do so in the instant case, and I have no doubt that it did do so. But to my mind when question is raised about the nominee, and certainly when an issue is made before the committee as to whether the nominee is qualified to serve, the committee has no right—nor do I charge that it undertook to assert such a right in the present case—to make a mere presumption and to present a report based upon that presumption.

Mr. MORSE. Let me repeat to the Senator from Missouri that I am merely trying to determine whether I correctly understand the principles which the Senator believes should be followed. Such minor differences as I may have with those principles, I shall not discuss now, for I do not believe that this is the time to argue them with the Senator. However, for the record I wish to dissent from the observation that the mere making of the nomination is in itself affirmative proof. I would not adopt that as coming within the definition of affirmative proof.

Mr. DONNELL. Let me interrupt the Senator for a moment there, if I may do so. I do not think I used the words "affirmative proof." I think I said an inference may be drawn that the nominee is qualified, and that the very fact that the President submits the nomination is an avouchment of the President's opinion on the subject.

Mr. MORSE. I understood the Senator from Missouri to say, a while ago, that he believes that the committee should be convinced that there is affirmative proof which establishes the competency of any person whose nomination has been sent to the Senate and, in turn, has been referred to the committee.

Mr. DONNELL. I agree with that.

Mr. MORSE. If that is so—and this is aside from the point of the present discussion—I do not think the making of the nomination itself could be considered affirmative proof.

But, be that as it may, this nomination was made; and the Committee on Banking and Currency, as I understand, certainly can be said to have proceeded in search of affirmative proof—in the sense, at least, that it held committee hearings.

Mr. DONNELL. Yes.

Mr. MORSE. And that at the committee hearings the Senator from Missouri presented his objections to the nominee based, I assume, on the same facts which he is presenting to the Senate this afternoon.

Mr. DONNELL. I believe that during the course of the hearings certain matters were developed which I had not known about at the time of the initial presentation. But the matters which I am presenting today appear on a quite extensive record of proceedings before the subcommittee.

Mr. MORSE. Allow me to put it in this way: The Senator's objections to this appointment are based not only on what the Senator himself presented to the committee as a witness before it, but are based also on his study of the record made before the committee, which study has given him additional argument and reasons to contend that this particular nomination should not be confirmed.

Mr. DONNELL. The Senator has made a correct statement.

Mr. MORSE. When this nomination came originally to the main committee it was referred to a subcommittee of the main committee, was it not?

Mr. DONNELL. It was.

Mr. MORSE. On the basis of the record which the Senator is now using in making his argument before the Senate, the subcommittee voted to recommend to the full committee that the nomination of Commodore Vardaman be confirmed.

Mr. DONNELL. Yes.

Mr. MORSE. Was the vote unanimous?

Mr. DONNELL. I have not seen the official record of the vote, but my understanding is that the vote was 4 to 1. There were five members of the subcommittee. The senior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER] was not present at the time the vote was taken. My understanding is that the Senator from Nevada [Mr. CARVILLE] voted by proxy, and that the three remaining members of the subcommittee, namely, the Senator from Colorado [Mr. MILLIKIN], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. McFARLAND], and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. RADCLIFFE], voted in favor of the confirmation. I believe I am correct in my statement; if I am not I am sure that the Senators whom I have named will correct me.

Mr. MORSE. Then, by recommendation of the subcommittee, the nomination went to the full committee.

Mr. DONNELL. Yes.

Mr. MORSE. Can the Senator from Missouri tell me how the vote stood in the full committee?

Mr. DONNELL. I do not know how many members were present and voting. From what I have heard and read in the newspapers my understanding is that all but two of the members who were present voted in favor of the confirmation. It is my understanding that the senior Senator from Kansas [Mr. CAPPER] did not vote, and that the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] voted "no." If I am incorrect in my statement I trust that some member of the committee will correct me.

Mr. MORSE. Is it the understanding of the Senator from Missouri that when

the full committee considered the report of the subcommittee it had before it the record made before the subcommittee?

Mr. DONNELL. I have no information on that point.

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

Mr. DONNELL. I yield.

Mr. MILLIKIN. I may say that the full committee did have before it the record to which the Senator has referred.

Mr. DONNELL. May I ask how many members of the committee were present and participated in the final vote?

Mr. MILLIKIN. I may be guessing, but I believe there were eight members.

Mr. TOBEY. As I recall there were nine.

Mr. DONNELL. May I ask of how many members the committee consists?

Mr. MILLIKIN. I do not wish to state offhand how many members compose the committee. Committees vary in their numbers.

Mr. DONNELL. According to the Congressional Directory, Mr. President, I observe that there are 20 members of the committee, including, however, the distinguished Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS] who, because of illness, has not been present in the Senate for many months. I believe that each of the other Senators who are listed as members of the committee are active in the work of the Senate during the present session and are qualified to serve.

Mr. MILLIKIN. I should like to confirm the statement of the Senator from Missouri that, among those present, one voted against confirmation and one abstained from voting.

Mr. MORSE. I may say to the Senator from Missouri that I had almost completed what I wished to say, but so far as my position is concerned, this procedure is important, I think, in reaching a judgment of the case.

The Senator from Missouri has heard the Senator from Colorado state that when the full committee voted on this nomination it had before it the record—

Mr. TOBEY. Mr. President, may I interrupt the Senator and address myself to the Senator from Colorado?

Mr. DONNELL. I yield.

Mr. TOBEY. As I remember the situation at the meeting of the full committee, I asked if the record of the hearings before the subcommittee was available to the committee members and I was told that it was not. It may be that a galley proof, it is called, was available, but the members of the committee had not been given a detailed record of the subcommittee hearings prior to the taking of the vote.

Mr. MILLIKIN. I am under the impression that a record of the subcommittee hearings was actually present. Of course, a record was available to any member who wished to see it because there were four transcripts of the hearings in the hands of the members of the committee. One of them is in the hands of the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. MORSE. The Senator from Missouri has heard the Senator from Colorado say that the members of the full committee who were present and voting at the time the committee voted on this

nomination, had available to them, at least, the full record of the subcommittee hearings. The committee has reported to the Senate by at least a majority vote that the nomination should be confirmed. The Senator from Missouri now takes the floor, and on the basis of the same record as that which the committee had an opportunity to read if its members had wished to take advantage of such opportunity—and I presume they did—suggests to the Senate that we should not proceed with a consideration of this nomination until we first give consideration to the arguments which the Senator has presented today, many of which are based upon the record before the subcommittee itself.

With reference to procedure, will the Senator agree with me that if we are to give due weight and consideration to an argument which is surely made in all sincerity and with high motive, we cannot very well do so, especially in view of the many vacant seats in the Senate Chamber at the present time, until, as individual Senators, we have had an opportunity to determine whether or not the arguments made by the Senator from Missouri are supported by the testimony which was taken before the subcommittee, which ought to be, in my judgment, available to each Member of the Senate before he casts a vote on a nomination so important as the one now pending? Does the Senator agree with me that in the case of Presidential nominations, when reports from committees relative thereto come before the Senate, by and large, individual Senators should have an opportunity to study the record which has been made before voting on the issue whether they will sustain or not sustain the committee? Does the Senator believe there is any basis for such conclusion?

Mr. DONNELL. The Senator refers, I assume, to a conclusion of fact as to whether what he states is the practice followed in the Senate?

Mr. MORSE. I stated the question very clumsily. Let me restate it.

Mr. DONNELL. Very well.

Mr. MORSE. I am being presented with the task of voting on whether or not I believe the nomination of Commodore Vardaman should be confirmed. In his argument the Senator is constantly referring to a record of hearings before a subcommittee which I have not had an opportunity to read. The Senator is raising prima facie, at least, some very serious objections to the nomination. Should I not, in the performance of my duty as an individual Senator, have an opportunity to check in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the remarks which the Senator from Missouri is making today?

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, I concur thoroughly with the Senator from Oregon in his statement. I should like to amplify it, if I may, while it is fresh in my mind.

Reference was made to the availability of the record to the Committee on Banking and Currency. I have no doubt at all that the record would have been available had any member of the committee asked for it. I am not a member of the committee. I was not present at what I believe was an

executive session of the committee at which action was taken on the nomination. I have grave doubt as to whether the Committee on Banking and Currency took sufficient time to make an investigation of the record, because it consists of 969 long-length double-spaced typewritten pages, as well as various exhibits, and from 150 to 200 pages of corporate minutes. To my mind the fact that there is such a voluminous record is strongly corroborative not only of the fact that the Members of the Senate should have the opportunity to which the Senator from Oregon refers, but also of the fact that the members of the Committee on Banking and Currency—I say this with all respect—should have had the benefit of examining the record and studying it personally instead of accepting merely the recommendations of the subcommittee without actually having a physical opportunity to read and digest this very extensive record.

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

Mr. DONNELL. I yield.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Of course, the Senator derogates from the very purpose of a subcommittee. I suggest that we have subcommittees to do the spade work, and that the main committees and the Senate itself must necessarily place some reliance on the work of the subcommittees, for otherwise we would be trying everything in the Senate ab initio, with a full record.

Mr. DONNELL. I agree with the Senator from Colorado, Mr. President, to the effect that we should give weight to the report of a committee. To my mind, weight should be given to the report of the committee in this case. But I call attention to what I think is a weakness in that procedure, namely, that there comes before the full committee, or, we will say, approximately half the full committee, as was the case in this matter, the report of a subcommittee, and I have very great doubt as to whether any members of the committee other than those who served on the subcommittee studied this extensive record, at least in full. Then the entire committee is expected to act upon it. To my mind, there is a weakness in that procedure, though I fully appreciate the fact that this body must act largely through committees, and must place reliance upon them, in large part.

This is not in answer to what the Senator from Oregon has stated, but I may say that, to my mind, in a matter of importance, such as this is, if an individual Senator has studied the record and disagrees with the conclusions of the committee, there rests upon him a duty to bring to the attention of the Senate his conclusions and his reasons therefor, so that the Senate may itself act upon the matter.

Regarding the question of the Senator from Oregon as to whether it would be appropriate, or, in effect, whether it would be necessary, in the administration of justice in a case such as this, to allow Senators to have copies before them, or at least the privilege of examining the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and checking against the typewritten copy of the transcript of the hearings, I concur

with that view. To my mind, in a matter of this importance—and, in my judgment, in many respects, if not all, it is as important as the nomination and confirmation of a Cabinet official—I undertake to say that the Senate has not merely the obligation to pass upon what the Senator from Missouri says, or what is said by the Senator from Colorado, or the Senator from Maryland, or the Senator from Arizona, or other Senators, but that every Member of the Senate should have an opportunity to pass affirmatively on the evidence, just as we have in regard to the great volumes of proceedings regarding Senate bill 1349, the minimum-wage bill, which is now pending in the Senate.

I think it would be perfectly proper for the Senate to have a complete transcript in this case printed, to have it studied by the Members of the Senate, and then debated upon the floor of the Senate. I am in thorough accord with the implication of the suggestion of the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield again?

Mr. DONNELL. I yield.

Mr. MILLIKIN. I should be the last person in the world, I hope, to deny a record to any Senator who wants to study it. I cannot help saying that not a single Senator, including the distinguished Senator from Oregon, made any request that there be a printed record.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President will the Senator from Missouri yield to me?

Mr. DONNELL. I yield.

Mr. McFARLAND. I should like also to call attention to the fact that every Senator who wanted to examine the record was furnished a copy of it.

Mr. DONNELL. May I ask the Senator from Arizona how many Senators availed themselves of that privilege?

Mr. McFARLAND. The Senator from Missouri.

Mr. DONNELL. I thank the Senator.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Missouri yield?

Mr. DONNELL. I yield.

Mr. MORSE. I think the last comment made by the Senator from Colorado was quite inapplicable to the point the junior Senator from Oregon tried to bring out. On the question as to whether any Senator has asked for the record up to this hour, the argument which the Senator from Missouri is making in regard to the nomination presents on the floor of the Senate for the first time the serious challenge to the nomination. The fact that that notice has been served on each Member of the Senate by the speech now being delivered by the Senator from Missouri, seems to me commands us to pause at least sufficiently long to deliberate on and consider the challenges being raised to the nomination by the Senator from Missouri.

Let me say to my good friend the Senator from Colorado that I quite agree with him that it would be most difficult to transact the business of the Senate if we did not assign to committees and subcommittees the task of making the record, not only on nominations, but on all proposed legislation to come before the Senate. All I have sought to do in my

questions this afternoon is to determine for myself what the Senator from Missouri believes the proper procedure in such cases as this should be.

We are now down to the last point I wish to make, namely, in regard to the challenge which has been raised to the nomination of Commodore Vardaman. Let me say that it has been my intention, based upon such information as I have had, such accounts as I have read in the newspapers in regard to what transpired before the subcommittee and the full committee, to give the benefit of the doubt to the nomination and support the report of the committee, because, although the Senator from Missouri will probably disagree with me, I think there is quite a presumption in favor of a committee report.

This challenge has been raised by the Senator from Missouri, who, as he has demonstrated here this afternoon, has made a very careful check into the record itself. I merely say that I, at least, should like to have a few hours to check against the record the Senator's challenges to the nomination, so that I would know, when I came to cast my vote, if I cast it for the nomination, that I had amply satisfied myself that the vote could be supported by the record, in view of the serious charges made. I judge from certain other criteria which the Senator from Missouri has intimated he is going to discuss before he concludes his speech and from some remark he has made that he is going to have something to say about character, and I want to be certain, and I think every Member of this body owes it to himself and to the country to make certain, that such serious charges as the Senator from Missouri has raised against this nomination cannot be supported or are not supported by the record. If they are, then I think by all means we are duty bound to vote against the nomination. How any Member of the Senate not on the committee can, without investigating the record, say that he is satisfied that they are not supported by the record is beyond me.

What I have sought to do by this examination of the Senator from Missouri, if I may so call it—

Mr. DONNELL. And a very pleasant one, I assure the Senator.

Mr. MORSE. Is to make plain how nominations are passed upon by the Senate of the United States, because I am satisfied that there are millions of people who believe that when we as Senators vote for a nomination, we know of our own certainty, based upon our own investigation of the record when a challenge to the nomination has been made, that the record does not support the challenge.

I do not feel that any of us who are not members of the committee and have not had opportunity, as the Senator from Colorado has had, to follow the case from the beginning to the end, can say to our constituents that we know for a certainty that the serious charges being raised by the Senator from Missouri cannot be supported on the record.

I wish to say to the Senator from Colorado that I certainly give great weight to his vote in this matter. I not only give great weight to it, but I

have been willing to give it great presumptive value. But, in view of the charges made, I still feel that the nomination should not be passed upon today, that we should have an opportunity to study the speech made by the Senator from Missouri, and determine for ourselves whether it can be sustained.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, I think the observations of the distinguished Senator from Oregon must be exceedingly encouraging and heartening to Members of the Senate, and should be to the people of the United States. To know that a Senator representative of the other Members of this body takes upon his shoulders and into his heart and conscience an obligation such as this with the seriousness evidenced by the distinguished Senator from Oregon, I think bespeaks well for the progress and for the character of the Senate of the United States.

To my mind we do owe an obligation to the people of this country not to sit here as mere dummies or as mere push buttons to follow what someone else may have said. I appreciate fully, of course, that it is not possible for us to take every item of business brought before the Senate and study it. Of course, it is not possible for very many Members of the Senate to read the great volume of testimony on Senate bill 1349, and I am one of those who have not read it. But it is here for the study of those who find it possible to study it.

Mr. President, I think the Senator from Oregon has struck a note this afternoon which rises high not only in idealism, but also in practical benefit to the people of our Nation. When serious challenge has been made in a matter such as that before us, and the Senate has been apprised and put on notice, as the Senator has indicated, it certainly calls for the conscientious exercise of independent, well-informed judgment by every Member of this great body of the United States Congress. I thank the Senator from Oregon for what I consider to be the very fine statement he has just completed.

Mr. President, I had referred to the testimony of Mr. Hemingway prior to the interruptions—and, by the way, by the term "interruptions" no offense is meant, for I am very glad to have them, notwithstanding our differences on matters of procedure and presumptions, in which perhaps the Senator from Oregon is correct, as he usually is. I regard the interpolations, such as the Senator has made, as being of value and not as hampering the work at hand. I was speaking, as I indicated, of the testimony of Mr. W. L. Hemingway, the president of the Mercantile Commerce Bank & Trust Co., and the former president of the American Bankers' Association, with respect to Mr. Vardaman. I quoted the statement of Mr. Hemingway as follows:

I have known Commodore Vardaman for many years, and I have had no business transactions with him and no business relations. My acquaintance with him has been a very pleasant one, more or less casual.

I have known him as a young banker and businessman of St. Louis; and when I was asked my opinion as to his qualifications for this position, my answer was that I did not feel that his experience fitted him for the

position. I base that just on my observation of him in St. Louis. The positions that he held were those of rather juniors in the banks, and I thought that he had not had an opportunity to study and prepare himself for the duties of governor of the Federal Reserve Board.

Mr. President, I am conscious of the fact that I am repeating at this point, but in order to preserve and emphasize the importance of this testimony I am doing so intentionally.

I also called the Senate's attention to the fact that the distinguished Senator from Colorado [Mr. MILLIKIN] then read to Mr. Hemingway what may appear to be an exceedingly impressive statement of the experience of Commodore Vardaman in the investment business in St. Louis, as to which there has been no evidence presented by any one by whom he was employed or with whom he was associated. I say that that was called to the attention of the witness, Mr. Hemingway, by the distinguished Senator from Colorado.

There was called also to his attention the statement made by Mr. Vardaman with respect to his service in the First National Bank in St. Louis, the largest bank in the city of St. Louis, and, as the commodore said in his statement, the largest west of the Mississippi River at the time the service was rendered.

Then the distinguished Senator from Colorado pointed out to the witness, Mr. Hemingway, this very impressive array of figures: \$120,000,000 of loans, \$100,000,000 collected back, and \$500,000,000 of declinations of loans made by Commodore Vardaman while he was the regional manager for the RFC. And the distinguished Senator from Colorado inquired of Mr. Hemingway:

In view of the commodore's statement of his experience, does that modify the testimony that you have given in any respect?  
Mr. HEMINGWAY. Well, I was familiar with that; yes.

Senator MILLIKIN. You took that into consideration?

Mr. HEMINGWAY. Yes.

Senator DONNELL. And your testimony is not altered in view of the statement read by Senator MILLIKIN?

Mr. HEMINGWAY. I was in a general way familiar with that statement; yes.

Senator MILLIKIN. My sole question is, Were you familiar with those facts?

Mr. HEMINGWAY. Yes.

Senator MILLIKIN. And did those facts enter into the opinion which you have given the committee?

Mr. HEMINGWAY. Yes.

Then, Mr. President, I had addressed myself to the statements by Commodore Vardaman as to his connection with the so-called Collins-Morris Shoe Co., which later changed its name to Vardaman Shoe Co.

Then, Mr. President, I had arrived at the point where I intended to present a certain statement made by the commodore at page 17 of the record in which he referred to some very interesting and important information which had come to the attention of the board of directors of the company. I shall call that to the attention of the Senate somewhat more fully in a little while. Mr. Vardaman said:

Commodore VARDAMAN. I immediately called a meeting of the board of directors

of the company and reported the circumstances, and after considerable argument, the board consented to the company filing a petition for reorganization. Although I had been on authorized leave of absence from the company, the officer who was in charge declined to sign the petition, and I had to do so. The petition was filed in the Federal court for the eastern district of Missouri in the court of Judge Charles B. Davis, and on my recommendation the vice president of the company was employed by the trustee as operating officer.

Records on proceedings from that time on are available at the Federal court. I am not familiar with them in detail because in March 1942 I left St. Louis for foreign service, in compliance with orders that had been issued in December 1941.

Then he continued:

From 1939 to February 1942, in addition to my civilian activities, I was head of the United States Naval Intelligence Service in the St. Louis area, my particular mission being to study St. Louis industrial organizations doing United States Government work, and capable of doing such work, with the view of eliminating therefrom all subversive individuals and elements. In this capacity, we discovered more than 700 persons whose activities and loyalties were subject to question and several hundreds of these people were processed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation after December 7, 1941.

I shall after discussing certain other phases of the Vardaman Shoe Co. experience of Commodore Vardaman have something further to say as bearing on his business ability as manifested in the shoe company.

For the present I submit that the evidence thus far totally fails to establish any strong, convincing and preponderant affirmative reason to believe that Commodore Vardaman is the possessor of such experience or ability along business and economic lines as would qualify him to deal capably with the problems with which he, as a member of the Board of Governors, would be confronted.

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

Mr. DONNELL. I yield.

Mr. MILLIKIN. The Senator is not excluding evidence which he has not mentioned.

Mr. DONNELL. I beg the Senator's pardon.

Mr. MILLIKIN. The Senator is not excluding evidence which he has not mentioned.

Mr. DONNELL. I am not excluding it; not at all.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Does the Senator reach his conclusion on the evidence which he has discussed?

Mr. DONNELL. No, sir; I have reached my conclusion on the entire record, portions of which I have quoted from for the benefit of the Senate.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Has the Senator quoted any part of the evidence of men favoring Vardaman?

Mr. DONNELL. I am coming to that and will discuss it.

Mr. MILLIKIN. I suggest the Senator is a little bit reckless when he reaches a conclusion before he comes to the rest of the evidence.

Mr. DONNELL. I shall come to the rest of the evidence entirely.

I pass now to the question as to whether the Senate has before it strong,

convincing, and preponderant affirmative reason to believe that Commodore Vardaman possesses the second of the qualifications which I have stated to be essential, namely freedom from tendency to allow oneself to be influenced in the performance of duty by any consideration which is not consistent with public welfare. I make the statement that the testimony clearly indicates that in business matters he does not possess this qualification.

I call attention first to his strong tendency, demonstrated by his testimony, to color his statements to his own advantage. An obvious illustration of this tendency appears in his testimony as to when he left the Vardaman Shoe Co. It will be observed from the evidence before the subcommittee that the inventory records with which the auditors, namely Ernst and Ernst, advised there had been some tampering were those which had to do with the inventory taken the latter part of November 1941. It was to the obvious interest of Commodore Vardaman that he be not found by the Senate committee to have been connected with the shoe company in the latter part of 1941. The testimony which he gave to the subcommittee, and the mimeographed statement from which he read have a significant statement or two which I shall mention in a moment. I may say to the Senate that the commodore first filed with the committee a mimeographed statement. Whether it was mimeographed when he read it, I do not know, but my copy is mimeographed, and subsequently, upon my request that the witnesses should be required to take oath to their testimony, the commodore took oath, and at the suggestion, as I recall, of the chairman of the committee, or of a member, at any rate, read his statement into the record under oath, amplifying it in some few respects as he proceeded.

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

Mr. DONNELL. I yield.

Mr. RADCLIFFE. It is my impression, though I may be mistaken, that the first witness who appeared testified under oath. I do not recall that there was any change of procedure or that there was any suggestion from the Senator from Missouri at all on that subject. I think we started out that way.

Mr. DONNELL. I may say, Mr. President, that the first witness was Mr. Vardaman, and I myself requested twice, if I am not mistaken, that the witnesses be required to testify under oath. I call the Senator's attention to the fact that the record in this case begins after the table of contents, with page 2, at the top of which is "Monday, February 18, 1946"; and that on page 3, the following occurred:

Senator DONNELL. Mr. Chairman, may I make just one observation at this time?

Senator RADCLIFFE (chairman of the subcommittee). Certainly, Senator DONNELL.

Senator DONNELL. It was at my suggestion and request, made a few days ago, that hearings be had upon this nomination. I would like to request, please, that all persons testifying be sworn.

And then I proceeded with some other matters.

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

Mr. DONNELL. I yield.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Was that request denied in any particular?

Mr. DONNELL. Oh, not at all.

Mr. MILLIKIN. All witnesses were sworn, were they not?

Mr. DONNELL. I so stated to the Senate this afternoon.

Mr. MILLIKIN. There is no implication that what the Senator just said favors or disfavors Commodore Vardaman, because he was sworn.

Mr. DONNELL. Not in the slightest.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Did Commodore Vardaman resist being sworn?

Mr. DONNELL. Not at all.

Mr. RADCLIFFE rose.

Mr. DONNELL. While I am on this matter, let me refer also to page 7, where the Senator from Maryland [Mr. RADCLIFFE] said:

Senator RADCLIFFE. Very well. Now, Commodore Vardaman, the subcommittee will be very glad to hear from you, and you may present your statement in any way you desire.

Senator DONNELL. Mr. Chairman, I do not want to continue interrupting, but I did suggest, and now renew the suggestion, that all persons giving testimony in this matter be sworn.

Senator RADCLIFFE. I am not familiar with that practice in connection with hearings held by the committee. I do not recall any case where we have sworn witnesses in a matter of this kind.

Senator MCFARLAND. Mr. Chairman, I am sure Commodore Vardaman would not have any objection to being sworn.

Commodore VARDAMAN. No; I would not object to being sworn.

Senator MCFARLAND. If it pleases the Senator from Missouri, and inasmuch as Commodore Vardaman has no objection to being sworn, I suggest, Mr. Chairman, that the commodore be sworn.

Senator RADCLIFFE. Is it the desire of the members of the subcommittee that Commodore Vardaman be sworn?

Senator MCFARLAND. If it would please Senator DONNELL, I think that should be done.

Senator DONNELL. It is not a matter of pleasing me at all, I respectfully submit, Mr. Chairman. I have simply made that suggestion for the attention of the members of the subcommittee.

Senator RADCLIFFE. Will the clerk of the committee give me a form of the oath to be administered?

Mr. DELMAN. Yes, Mr. Chairman, I will get that for you.

Senator RADCLIFFE. Commodore Vardaman, please stand, hold up your right hand, and be sworn:

Do you solemnly swear that the evidence which you will give in the matter under consideration by this subcommittee will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth? So help you God.

Commodore VARDAMAN. I do, sir.

Senator RADCLIFFE. You may proceed.

That is what occurred. Does the Senator from Maryland desire to interrogate me further at this time?

Mr. RADCLIFFE. No. However, I do not follow the inference which the Senator is attempting to draw from that conversation. The committee was perfectly willing to swear the witnesses, and did so, and it was done all the way through. No objection was raised, and there was no deviation from that practice once it was established.

Mr. DONNELL. That is true. The only reason I am reading from the record is that the Senator from Maryland stated that the first witness, who was Commodore Vardaman, was sworn, and I understood him to make a statement to the effect that I had not requested it. I did.

Mr. RADCLIFFE. Possibly I misunderstood the Senator from Missouri. I got the impression that he was suggesting that there was some opposition to such a policy, or that there was some difficulty in getting done what he asked to have done. Of course, that was not the case.

Mr. DONNELL. There was no such implication.

Mr. RADCLIFFE. The suggestion was followed immediately, and followed all the way through.

Mr. DONNELL. Just as is stated in what I have read. It was followed with respect to every witness throughout the entire hearings.

I had pointed out that it was to the interest of Commodore Vardaman that he be not found by the Senate committee to have been connected with the shoe company in the latter part of 1941. In this connection I invite the attention of the Senate to the testimony which he gave before the subcommittee in the mimeographed statement from which he read. I read now from page 13 of the testimony.

From about January 1940 to June 1941, I was connected with the Collins-Morris Shoe Co., of St. Louis, the name of which was later changed to Vardaman Shoe Co.

The Senate will recognize those dates—from about January 1940 to June 1941. June 1941 was, of course, approximately 5 or 6 months before the tampering with the inventory records occurred; and, if Commodore Vardaman was not with the company after June 1, 1941, obviously the probability of his being connected with the tampering was to that extent materially diminished if not entirely eliminated. But he did not stop with the statement on page 13 that,—

From about January 1940 to June 1941 I was connected with the Collins-Morris Shoe Co., of St. Louis, the name of which was later changed to Vardaman Shoe Co.

I invite attention to the fact that on the next succeeding page, page 14, of the testimony, appears the following:

The vice president continued on with the company until (and my memory is not entirely clear on this date) about 30 or 60 days before I left the company in June 1941.

I call attention to the next sentence, in which he said:

I was called to active duty in uniform as head of the United States Navy Intelligence office in St. Louis in June 1941, and thereupon left the active management of the affairs of the company in the hands of one of the directors, the sales manager, and the comptroller.

It will be observed that in the last statement he for the first time injected the idea of leaving the active management in the hands of someone else. In the two preceding statements he had said, without qualification, express or implied, that he had left the company in June 1941, which, as I have previously

indicated, was 5 or 6 months before the tampering with the inventory to which he refers in his own statement.

Mr. President, it being to his interest, as I have indicated, to establish that he had left the company back in June, let us examine some of the testimony and the facts developed in the testimony. I say without any fear of contradiction that the facts show that he did not leave the company in June 1941. True it was that he had taken upon himself additional duties in the Syndicate Trust Building, at Tenth and Olive Streets, the company's office being on Washington Avenue, which I believe is 3 blocks over and 5 or 6 blocks west. But he was within easy range of the business by walking, by taxicab, or by automobile. The facts, as developed, show, as I say, that he did not leave the company in June 1941, and I shall emphasize that by several illustrations. Indeed, when he was cross-examined at page 105, he made a concession in this regard, for he said:

Senator, beginning in June, when I was called, I had no choice but to leave the company, and it was with considerable feeling that I had to go. I went by the company every morning and every afternoon, and when I got to the point of living at the St. Louis office for 24 hours a day I did not get in touch at all. My time was spent entirely in the naval office.

I wish to say in fairness to the Senate, and I trust with frankness, that a thought has occurred to me that had never occurred to me until I read this. It may be that I have placed an interpretation upon this particular sentence which is not just to the commodore, and I call attention to it. He may have been referring in this particular sentence to his previous habit of going by the company every morning and every afternoon. I do not think that is the meaning, because of certain facts which I shall show later as to his obligation to devote all his time and all his efforts to the company. But let us concede for the sake of argument that he may have meant what I have suggested, which had not occurred to me until I read it—

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

Mr. DONNELL. I yield.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Is there the slightest doubt in the record that his naval duties in St. Louis did keep him very, very busy?

Mr. DONNELL. I should say that there is no doubt that he had duties. I say that it is equally true that there is no doubt that he was closely in touch with the affairs of the Vardaman Shoe Co. down to and including the minute when he signed the petition in bankruptcy on February 13, 1942.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Does not that come down to a conclusion which one may or may not reach, as to whether a man who is doing part-time duty can be in close touch with the business?

Mr. DONNELL. I say that there can be no question that the statement that he had left the company in June 1941 is not borne out by the work which he had to do at the Naval Intelligence Office.

Mr. MILLIKIN. What is the relevancy of the Senator's argument at the present time?

Mr. DONNELL. The relevancy of the argument is this: To my mind the testimony of this witness, when carefully examined and analyzed, shows a tendency in numerous cases—in several cases, at any rate—toward coloring the testimony for his own advantage. This is one of the instances in which it is shown, and I think by the time I have finished the Senator from Colorado himself will realize at least the merit of my position, whether he agrees with it or not.

Mr. MILLIKIN. May I ask the ultimate point toward which the Senator is driving? Suppose he did or did not devote the major part of his time to the shoe company during that period of time. What is the ultimate significance?

Mr. DONNELL. The ultimate significance is whether or not this man has the innate integrity to tell the facts, and to perform his duty without considering his own personal interest. That is the ultimate effect of it.

Mr. MILLIKIN. What was the commodore's personal interest which would be helped or slighted, whether he was or was not devoting the major part of his energies to the shoe company?

Mr. DONNELL. I fear that the Senator from Colorado has not followed my argument. The interest which the commodore had was to show that he was not with the company when the tampering with the inventory occurred in November or December of 1941. That was his interest.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Why not come to the point and tell us what evidence connected the commodore with the tampering with the inventory?

Mr. DONNELL. If the Senator will be patient, I shall come to that. I shall develop this argument, with all due respect to the Senator, along the lines which I think will most logically lead to the points which I desire to make.

Mr. MILLIKIN. The Senator will not deny me the right to debate with him, will he?

Mr. DONNELL. Not at all.

Mr. MILLIKIN. The Senator does not wish merely to talk to himself?

Mr. DONNELL. Not at all. I am very happy to have the Senator interrupt, and I have yielded instantly every time he has asked me to do so.

Mr. MILLIKIN. I am quite sure the Senator will continue to do so.

Mr. DONNELL. I shall do so with pleasure.

On page 924, when the commodore was called back to the stand, the following occurred. I begin with the last question or two on page 923:

Senator DONNELL. You went down to the company's office whenever you thought it was necessary and you kept in touch with them over the telephone; isn't that correct?

Commodore VARDAMAN. Not at all.

Senator DONNELL. Except for the 11 days and the 2 weeks.

Commodore VARDAMAN. No, no. I went to the company office as often as my Navy work permitted me to go, and no oftener. Sometimes it was everyday and sometimes it was not everyday.

I stop there, Mr. President, to point out that going down every day to the company's office is not consistent, as I understand the English language, with the

statement that "I left the company in June 1941."

I continue to read:

Senator DONNELL. Well, what portion of the time was it everyday? Was it half time that you would be there everyday?

Commodore VARDAMAN. Oh, no; never that. Just an hour or so.

Senator DONNELL. I don't mean how long you would be there for a whole half day, but how often did you go there ordinarily?

Commodore VARDAMAN. I don't know.

Senator DONNELL. Did you go on the average of once a week or twice a week, or three times a week?

Commodore VARDAMAN. I would say two or three times a week.

Senator DONNELL. How long would you stay on each of those occasions?

Commodore VARDAMAN. Maybe an hour, or maybe a couple of hours.

Senator DONNELL. You did regard your services to the company as worth the amount you were drawing from the company, or you would not have taken it?

Commodore VARDAMAN. I certainly did, and the board indicated its desire to pay me my salary even when I was in Europe.

Mr. President, I digress to state that the salary, as shown by the testimony, was—up until a very late date in January, I believe—\$625 a month, together with a certain bonus arrangement which he had.

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

Mr. DONNELL. I yield.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, was it not quite common, according to the Senator's knowledge, that many companies continued the salaries of their employees while they were in the military service?

Mr. DONNELL. I have no doubt that is correct.

Mr. President, along with what Commodore Vardaman said his services were worth—that they were worth what he was being paid, namely, \$625 a month—let me point out that he also said—

Mr. MILLIKIN. Then, Mr. President, if the Senator will further yield, let me inquire whether it is the Senator's point that Commodore Vardaman was taking money to which he was not entitled.

Mr. DONNELL. Not at all. The point to which I address myself, Mr. President—and I shall emphasize it so clearly that no one can misunderstand it—is that it was to the interest of Commodore Vardaman, in appearing before the subcommittee, to demonstrate that he was not with the company when the tampering with the inventory occurred.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, I suggest that the Senator is making a bad start on the conviction he hopes to bring to my mind, because now he is urging, according to what he has read, that Commodore Vardaman was there quite a little bit.

Mr. DONNELL. That is exactly what I wish to demonstrate: that Commodore Vardaman was constantly in touch with the company.

Mr. MILLIKIN. The Senator has not indicated anything which shows that Commodore Vardaman was constantly in touch with the company. The testimony shows that he was there several times a week, whenever he could spare time from his naval duties, and that he was there irregularly. I suggest that irregularly is not the equivalent of constantly.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, I would say that when he is located only a few blocks away—I should say not to exceed six or eight blocks, at the most, in the city of St. Louis, and when he goes to the place twice or three times a week and is there perhaps an hour or several hours each time, a man of the ability of Commodore Vardaman can and does keep himself informed as to what is going on; and I shall demonstrate by the minutes of the company, which I have here, and from which I shall read in a few moments, something as to the familiarity which he had up to and including the very minute when he signed the petition for bankruptcy on February 13, 1942.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, will the Senator further yield?

Mr. DONNELL. I yield.

Mr. MILLIKIN. I merely wish to emphasize at this point in the Senator's recital that he has now conceded that the commodore has great ability and that he could attend to the shoe company by going there several hours a week.

Mr. DONNELL. No, Mr. President, I have not said that. I say that the commodore has ability. One of the witnesses said that he had ability, if properly harnessed, or words to that effect.

I say that Commodore Vardaman does have a very shrewd type of ability; but I say the evidence does not even remotely establish that he has ability of the type that is required for the performance of the complicated duties of a member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, will the Senator further yield?

Mr. DONNELL. I yield.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Then may we put aside in this case the question of his ability?

Mr. DONNELL. No; we certainly should not do that, because that is one of the points upon which I place the strongest emphasis. A man may have ability as a United States Senator, but he may not be able to operate a mowing machine. I am one who is in that class—although I do not know whether I have ability as Senator; but I know that I cannot operate a mowing machine. [Laughter.]

Mr. President, I undertake to say that the mere fact that a man has one type of ability is no proof whatsoever that he has another type of ability.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, will the Senator further yield?

Mr. DONNELL. I yield.

Mr. MILLIKIN. I would not debate that thesis. I was trying to establish, with the Senator's concession, that Commodore Vardaman is a man of more than average native intelligence.

Mr. DONNELL. I have never made an investigation as to the average of intelligence, and I am not able to respond to that inquiry.

Mr. MILLIKIN. I shall not argue it at length with the Senator; but a man who can run a shoe company by giving entirely irregular attention to it for 1 or 2 hours a week, without any regular pattern of attendance, is, as the Senator has said, a very able man.

Mr. DONNELL. I have made no such statement, either directly or indirectly. I have not said that he ran the shoe company by going there 1 or 2 hours a week. My point is that he was with the company, he was with it right along, until its bankruptcy. He went there. He attended every meeting of the board of directors from the first day of June 1941, to and including February 12, 1942. He was familiar with the duties of his office, and he was there.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. DONNELL. I yield.

Mr. CORDON. Let me inquire whether the Senator feels, as I do, that it does not take any outstanding ability to run a shoe company into bankruptcy. [Laughter.]

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, I think the Senator has asked an unanswerable question. I thank him for the interruption.

Mr. President, addressing myself to the question whether Mr. Vardaman, in testifying twice—certainly twice, and I would say that it may be fairly said that he did so three times in the testimony I have read—that he left the company in June 1941 was stating the facts. I call attention to the fact that in the minutes of the company, at page 113, on the 6th day of June 1941—5 days after Mr. Vardaman was supposed to have left the company—the following appears:

Mr. Vardaman suggested that he—

I wish to digress for a moment to state that, in my opinion, the word "he" at this point is susceptible of interpretation as a reference either to Commodore Vardaman himself or to a man by the name of Ineichen; but, as I shall point out later, I think the ambiguity is cleared up by a separate reference—

be authorized to negotiate with the chamber of commerce at Jacksonville, Ill., and to submit their proposal to the next meeting of the board, with the understanding that this company was in no position to invest any money in the new project but that all of the working capital would have to be raised by stock sale of a separate corporation and that the facilities of this company be used in the management of the company for which it shall participate in the profits.

The preceding context shows that what was being talked about there was a proposal which was being considered for the opening of a new factory in Jacksonville, Ill.; and I call attention to the fact that 5 days after June 1, at any rate, we find Mr. Vardaman suggesting that he be authorized to negotiate with the chamber of commerce at Jacksonville, Ill., the city in which it was contemplated to open a new factory. As I have stated, although the minutes are perhaps ambiguous at that point as to whether Commodore Vardaman or Ineichen is the one who is referred to, I call attention to the fact that on page 118 of the minutes, which are for June 12, 1941—6 days later—we find the following:

Mr. Vardaman reported on his negotiations with the Chamber of Commerce at Jacksonville, Ill., stating that it was his opinion that the factory building was available and that through stock sale \$50,000 in working capital

could be raised and possibly \$75,000. However, he stated that he was having a meeting—

Mr. President, there can be no ambiguity as to who he is at this point or elsewhere on page 118 of the minutes—with the citizens of Jacksonville immediately upon his return to St. Louis, after June 25, and would report at the next meeting.

In addition to the reference to the Jacksonville negotiations, I call attention to the fact that on June 6—to go back to that meeting for a moment; and the minutes relating to it are to be found at page 113 if the minute book—Mr. Vardaman reported on negotiations with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation concerning a proposed loan of \$35,000, and was authorized to execute applications and forms. I also call attention to the fact that at the meeting of June 6, 1941—the same meeting—Mr. Vardaman showed considerable familiarity with at least one very small detail, for on page 114 we find it is stated that he said that the company's assistant secretary, Paul de Coster, had incurred some unusual expenses aggregating \$150 for and on behalf of the company. So it would appear that on June 6, at least, Mr. Vardaman was still in the possession of some knowledge of what was going on in the company.

I have referred to the minutes for June 12. I call further attention to the fact that on page 117 of the minutes it is shown that Mr. Vardaman reported on negotiations with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation concerning the \$35,000 proposed loan, and that he stated he would be out of the city from June 14 to and including June 25. Mr. President, if this man had quit the job and was no longer with the company, in the first place, why was he drawing \$625 a month; and in the second place, if he had quit, why was it necessary that he notify the board that he would be out of the city from June 14 to and including June 25?

(At this point Mr. DONNELL yielded for the transaction of legislative business, which appears earlier in today's Senate proceedings.)

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, when I was interrupted in considering whether or not there is strong, convincing, and preponderant affirmative reason to believe that Commodore Vardaman possesses the second of the qualifications which I have stated to be essential, namely, freedom from tendency to allow oneself to be influenced in the performance of duty by any consideration which is not consistent with public welfare, I had been discussing the fact that his testimony, as I see it, shows a strong tendency on his part to color his statements to his own advantage. I had pointed out the fact that the tampering with the inventory, to which he refers very fully in his testimony, and in the statement filed with the committee, and concerning which he obviously has information, whether he be concerned with it or not, took place in November or December of 1941, and therefore it was to the interest of Commodore Vardaman before the subcommittee that the committee should not

find him to have been connected with the shoe company the latter part of 1941.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MURDOCK in the chair). Does the Senator from Missouri yield to the Senator from Colorado?

Mr. DONNELL. I yield.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Would not the Senator's thesis be more persuasive if Commodore Vardaman were the only man who might have had an interest in tampering with the inventory?

Mr. DONNELL. To my mind he is the man in whom the major interest in tampering with it exists, Mr. President, and certainly it is to his interest, before the committee and the Senate, not to be in a position where he could have had anything to do or did have anything to do or could be found to have had anything to do with tampering with the inventory. So, Mr. President, I submit that it was to his interest before the committee to demonstrate, if possible, that he had no connection with the company of any consequence whatsoever after June 1941.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, the Senator will concede, will he not, that there is a multitude of evidence, partially supplied by Vardaman himself, as to the exact dates of his relations with the company between June and the end of 1941? Does the Senator put him in the shoe company during that period, or does he have him in it for a part of the time?

Mr. DONNELL. In answer to the question I would say that obviously and clearly, from the testimony, he had a very direct and well-nigh continuous—depending on the meaning of the term—connection with the business of the company. I wish to say in that connection that by "well-nigh continuous" I mean that he was in touch with the business all the time.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Will the Senator yield further?

Mr. DONNELL. I yield.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Let me repeat my question, would the Senator's argument not have more point to it if Commodore Vardaman were the only one who might have an interest of the kind described by the Senator?

Mr. DONNELL. So far as I know, the only person who has any interest personal to himself in being confirmed to the office of a member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System is Commodore Vardaman.

Mr. MILLIKIN. May I repeat my question, would not the Senator's thesis be more persuasive if Commodore Vardaman were the only man who had an interest of the type described by the Senator?

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, with all due respect to the Senator from Colorado, I think I have answered that question. Commodore Vardaman is the only man who has any interest in having a confirmation of himself to the office of member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. He is the only man who has any interest in seeing that this testimony is colored by showing that he was not with the company after June 1941.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Is not the Senator confusing the issue of whether or not the Commodore shall be confirmed with what happened in the shoe company between June and the end of the year 1941?

Mr. DONNELL. I think not, Mr. President. With all due respect to the distinguished Senator and his unusual clarity of thought, I have been unable to bring to the attention of the Senator the point to which I address myself. My point is that it was to the interest of Commodore Vardaman, in order to secure a confirmation of his nomination to the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, that he should be found by the subcommittee to be absent from the company at the time the tampering with the inventory occurred, and in answer to the question of the distinguished Senator from Colorado I submit that Vardaman is the only individual who has any direct, personal interest in whether or not his nomination shall be confirmed, except insofar as the people of the United States have a direct and public interest.

Mr. President, as I have said, I was discussing the fact that there is an obvious tendency on the part of Commodore Vardaman to color his testimony so as to show that he was not with the company after June 1941.

I call attention again to the fact that on page 117 of the minutes, at the meeting of June 12, Mr. Vardaman reported on negotiations with RFC concerning a proposed \$35,000 loan, stated that he would be out of the city from June 14 to and including June 25, and said—and I quote from the minutes—"that he thought the Board of Directors should name an executive representative to be available at the office during his absence."

Obviously, Mr. President, at that time the commodore thought that the fact that he was going to be out of the city for those 2 weeks was of sufficient importance as having a bearing on the conduct of the company that there should be appointed an executive representative to be available at the office during his absence. Obviously, the directors thought so, too, because the minutes proceed:

By the unanimous vote of the members present, Mr. Frank Bittner was named executive representative by the board of directors—

For how long, Mr. President?—  
for the period of Mr. Vardaman's absence.

Obviously, the board was not in possession of any information that Mr. Vardaman had either quit or was going to quit.

Mr. President, on July 1, 1941, Mr. Vardaman was still not only in the city of St. Louis, but with the company. I do not mean to say that he was not performing his duty at the naval office in the Syndicate Trust Building. I know nothing of that excepting his own testimony, but I do know that on July 1, 1941, at a meeting held at 1637 Washington Avenue at 3:30 p. m., Mr. Vardaman was present. He was not then at the Office of Naval Intelligence in the Syndicate Trust Building, and I know from the minutes, as disclosed on page 119, that

he presided at that meeting. I know also that Mr. Vardaman—

Reported on the operation of the company's business, stating—

What?—

stating that orders were available for the capacity production of the company. However, he was having difficulty with purchasers in view of present unsettled conditions.

Mr. President, if Vardaman had left the company, how was it that he was having difficulty with purchasers?

Then I find, not only did he report, not only was he presiding, not only was he in the office, not only was he having difficulty with purchasers himself personally, but the minutes show further:

Mr. Vardaman suggested that the company purchase a clubhouse to be known as the Foremen's Home and Recreation Center, at Owensville, Mo., at the cost not to exceed \$1,000, and that a building was available which was approximately 150 feet by 200, containing four rooms, large dance hall, and plenty of ground, and that he would investigate same and if a deal could be made he—

That is the language of the minutes—  
would submit it at the next board meeting.

If he had left the company, how did he know what the cost was; how did he know that the house could be purchased; how did he know that the dimensions were 150 by 200; how did he know the number of rooms; the fact that there was a dance hall and plenty of ground; and how was it that he was going to investigate it, and that if a deal could be made he would submit it at the next board meeting?

But, Mr. President, he did not stop there at this meeting in July. We find further that—

Mr. Vardaman reported on the meeting of the committee at Jacksonville, Ill.—

That is the meeting in regard to the new plant that was contemplated—

stating that the committee will underwrite \$50,000 in preferred stock, in addition to the fact that it will purchase \$25,000 in preferred stock, and that the St. Louis investors will invest \$25,000 in preferred stock in a new company to be organized, as follows: \$50,000, class A preferred stock, 5 percent noncumulative, nonvoting; \$50,000 class B preferred stock, 3 percent noncumulative, and nonvoting; 3,000 shares of common stock, no par value; and the new company take over the present building, which cost \$43,000, and assume mortgage of \$13,000 thereon, and exchange preferred stock for title to building, subject to the mortgage thereon, which is to be paid off at \$150 a month; and that 1,000 shares of the common stock be issued as a bonus with the class B preferred stock.

I shall not proceed with the details. There is considerable more of it. The point I make is that Mr. Vardaman apparently knew this thing he was here proposing up one side and down the other, and from his own personal knowledge. The proposal was discussed, and it was the unanimous opinion of the board that any further negotiations relative to the Jacksonville deal be on a personal basis and not on a company basis for the reason that several objections were made to the company doing it.

Mr. President, on July 31, 1941, we find that the company held its next meeting

of the board of directors, and that the meeting took place, not in the Syndicate Trust Building but at 1631 Washington Avenue, the office of the company. We find that Mr. Vardaman was there and presided. We find him reporting on the general operations of the business, and it was not merely a vague general information report that all was well. He stated, among other things, so the minutes show:

That the company was not manufacturing 6,500 pairs of shoes per day and that the company had an abundance of back orders and would undoubtedly be operating to capacity through the season and if it had sufficient working capital, orders were obtainable to open and operate the small plant at Owensville, Mo., but due to the lack of working capital, this was inadvisable.

Then we find him stating, as shown in the same minutes of July 31—

That he had communicated with Mr. Joseph Grand, attorney for William H. Killoren, trustee in bankruptcy of the Hamilton-Brown Shoe Co., relative to the purchase of the part payment deed of trust held by him—

That is to say, I take it, the trustee—  
on the company's building at Owensville, Mo.

Then we find that by unanimous vote of the members present the board, not realizing that Mr. Vardaman had gone and was no longer with the company, took this action:

Mr. Vardaman, as president of the company, was authorized to submit a proposal to Judge Killoren as trustee for the purchase of said deed of trust at a total cost to the company, not to exceed \$12,000. Mr. Vardaman read a draft of the proposal addressed to Judge Killoren—

Which seems to have been already prepared in advance—  
which was approved by the board of directors as clearly stating the company's position.

They did not stop holding meetings. On August 28, 1941, again at the office of the company, not in the Syndicate Trust Building, we find at 3:30 p. m. Mr. Vardaman again reporting—

relative to the contemplated purchase of the part payment first mortgage on the company's property at Owensville, Mo. He stated that he had submitted the proposal authorized by the board to Mr. Killoren, trustee of the Hamilton-Brown Shoe Co., through Mr. Joe Grand, his attorney, who indicated that the offer would not be accepted unless it was increased. However, they were interested in liquidating the bankrupt estate and would submit the proposal to the creditors' committee for recommendation to the referee in bankruptcy. Mr. Vardaman stated that he communicated—

I do not know whether he means himself or Grand or Killoren, but Mr. Vardaman stated that he—and I judge that he would be the one who knew what he himself had done—

Mr. Vardaman stated that he communicated with most of the members of the creditors' committee and that their reaction to the proposal was, that if the offer was increased substantially, it would be considered. After general discussion, the board of directors decided not to increase its offer over \$12,000 previously authorized.

Mr. President, less than 2 weeks later we find another meeting of the board of

directors, on September 11—long after June—and yet the company had not yet found out that Mr. Vardaman had left it; indeed he was there in person physically at 1637 Washington Avenue pursuant to notice and presided. The minutes show that at that meeting—

Mr. Vardaman reported on his negotiations with Mr. Joseph Grand, attorney for Judge Killoren, in relation to the negotiations for the purchase of the mortgage on the Owensville plant, stating that the offer of \$12,000 has not yet been accepted. However, he expected a counterproposal shortly. He stated that he had talked to Mr. Engel and other members of the creditors' committee of the Hamilton-Brown Shoe Co. and they assured him that the proposal would be recommended. He also stated that he had solicited the assistance of Mr. Newhard—

I will come to Mr. Newhard a little later on—

and Mr. Grand had called for additional information in regard to the matter, and this, in his opinion, indicated interest in the offer.

Then we find testimony about the business of the company. By the way, there must have been noticed, Mr. President, the fine spirit of optimism which seemed to have prevailed in the mind of Mr. Vardaman respecting this company which was headed toward bankruptcy only a few months later. Senators will observe that, according to the minutes, things were going to be better in the future, but we find they did not get better.

We find this in the minutes of September 11:

Mr. Vardaman further reported that he has had—

He has not gone yet, because—

he has had insistent and repeated demands of the suppliers to bring this company's accounts up to a 30-day basis. That due to increased production and lack of working capital, our accounts had been permitted to lapse, as the board had been previously informed and purchases have been proportionately higher in order to keep the plant in production, and that the company has over \$40,000 in accounts payable that are over 60 days old. This, he (Vardaman) stated, is no reflection on the operation of the business of the company, but solely due to the lack of sufficient working capital and the necessity of holding leather and other commitments. He further stated that one leather company was holding a commitment on 100,000 feet of leather at the same time that orders were being placed for an additional 150,000 feet. At the time the request for the 150,000 feet was made, the commitment was refused due to the inability of the company to take up this further commitment as quickly as desired. He stated, however, that he had communicated with the bank and that they agreed to protect this commitment and advance the necessary funds to the company. Mr. Vardaman stated that this was not a satisfactory condition and that, in his opinion, the suppliers were entitled to have their accounts brought up to a 30-day basis due to the increased demand of manufacturers, and the desire of the suppliers to take care of their good paying accounts. Up to the present time, they have not refused to supply this company, but unless sufficient capital is made available shortly to relieve this pressure, we will undoubtedly be faced with refusals or be put on a c. o. d. basis.

This was September 11.

Another meeting took place on September 19, just 8 days later. I refer to page 129 of the minutes. Mr. Vardaman, who, according to his statement,

had been gone from the company ever since June, arrived at the company's office at 1637 Washington Avenue at 3:30 p. m., and presided.

Mr. Vardaman reported relative to his negotiations with Mr. Joseph Grand, attorney for Judge Killoren, trustee in bankruptcy of the Hamilton-Brown Shoe Co.

I shall not state all this in detail. He stated what Mr. Grand indicated, and stated that he—I presume Mr. Vardaman—talked to Mr. Grand.

Mr. Vardaman stated that he had arranged a meeting with the creditors' committee of the Hamilton-Brown Shoe Co., the attorneys for the creditors and trustee and the referee in bankruptcy for some time during the coming week, for the purpose of discussing this matter.

Then Mr. Vardaman discussed not merely the deed of trust, but the cash position of the company and the operation of its business. Mr. Vardaman called the attention of the board to the cash position of the company—

stating that due to the fact that heavy purchases were made during the months of July and August in order to have sufficient supplies to complete orders on hand and get commitments for spring business and be able to price same by October 1, 1941, the company does not have sufficient cash to meet the demands of the creditors. He further stated that the creditors are insistent that the company's accounts be brought up to a 30-day current basis. It is necessary that this be done, but the company does not have sufficient money at this time to do it.

The minutes state further:

He—

Vardaman, I take it—

stated that the comptroller has written \$20,000 in checks, and will have sufficient billings today, less \$7,000, to meet them, but that we have another \$7,000 in bills to meet Monday, and will not have sufficient funds available until Tuesday afternoon, which makes our funds \$14,000 short as of Monday morning. This condition, he stated, was temporary, but that it was necessary that the company have additional money immediately in order to continue on its present basis.

This discussion took place on September 19. On the 25th, 6 days later, we find another meeting, not at the Syndicate Trust Building, but at 1637 Washington Avenue, the office of the company. Mr. Vardaman presided.

Mr. Vardaman reported relative to his negotiations with the trustee in bankruptcy of the Hamilton-Brown Shoe Co., for the purchase of the mortgage on the company's property at Owensville, Mo. He stated that the company's offer of \$12,000 had definitely been rejected, and that a compromise would be suggested within the next week.

Mr. Vardaman stated that the primary purpose of this meeting was to discuss the necessary additional financing required due to the demands of the suppliers to bring all the unpaid accounts of the company up to a 30-day basis and to make up for the additional purchases made during last season. He stated that it would take at least \$50,000 additional funds to do this. It was suggested that this money be borrowed from the banks, debenture noteholders and stock holders of the company on a 2-year basis.

The minutes do not say who discussed it.

The matter was thoroughly discussed by the directors present, and with the unanimous approval of the directors present, Mr. Kappel, the attorney for the company was instructed to prepare a draft of the contemplated agreement—

And so forth. Near the conclusion of the meeting Mr. Vardaman stated that another meeting of the board of directors would be held on October 1, 1941, for the purpose of authorizing the issuance of "said notes," that is to say, the 5 percent debenture notes, and approving the suggested agreements. True to his statement, on the 1st day of October a meeting was held, and he was there, at the office of the company, 1637 Washington Avenue, and he presided. We find him reporting on his negotiations for the purchase of the deed of trust on the Owensville plant. He also reported that the creditors' committee had approved the offer, so that the only persons to act on it were the board and the referee in bankruptcy.

We find him also reporting to the board his meeting with the company's auditors, Ernst & Ernst, and he was authorized to enter into a contract for the employment of that firm for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1941.

On October 28, 1941, we find another meeting. I shall try not to be tedious, but I think it is important to show his constant participation in the affairs of the company, notwithstanding that, according to his testimony, he had left it.

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

Mr. DONNELL. I yield.

Mr. MILLIKIN. I should like to read to the Senator from page 927 of the transcript. The commodore is testifying:

Senator DONNELL. All right, now, Commodore, we had got down to the point about your going away. You had gone with the Navy in June 1941. I realize you had duties, and important ones, to perform. But you did keep in touch, did you not, Commodore Vardaman, with the general financial situation of this company from then until the time that you signed the bankruptcy decision?

Commodore VARDAMAN. As best I could.

Senator DONNELL. As best you could. You were in St. Louis substantially all that time, weren't you?

Commodore VARDAMAN. Oh, no.

Senator DONNELL. You were in and out of St. Louis every few days; you would be there available if the company needed you, is that right?

Commodore VARDAMAN. Yes.

I wonder if the Senator sees any attempt on the part of Commodore Vardaman to give an erroneous impression of his activities with the company, under the Senator's own examination of him.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, I may say, in the first place, that my examination of him was cross-examination. In the second place, I am pointing out the fact that in his original testimony before the committee, before he was cross-examined, he had made these statements about leaving the company in June. Under cross-examination it was developed, clear as crystal, to my mind, that he had not left the company in June, but was closely familiar with its operations and participating, as these minutes unquestionably and undeniably show.

Mr. MILLIKIN. I suggest that a man who is inducted into the military service at least has a right to feel that a very violent change has come about in his occupation, and that he has a right to make a statement that he is leaving a civilian pursuit, even though he gives sporadic attention to that pursuit afterward. I suggest to the Senator that when the Senator had Commodore Vardaman on the stand he got nothing but the utmost frankness out of him from the questions he asked, bearing directly on the questions which the Senator is now posing, as though they had been unanswered.

Mr. DONNELL. There is no statement at all that any of these questions have been unanswered. I myself have pointed out certain answers which the commodore gave on cross-examination. I am not saying that in his cross-examination he did not give the facts. I am saying that in his original testimony and in the mimeographed statement from which he read, the statements which I have indicated appear—namely, that he had left the company in June 1941, which is not a fact.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Let me ask the Senator a question. Does he not concede that when a man, speaking generally, says that he left a business when he was inducted into the military service, he has a general right to make a statement of that kind?

Mr. DONNELL. As I see it, the fact is clear that this gentleman, Mr. Vardaman, made these statements. I am not undertaking to say what his own mental processes may have been, other than that he represented to the committee that he had left in June 1941, when he had not done so.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Is it not a fact that he was inducted into the Navy as of that time?

Mr. DONNELL. I do not recall. I will check that date, if it is desired, and find out.

Mr. MILLIKIN. It was about that time, was it not?

Mr. DONNELL. I do not recall just when it was.

Mr. MILLIKIN. He said it was in June 1941. Surely the Senator does not question that he was inducted into the service about that time.

Mr. DONNELL. He was inducted into the service.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Let me repeat my question. In view of the vital change in a man's occupational activities upon induction into the military service, does not the Senator think—and I put it to him as a matter of fairness—that in general conversation a man may say, "I have left my business and have gone into the military service," even though he may in fact give some sporadic attention to his business?

Mr. DONNELL. In the first place, this was not in a general conversation. This was in sworn testimony, taken from an obviously carefully prepared mimeographed statement which had been prepared for submission to the committee.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President—

Mr. DONNELL. Let me say a word further to the Senator. I find that when Mr. Vardaman announced to the board

his definite retention in the Navy, or the prospect of his definite retention, it was on Friday, January 16, 1942, that that was called to the attention of the board. I read to the Senator from page 153, where I find the following:

Mr. Vardaman stated that he had recently returned from the headquarters of the Ninth Naval District at Great Lakes, Ill., and found that he was definitely in the Navy for the duration of the war and that he may be ordered away from St. Louis at any time. However, his expectations were to remain here at least until his work at the Naval Intelligence Office is in shape, which should be for at least several months.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Will the Senator tell me when Mr. Vardaman was inducted into the Navy?

Mr. DONNELL. I cannot tell the Senator because I do not know the date.

Mr. MILLIKIN. I will ascertain the date and interrupt the Senator.

Mr. DONNELL. That will be perfectly all right.

Mr. MILLIKIN. I repeat that I suggest that attention should be given to the radical change in this man's occupation. I think attention should be given to the context of his statement, and his complete freedom in answering the Senator's questions, which bore on the very question now being discussed. I do not believe that the Senator, with all his feeling in this matter, will say that Vardaman was a reluctant witness in answering his questions.

Mr. DONNELL. I should say that Mr. Vardaman answered every question that was put to him, so far as I recall, and did so readily. Nevertheless, I say that his statement to the committee in three distinct places was to the general effect, and almost in the exact language, that he had left the company in June 1941. I say further that it was to his advantage to convince the committee that he had left it in June 1941. I say further that when confronted by facts such as were presented to him, of course, there was no possible answer, even had he desired to answer any differently, than that which he made to the committee and to myself.

Mr. MILLIKIN. The Senator makes no allowance whatever for the fact that a man answers his questions readily and does not attempt to evade. Does the Senator then take the next step, and say, "Of course, he did that, but he had no alternative"?

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, I think the facts speak too clearly to require further emphasis on this particular proposition. The facts show that this gentleman, Mr. Vardaman, appearing before a subcommittee of the United States Senate for the purpose of presenting the facts in favor of his own nomination, realizing unquestionably, as he did, that the tampering with the inventory which he himself mentioned in the statement, occurred in November or December 1941, had an interest to show as little connection with the company as possible at that time.

I say further that his evidence clearly shows, not in mere casual inadvertence in general conversation, but in a mimeographed letter prepared for the committee and presented to the committee and subsequently sworn to before the com-

mittee, that on three distinct occasions he stated to the committee, in substance, that he had left in June 1941.

On October 28, 1941, the board again held a meeting, and we again find Mr. Vardaman present.

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

Mr. DONNELL. I yield.

Mr. MILLIKIN. I shall read from page 18 of the transcript, which shows a biographical sketch of the commodore prepared by the Navy Department. Omitting the preliminary parts, omitting the part which refers to his birth and to his education and to his experience in World War I, I come down to the following:

Appointed lieutenant commander in the United States Naval Reserve on September 13, 1939, he subsequently reported for duty at Great Lakes, Ill., and in June 1941 became officer in charge, branch intelligence office, St. Louis, Mo., serving in this assignment until April 1942.

Mr. DONNELL. I thank the Senator.

Mr. President, I call attention to the fact that what has been read by the distinguished Senator from Colorado in no sense militates against the fact shown in the minutes, namely, that even if Mr. Vardaman had been and was, as is stated in the document, officer in charge of the branch intelligence office at St. Louis beginning in June 1941, he still continued in the business of the company and drew his salary in full until the early part of January 1942.

Now, referring to the minutes of the October 28 meeting of the company—getting very close to November—we find Mr. Vardaman, as I said, present at the office of the company, presiding at the meeting, and making—I quote from the minutes:

A complete report on the business of the company, stating that the company would not accept initial orders for spring business, aggregating 350,000 pairs of shoes, due to changes in the cost of materials and supplies. He also reported that orders were satisfactory and that the company had a sufficient backlog of orders to more than carry them through the year.

On November 13—16 days after the last meeting—there occurred another meeting of the board, again at the company's office and again with Mr. Vardaman present and presiding. We find him reporting at that meeting on the operations of the company—

Stating that the orders were coming in very well; that, unfortunately, the cost of completing orders, due to the present increase of materials, has seriously affected earnings for this period. He stated that his working capital was completely tied up in operations and that the cash position of the company was exceedingly poor, and that some of the creditors had resorted to collection letters, which could not possibly have any good effect upon the company's credit, and that some action had to be taken relative to this position at this meeting.

We also find him reporting on his negotiations with the company's attorney and with the attorney for the trustee in bankruptcy of the Hamilton-Brown Shoe Co. "relative to purchase by the Stockyards National Bank for the benefit of the company, of the mortgage or deed of

trust held by him on the company's property in Owensville, Mo."

Then there are some eight lines of typewriting telling what Mr. Vardaman stated to the meeting about what Mr. Grand had said about his willingness to do certain things, and what Mr. Vardaman had expressed his opinion about in reference to a certain claim being of "little or no value; that there were barely sufficient funds on hand to pay cost of administration and preferred claims, and that the general creditors would, in all probability, receive nothing on liquidation." As I have said, at that meeting on November 13, Mr. Vardaman was present and presiding.

Then there occurred a meeting on December 3, 1941, at the same place—the office of the company—with Mr. Vardaman present and presiding. He reported on the operations of the company's business. He stated that—

Orders had been received for all of the shoes which the company had desired to sell and at prices considerably higher than that previously obtained and that, in his opinion, there was sufficient mark-up over and above the cost of production to reasonably guarantee a satisfactory profit.

Then we find him reporting that the \$50,000 worth of 4-percent notes—it appears that a change had been made from 5 percent to 4 percent—were all sold and that the company is now \$43,000 better off financially than it was at the last meeting, thanks to the untiring and efficient services and cooperation of directors, Frank Bittner, Allen J. Postel, Henry Cook, and George Oliver Carpenter.

Mr. President, I call attention to Mr. Vardaman's conclusion that the company was \$43,000 better off financially. I presume what was meant was that it was merely in a better cash position, because, of course, the obligations and liabilities had risen commensurately with the receipt of \$43,000 as proceeds from the sale of the notes. However, the fact is that on December 3 he was at the meeting, reporting to it; and we find that he gave the statement which I have indicated.

On December 19, 1941, another meeting occurred at the office of the company. Mr. Vardaman again was present and presiding. He reported on "the operations of the company and the contemplated shoe show to be held in the early part of January in Chicago."

Mr. President, I wish to call particular attention to the point that "he further stated that he felt that the company would enjoy its share of the business at this show, and that he"—Vardaman—"was taking several of the employees to Chicago to assist in displaying samples and conferring with customers." Certainly he had not left the company, Mr. President; he was going to Chicago and he was taking several of the employees there to assist in displaying samples and conferring with customers.

He further reported that due to heavy production and delayed deliveries, the company was forced to use up its borrowing power to its fullest extent in order to obtain sufficient money to operate.

At the same meeting he presented to the board "the question of bonuses and additional compensation to be paid the

company's employees for exceptional services rendered during the year"; and he discussed with the board the contract of employment of Mr. Anthony J. Schleutter. He said that—

In his opinion, the amount that was being paid Mr. Schleutter was excessive; that he has not fitted the position as a shoe executive and cost man as was anticipated at the time of his employment and that, in his opinion, he felt that the salary was out of line and it should be cut from \$4,000 to \$3,000 annually, payable at the rate of \$250 per month.

Then we pass over to January 1942. At a meeting on January 16, 1942, at the office of the company, which is inadvertently stated, I think, as 1937 Washington Avenue, although it should have been stated as 1637 Washington Avenue, we find Mr. Vardaman present and presiding. Then it was, as I stated a few moments ago, that the minutes show that—

Mr. Vardaman stated that he had recently returned from the headquarters of the Ninth Naval District at Great Lakes, Ill., and found he was definitely in the Navy for the duration of the war and that he may be ordered away from St. Louis at any time.

However, he stated that he felt he would be in St. Louis, in connection with the Office of Naval Intelligence, for several months. Then the minutes show that he thought the board should elect Mr. Frank O. Bittner, Jr., as executive vice president of the company—to do what? To take over the active duties of the executive vice president of the company immediately, "and to take charge of the office, in order that the business of the company will not suffer by reason of his"—Mr. Vardaman's—"absence." Mr. Vardaman proposed the election of Frank O. Bittner, Jr., as executive vice president of the company, at a salary of \$600 per month, and he was elected at that time.

Mr. President, I have omitted to mention that at an intermediate date which I do not have in mind at the moment, but which I shall supply later on, Mr. Vardaman had been elevated from the position of treasurer of the company to the position of president. My recollection is that that was prior to January 1941; but I shall state it accurately in a little while. But at the meeting in January 1942 it was suggested that the salary of the president be reduced—to what? "To \$500 per month, until further order of the board of directors, and that during the period of time that Mr. Vardaman is in the service of his country that all the benefits as to the payment of additional compensation as provided by his employment contract, enure to the benefit of Mr. Bittner." The evidence will show, later on, that he was referring to a certain bonus agreement under which he was entitled to a bonus on the earnings or profits of the company. So the salary was reduced, as will be observed, from \$625 a month to \$500 a month, at the meeting on January 16, 1942. It was stated in the minutes that—

All the benefits of James K. Vardaman, Jr.'s employment contract, relative to payment of additional compensation based upon the earnings of the company, enure to the benefit of Mr. Bittner, subject to the further order of the board of directors, and that in the event Mr. Vardaman becomes active in

the affairs of the company and devotes his full time thereto at the termination of emergency, that he be reinstated on the same basis and with all the benefits of his contract, and that he be given a leave of absence forthwith for the duration of the war.

That was at the meeting on the 16th of January, 1942.

Then according to the minutes—

Mr. Vardaman stated that due to the fact that he could not be active in the affairs of the company and devote his full time thereto, he felt that he had not wholly complied with the terms of his employment contract, \* \* \* and that he appreciated the expression of the board of directors in assuring him reemployment on the same basis after the emergency, when he can devote his full time and attention to the business of the corporation.

Mr. President, on the 30th day of January, 2 weeks later than the meeting to which I have just referred, the following appears on page 162:

Mr. Kappel reported that Mr. Vardaman stated that due to the existing emergency and the fact that he is in active duty of the United States Navy, it has been impossible for him to give the time and attention to the business of the corporation required and that the board of directors had elected Frank O. Bittner, Jr., as the executive vice president of the company, who has taken over the active duties of said office and is now devoting his full time and attention to the business of the corporation.

On January 30, 1942, a meeting was held at the Missouri Athletic Club, and Mr. Vardaman was again present. Here we find that Mr. Bittner, who had been selected as the executive vice president, is referred to as follows:

Mr. Bittner stated that the affairs of the company were in such shape that it would be impossible for him to take charge of the operations of the company's business without the aid and assistance of Mr. Vardaman and requested that the board of directors, upon obtaining Mr. Vardaman's consent, cancel the leave of absence recently given him.

The leave of absence had been given 2 weeks previously. It was canceled with the consent of Mr. Vardaman, as shown on page 164 of the minutes.

On the same day, as shown on page 165 of the minutes, we find the following:

Mr. Vardaman reported that he had attended the shoe fair in Chicago recently with Mr. Bittner, Mr. Ieneichen, and other employees of the company, and that so far as this company was concerned, it was a fairly successful show.

Mr. President, that was not a momentary visit of a minute or two in and out again.

I continue reading:

He stated that he was disappointed upon arriving at Chicago and interviewing the buyers, in finding that the shoe industry was not favored with a seller's market as anticipated, and that this impression held sway for the first few days of the show. However, during the last 2 days there was some indication of improvement along this line. Investigation revealed that the prices of our commodities were in line with our competitors, and that during the last day we began to book orders, coming back with our just share.

Mr. President, I cannot put together the word "few" and the word "two," but I should judge that the words "first few days" certainly mean at least 2 and perhaps 3 days, and that there were two

more days, or "the last 2 days." So certainly, at the very minimum, Mr. Vardaman was indicating that he was away from his naval work for 4 days in attendance at the shoe fair in Chicago on behalf of the Vardaman Shoe Co.

I continue to read from the minutes:

After returning from the Chicago show Mr. Vardaman states that he went to the office of Ernst & Ernst, the company's auditors, relative to the matter of inventory, which said firm raised in December, to inquire if they had satisfied themselves with the discrepancies which they had discovered in the inventory figures and said firm reported that they had not, but that they had discovered other discrepancies. Mr. Vardaman stated that he requested that Ernst & Ernst immediately make a new and complete inventory as the one which they had could not be used under the circumstances. This they were not willing to do, nor were they willing to go ahead and complete the audit, as, in their opinion, there had been plugging of the figures. He stated that he immediately called Mr. De Coster to the office of Ernst & Ernst and that Mr. De Coster agreed with Ernst & Ernst in his presence that some changes apparently had been made in the inventory.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HUFFMAN in the chair). Does the Senator from Missouri yield to the Senator from Colorado?

Mr. DONNELL. I yield.

Mr. MILLIKIN. What was the date of that meeting?

Mr. DONNELL. January 30.

Mr. MILLIKIN. As of that date Commodore Vardaman recommended the full investigation of the so-called plugged inventories by a national auditing firm.

Mr. DONNELL. The Senator is correct.

On February 12, 1942, at page 172 of the minutes we find an adjourned meeting of the board of directors of the Vardaman Shoe Co. held at the Missouri Athletic Club. Present, among others, was Mr. Vardaman. We find that he presided, and that at the meeting it was decided to put the company into bankruptcy under the corporate reorganization provisions of chapter 10 of the Bankruptcy Act, and also to file all petitions in connection therewith, and to make all necessary proposals for the terms of reorganization, and take all necessary steps in connection therewith.

On page 173 of the minutes we find the following:

Mr. Kappel presented to the meeting the draft of debtors petition prepared in accordance with the resolution of this board. The petition was thereupon signed by Mr. Vardaman as president and Mr. de Coster as assistant secretary and the seal of the corporation was thereunto affixed.

So, Mr. President, we have found thus far that the commodore stated three times in substance to the subcommittee that he had left the company in June 1941, and yet he had attended every meeting of the board of directors from then until the bankruptcy meeting on February 13. That was the day on which the company went into bankruptcy. We find that he had actively participated in and showed an intimate knowledge, not only of the general financial policies of the company but of the production problems, the number of shoes being manu-

factured, the prices of materials, and the demands of the creditors—in other words, an intimate and detailed knowledge which indicates clearly that he did not leave the company in June 1941, contrary to what one would be led to believe from the statement that had been filed initially, and the testimony given initially to the committee.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, is it the Senator's sole point that the attendance of Mr. Vardaman at the board meetings does not square with the initial representation to which the Senator has referred?

Mr. DONNELL. Yes, and also, the obvious familiarity with the business as disclosed in the board meetings clearly indicates that he had not left the company in June, 1941.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Was there any reason to believe that the commodore should have anticipated every question which might have been asked him by the committee?

Mr. DONNELL. No, but I think that in preparing the statement for a committee of the United States Senate, in filing it with the committee and in swearing to it thereafter, the man who makes such statement should know what he is saying and how he is saying it. Mr. Vardaman was educated as a lawyer, and practiced his profession for 3 years. I would assume that he was amply capable of using language which would clearly express his meaning.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Considering the commodore's initial testimony as a whole, and his testimony under the Senator's cross-examination, was there any deception practiced as to those matters to which the Senator has referred?

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, I think the Senator is calling for a very broad conclusion of what I am trying to demonstrate in my argument this afternoon. There was obviously a clear coloring of the testimony in the statements made by Commodore Vardaman to the subcommittee. It was true that much of the coloring was dissipated by the examination which proceeded, but a large part of it was dissipated not by that examination but by an inspection of the minutes since the meetings of the subcommittee were held.

Mr. MILLIKIN. A while ago I understood the Senator to say that the commodore answered readily the questions which were asked him.

Mr. DONNELL. He did.

Mr. MILLIKIN. He was not caught in any lies during his testimony, was he?

Mr. DONNELL. Not that I know of.

Mr. MILLIKIN. So in considering his testimony as a whole before the subcommittee, we must arrive at the conclusion that he was truthful on the point to which reference has been made.

Mr. DONNELL. I would say that, in large part, in the testimony which he subsequently gave he corrected the incorrect statements made three times initially to the committee.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Assuming that he made an inadvertent or incorrect statement, it was a part of the Senator's function to develop the facts which he considered to be important. As I understand from the admissions of the Sena-

tor, that was done, and there is no implication that in considering the commodore's testimony as a whole on this point there was any untruthfulness in it.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, I have made no admission of any such broad generalization. I have undertaken to develop the phases of the situation. If the Senator from Colorado does not agree with them, he has the right to disagree. I have attempted to develop the proposition that there was an obvious tendency on the part of Mr. Vardaman to color his testimony to his own advantage. That has been shown in the statement which he filed, as well as in his initial testimony.

Mr. President, I am coming to another instance which is probably even clearer, if that be possible, than the one to which I have referred.

Earlier this afternoon I said that after further considering certain phases of the business of this company I would revert for a minute to the question of the business ability of the commodore. The reason for postponing the immediate presentation of the further consideration of the subject was that I desired to be able to show the Senate from the testimony the fact that the commodore was in close personal physical contact with the business up until the time of the bankruptcy. I could then demonstrate what was the condition which the trustee in bankruptcy, Mr. William R. Gentry, found in that business at the conclusion of the period of time which expired on November 14, 1942.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, while making that exposition, I wonder if I may ask the Senator, because I know he wants to be judicial and balanced in this matter, to discuss the state of the company when Commodore Vardaman went into it.

Mr. DONNELL. The state of the company was very, very bad.

Mr. MILLIKIN. And remained that way?

Mr. DONNELL. It remained that way and improved little at any time. I am coming to that point, because the commodore not only realized that fact but proceeded to operate the company, as I see it, largely if not primarily on the money of the creditors from the time he went in. I shall come to that in full.

Mr. MILLIKIN. When the Senator comes to that, I hope he will remember that Commodore Vardaman testified that none of the creditors were fooled as to the position of the company and will give us the benefit of his observations on that.

Mr. DONNELL. I shall give the best comments of which I am capable as to the facts.

Having demonstrated that Commodore Vardaman had a close connection with the shoe company up to the time of bankruptcy, February 13, 1942, I now call to the attention of the Senate—and to that extent digress for a moment from the proposition of the coloring of the testimony—as bearing on his business ability, to the testimony of Mr. William R. Gentry, who had been receiver of the Hamilton Brown Shoe Co., as to the condition he found in the Vardaman Shoe

Co. in 1942 after Mr. Vardaman had been there since August 10, 1939.

I wish to preface my remarks by saying that Mr. William R. Gentry is a lawyer of high standing in St. Louis, a man of elderly years but of quick, keen, alert mind, as was amply demonstrated before the committee; a man of the very highest standing. He had been selected some months before that, possibly years before that, as the receiver of the Hamilton Brown Shoe Co., which was one of the very large shoe companies in the city of St. Louis. He himself said in response to a question which I asked him—

About the last of May 1930—

I said a few months ago; it was 16 years ago, which calls to mind the passage of time—

About the last of May 1930 the United States district court at St. Louis appointed me as receiver in an equity proceeding for the Hamilton Brown Shoe Co.

Then I asked him briefly to tell the type of experience he, Mr. Gentry, had had with the work and the volume of the business done by the company, that is, the Hamilton Brown Shoe Co.

He said:

There were debts due to various banks in St. Louis, Chicago, New York, and Boston. As I remember it the amount was right close to \$2,000,000. The banks were very much exercised and worried about the matter, and they had no security. Both sides agreed to the appointment of a receiver, and Judge Davis—

Who was a Federal judge, one of the very finest we have had for many years.

Mr. McFARLAND. Did the Senator say he was appointed in 1930?

Mr. DONNELL. That is what the transcript says.

Mr. McFARLAND. I think that is a typographical error. I think it should be 1939.

Mr. DONNELL. It may be.

Mr. McFARLAND. That is what his statement was.

Mr. DONNELL. I was amazed myself in reading it that so much time had elapsed.

Mr. McFARLAND. It was 1939.

Mr. DONNELL. I call the Senator's attention to page 125 of the record, from which I am reading. I thank the Senator for calling my attention to it, and I am somewhat reassured that time has not passed so rapidly as I had thought.

Mr. Gentry proceeded:

Both sides agreed to the appointment of a receiver, and Judge Davis called me and appointed me receiver of the company and ordered me to operate the business. They had plants at Boonville, Owensville, East St. Louis, two plants in the city of St. Louis and one in Union, Mo. And they had a branch of the business in Boston. They did not manufacture there, but they sold shoes there which they shipped from some of these other plants.

An ancillary proceeding was filed in Boston because of the debts due the banks there, but it was handled in connection with my work. We succeeded in paying off the bank debts.

They were approximately \$2,000,000, it is said.

I managed the business and turned back to the company at the close of about 13

months of receivership assets appraised at \$4,000,000.

So, Mr. President, Mr. Gentry, of whom I speak, is not only a lawyer but he has had some experience in the shoe business in a highly important capacity in the city of St. Louis.

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

Mr. DONNELL. I yield.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Will the Senator be good enough to inform our colleagues of the change in the circumstances of shoe companies which, generally, occurred between the time Commodore Vardaman was in charge of the shoe company, and the time of Mr. Gentry's departure from the shoe company?

Mr. DONNELL. I am not able to state the difference in the shoe business, Mr. President. Perhaps there is some testimony which the Senator has in mind, and, if so, I shall be glad to have him introduce it.

Mr. MILLIKIN. I remind the Senator that we had several pieces of testimony that the advent of the war took shoe companies out of a very precarious position and brought them prosperity, as it did many other businesses.

Mr. DONNELL. I recall what the Senator has in mind very well, since he refreshes my recollection about it.

What I am undertaking to discuss now is the condition found by Mr. Gentry in the business of the Vardaman Shoe Co. after Commodore Vardaman had been there, first as treasurer and then as president, since 1939. I do not mean he had been president since 1939. I think that was 1940. I shall check that and insert the correct date later.

What did Mr. Gentry find? I read from the record, page 127, where he said:

I found a very poor quality of work on shoes. I insisted on that work being improved.

Then he said:

We went through the factory, and I myself, though not a practical shoe builder, could see a lot of defects in the work that was done, and I insisted that changes should be made in the matter of the workmanship so that it would improve the shoes, and changes were made, and the shoes were very greatly improved.

Then on the next page—128—he said that he found that there were many more in the department, that is to say, the office force in St. Louis, than were needed.

We put it on a much more economical basis.

I am referring now to page 128:

We found that we were losing money on every pair of shoes we made.

A little further he says:

We found out through some of those men from the machinery companies who would be a man who would really know his business on cost. Such a man was employed and put in.

That is to say, by Mr. Gentry. He found also, Mr. President, that taxes, which in our State, so far as State taxes are concerned, at any rate, bear a penal rate of interest, had been unpaid for 1939, 1940, and 1941. Not only that, but the manufacturer's license in the little town of Owensville, where this plant was, had been unpaid in 1939, 1940, and 1941.

He found, according to his testimony, and I believe I have already stated it, that the sales costs were entirely too high. He testified also, as appears on page 128, about the man Ineichen, whom I have mentioned before this afternoon, and who obviously had a great influence over Mr. Vardaman, as can be demonstrated, if desired, by repeated references to the minutes. I quote:

It appeared that Ineichen had great influence over him—

That is, he is referring to a man named Schluetter—

and would make him render cost accounts that really did not represent what the shoes were costing.

As I have stated, the evidence amply showed—and if it is desired I can establish it—that Mr. Ineichen had influence not only over Schluetter, but over Mr. Vardaman as well. Mr. Gentry found—and I quote from page 127:

There was a man named George Ineichen who was sales manager who, in the absence of Commodore Vardaman, had pushed in and pushed in until he was practically running the entire establishment. I found him to be very hard to deal with. He was extremely conceited and arbitrary, did not want to obey orders, and I told Mr. Bittner to fire him, which he did.

I should like to have the record clear at this point with regard to where the town of Owensville is. The record does not show that exactly. I would judge it to be between 40 and 60 miles from St. Louis. I have been there and have been in the plant. Mr. Vardaman had not been there to amount to anything, so far as I know. He was in St. Louis, and the business office of the company was in St. Louis.

This is what Mr. Gentry found. What occurred? Mr. Gentry said:

He put it—

That is to say, the office force, which he is talking about—

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, did I hear the Senator say Ineichen had pushed in and pushed in until he was practically running the business?

Mr. DONNELL. That is what Mr. Gentry said.

Mr. McFARLAND. Would he not be the one to be responsible for any irregularity?

Mr. DONNELL. Possibly many persons might have been in some respects responsible. Somebody, however, had to originate the idea.

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

Mr. DONNELL. I yield.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Did not the Senator also read that this fellow had pushed in and pushed in, in the absence of Commodore Vardaman?

Mr. DONNELL. Yes; I read that, and that is why I was pointing out where the plant is. I am not claiming that Mr. Vardaman worked in the shoe plant, turning a lathe or cutting leather. He was in St. Louis, where the business office of the company was, 1637 Washington Avenue, which is one of the principal business streets in the city of St. Louis.

Mr. President, I was about to state what developed after Mr. Gentry had assumed the office of trustee in bank-

ruptey and found the conditions which existed under the officership of Mr. Vardaman.

Mr. Gentry stated:

It was not long until we were making money instead of losing money.

Mr. President, I had digressed there, as I said, in order to discuss something of the business ability of the commodore.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HOEY in the chair). Does the Senator from Missouri yield to the Senator from Colorado?

Mr. DONNELL. I yield.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Does the Senator intend to develop the examination of Mr. Gentry which shows that the whole condition of the shoe industry picked up greatly, which would explain possibly why they made money?

Mr. DONNELL. I shall try to look that up. I do not have it in my notes.

Mr. MILLIKIN. The Senator will find that very clearly developed.

Mr. DONNELL. I shall be glad to go into that. I do not know just how much time we will have this afternoon, to do that, but I shall be glad to do it.

Mr. President, I mentioned that there are other illustrations of Mr. Vardaman's tendency toward coloring his testimony. I have several of them here, if it is desired that I present them, but I do not intend to present them all unless it should be the wish of the Senate that I do so. I desire to point out a further one, which is this: In the mimeographed statement which Mr. Vardaman presented he said not only that he had left the company in June 1941, but he also made the statement at page 3 of that document:

When I joined the company, it was understood that I would not be active but would serve as chairman of the executive committee and director and in that capacity advise and direct with a view of saving the company.

Notice the language:

When I joined the company, it was understood that I would not be active.

Mr. President, when did Commodore Vardaman join the company? The minutes of the company show that he was elected director and treasurer of the Collins-Morris Shoe Co.—and I hope the Senate will remember that that is the same company as the Vardaman Shoe Co., which was originally named the Collins-Morris Shoe Co., and later changed to the Vardaman Shoe Co.—he was elected a director and treasurer of that company on the 10th of August 1939. I have here the minutes of the company as of that date. It is enlightening to know whether the company realized at that time that it was understood that Commodore Vardaman would not be active in the affairs of the company. I call the attention of the Senate to this language appearing in the minutes of August 10, 1939:

Mr. Collins—

Who was the president—

stated that the company lacked sufficient working capital by reason of the bankruptcy of the Hamilton Brown Shoe Co. and result-

ing losses and frozen receivables to properly carry on its business, and that he deemed it expedient and necessary that additional working capital be obtained without the necessity of increasing the company's bank loans.

He further stated that with the assistance of Mr. Newman—

Mr. Newman was one of the directors.

He has conferred with Mr. James K. Vardaman, Jr., until recently president of the Tower Grove Bank & Trust Co., and a man of considerable executive and financial experience. Mr. Vardaman has expressed his willingness of becoming associated with this company at an initial salary of \$625 per month, upon condition that he be given the right to purchase 2,240 shares of the treasury common stock of the company at \$2 per share, being the market at the time of these conversations, and that certain other options to purchase additional stock be given individually by Mr. Collins and Mr. Morris and by Newhard Cook & Co. A further condition being that the board of directors authorize and organize an executive committee composed of Messrs. Morris, Collins, and himself, which committee shall have the managerial control of the company, subject, however, to the direction of the board of directors. Mr. Vardaman also informed him that he would be willing to continue in the employ of the company as long as he remained a director and officer thereof and that his remuneration, whether for salary or bonuses or any other source, was equal to that which was paid to Messrs. Collins and Morris. He desired to be elected to the office of treasurer—

I call the Senate's attention especially to this—

and agreed that if satisfactory to the board of directors he would start work on August 15, 1939, and devote his full time, effort, and ability to the business of the company.

Mr. President, I respectfully submit that when Mr. Vardaman testified to the Senate committee, not only in his written statement but in his oral testimony, that when he joined the company—

it was understood that I would not be active but would serve as chairman of the executive committee and director and in that capacity advise and direct with a view of saving the company,

He must have overlooked the fact that in these minutes it is stated that he desired to be elected to the office of director and agreed that if satisfactory to the board of directors he would start working on August 15, 1939, and devote his full time, effort, and ability to the business of the company. The directors evidently so understood, for we find that certain resolutions were adopted, on August 10, 1939, which read as follows:

Whereas the board of directors is desirous of obtaining the services of James K. Vardaman, Jr., a man whom it believes has considerable financial and executive ability, and that he become actively associated with the company; and

Whereas Mr. Robert C. Newman and Robert J. Morris have expressed their willingness to resign from the board of directors of the company if and when an agreement to employ Mr. Vardaman by the company has been consummated: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the event Director Robert C. Newman and Director and Treasurer Robert J. Morris resign from the board of directors of this company, and James K. Vardaman, Jr., and John C. Kappel, Jr., are elected directors thereof, and Mr. James K. Vardaman, Jr., is elected treasurer of the company, then and in that event the company does

agree to pay to the said James K. Vardaman, Jr., the sum of \$625 each month for services to be rendered said company as treasurer and in full payment for such other services performed or duties assigned to him, which salary payment shall continue for the balance of the year 1939, and if he is elected to the board of directors by the stockholders at its next annual meeting, his salary for the year 1940 shall not be less than said amount.

Further in the minutes we find that Messrs. Newman and Morris resigned. Their resignations were accepted. And then there were adopted further these preambles and resolutions:

Whereas Mr. James K. Vardaman, Jr., former president of the Tower Grove Bank & Trust Co., of St. Louis, and a man of extensive experience in financial and business circles has acquired a substantial interest in the company and the board of directors, by reason of vacancies existing thereon, have elected Mr. Vardaman as a director and treasurer thereof; and

Whereas it is the desire of the board of directors that he become actively associated with the business and affairs of the company and that he devote his full time and efforts on behalf of the company; and

Whereas it is the desire of the board of directors that the affairs and business of the company be managed and controlled during the interim of the meetings of the board of directors by an executive committee composed of three members of the board of directors, namely, the president, Mr. William L. Collins, the secretary, Mr. Edward W. Morris, and the treasurer, Mr. James K. Vardaman, Jr., and that this committee have full managerial and executive powers, subject, however, to the direction of the board of directors: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That a committee be, and it is hereby, organized and created, to be known as the executive committee to be composed of three members of the board of directors of the company, which committee shall have and is hereby granted full power to act on all matters pertaining to the management and operation of the company, including the right to borrow money, pledge and encumber its property and assets of the company as security for any debt, supervise and control the personnel, make purchases of machinery, supplies, equipment, and findings for and on behalf of the company, direct the operation of its plants and factories, establish compensations for its employees, and in general do and perform all and every act and with all the powers and duties heretofore vested in the board of directors, subject to its direct control and supervision.

Then follow various other details which, unless the Senate desires that I read them, I shall omit.

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

Mr. DONNELL. I yield.

Mr. MILLIKIN. What company has the Senator been referring to?

Mr. DONNELL. To the Vardaman Shoe Co., which at that time was known as the Collins-Morris Shoe Co.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Prior to the incorporation of the Vardaman Shoe Co.?

Mr. DONNELL. Oh, no. The Vardaman Shoe Co. was the same company.

Mr. MILLIKIN. It succeeded the Collins-Morris Shoe Co., did it not?

Mr. DONNELL. No, sir; it did not succeed it. The Collins-Morris Shoe Co. was a shoe company which subsequently changed its name to the Vardaman Shoe Co.

Mr. MILLIKIN. And is the Senator referring to the period of time before the name was changed?

Mr. DONNELL. I am referring to the action taken at the meeting of the Collins-Morris Shoe Co.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Does the Senator say that the commodore's relation with the Collins-Morris Shoe Co. was the same as with the Vardaman Shoe Co.?

Mr. DONNELL. I know of no difference except that later on he became president.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Let me refer to page 13 of the record, on which Commodore Vardaman said—and his statement has not been impeached, so far as I remember:

I was invited into the Collins-Morris organization by its president, vice president, and directors for the purpose of reorganizing it in an effort to save it from bankruptcy. The president and vice president had been estranged about a year or more before I joined the company; were not speaking to each other or seeing each other socially. The feeling was so intense that the company's already complicated affairs had suffered additionally as a result.

When I joined the company it was understood that I would not be active but would serve as chairman of the executive committee and director, and in that capacity advise and direct with a view of saving the company. Shortly after joining the company, it was found that its condition was so much worse than anticipated, and its affairs and those of its presidents had become so involved, that the president voluntarily withdrew. The vice president continued on with the company until (and my memory is not entirely clear on this date) about 30 or 60 days before I left the company, in June 1941.

I will ask the Senator, what was Commodore Vardaman's position in the Collins-Morris Shoe Co.?

Mr. DONNELL. He was the treasurer of the Collins-Morris Shoe Co. I shall have to ask the indulgence of the Senator to ascertain the date on which he became president. I do not recall whether that was before or after the change of name. I shall have to check that.

Mr. MILLIKIN. That is rather important when we distinguish between the respective duties in the one company and those in the other company, is it not?

Mr. DONNELL. I do not think so. Mr. President, there is no such thing as one company and the other company. The witness makes no distinction.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President—

Mr. DONNELL. Let me complete this statement. On the page from which the Senator has quoted the witness is obviously making no distinction whatsoever between the company under the one name and the company under the other. He said:

From about January 1940 to June 1941, I was connected with the Collins-Morris Shoe Co. of St. Louis, the name of which was later changed to Vardaman Shoe Co.

There can be no question, Mr. President, that the time to which he is referring, when he says that when he became connected with the company it was not intended that he be active, was the time when he joined the Collins-Morris Shoe Co. He did not rejoin the Vardaman Shoe Co. There was no process of joining the Vardaman Shoe Co. He stayed with

the same company, which merely changed its corporate name, at the suggestion of Mr. Ineichen.

Mr. MILLIKIN. I will ask the Senator to tell us what were the jobs of Commodore Vardaman with the Collins-Morris Shoe Co., and what were the jobs with the same company, if the Senator wishes, under the name of the Vardaman Shoe Co.?

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, I have stated that I shall have to examine the minutes to ascertain the date on which he became president. My recollection is that he became president while the name of the company was still the Collins-Morris Shoe Co., but I am not certain of that. I have stated several times to the Senator that I shall ascertain the date, and shall be glad to state it on the floor of the Senate. He occupied, at different times, two positions. One was the position of treasurer. The other was the position of president. He was at times—I am inclined to think at all times, though again, if that becomes material, I shall have to recheck the minutes—a member of the executive committee. I shall be glad to check the minutes.

Mr. MILLIKIN. It is only material if the Senator attempts to make it material. If the Senator attempts to make it material, then I suggest that it would be well to tell us Mr. Vardaman's different capacities with the two companies, or the one company under the two names.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, I have stated the capacities, and I shall be very glad to get the information and supply it before the conclusion of this debate, as to when he became president of the company, and what the name of the company was at the time he became president.

At any rate, the point to which I referred a moment ago when the Senator made his inquiry was that his testimony, repeated not only in the mimeographed form, but in the oral statement, was that when he joined the company it was understood that he would not be active, whereas in his own statement to the company on August 10, 1939, and in the resolution of the company it was contemplated "that he devote his full time and efforts on behalf of the company."

Mr. President, I think it is of some importance at this moment to mention these minutes. The minutes of a meeting of the board of directors of the Collins-Morris Shoe Co. on January 5, 1940, show as follows:

Mr. William Lee Collins, the company's president, stated to the meeting that he had been ill—

This, by the way, answers the question as to when Vardaman was made president.

Mr. William Lee Collins, the company's president, stated to the meeting that he has been ill for some time and that he has been under medical care and he had been advised to take a rest. Whereupon, Mr. William Lee Collins presented to the meeting his resignation as president of the company, which resignation was duly accepted by the directors present.

Mr. William Lee Collins nominated James K. Vardaman, Jr., in compliance with the by-laws of the company, for the office of president, to serve for the balance of his term and until his successor was duly elected and qualified, which nomination was duly sec-

onded by Mr. Aid, and Mr. James K. Vardaman, Jr., was unanimously elected president of the company for the unexpired term created by the resignation of Mr. William Lee Collins, and until his successor is duly elected and qualified.

Mr. William Lee Collins presented to the meeting his resignation as a director of the company, which was duly accepted by the directors present.

That was on January 5, 1940. There appears further in the same minutes the following language:

Mr. Vardaman, chairman of the executive committee, stated the purposes of the call of this special meeting. He stated that he had just returned from the shoe-style show at Chicago, Ill., and has discussed the policies of the company with many of its customers and suppliers, and that he found that the products of the company were well received except that there was some complaint in regard to quality.

Mr. President, there are two other illustrations which I think should be mentioned very briefly—

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

Mr. DONNELL. I yield.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Was the Senator's last point in the nature of indicating another discrepancy in the testimony of Commodore Vardaman?

Mr. DONNELL. It was not pointing out a discrepancy. It was pointing out the tendency of Commodore Vardaman to color the testimony to suit his own advantage.

Mr. MILLIKIN. What did the distinguished Senator do to clear up that discrepancy when he had the witness?

Mr. DONNELL. What did I do toward clearing it up?

Mr. MILLIKIN. Did the Senator question the commodore about it?

Mr. DONNELL. I questioned the commodore as thoroughly as I could at the time. I may say that I did not have the opportunity—or at least I did not avail myself of it at the time—to make a thorough study of the minutes of the company, which I have done since that time. At the meetings of the subcommittee I was afforded the opportunity to examine the witnesses, and likewise to see the minutes. However, we were pretty busily engaged at the time of the hearing, and many other matters were arising, so that I did not have time to study the minutes until after the hearing.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Then it would be correct to say that if there is a discrepancy there, the Senator had the opportunity to examine Commodore Vardaman and did not do so.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, the discrepancy speaks for itself. The testimony given by the commodore was that when he came with the company it was understood that he would not be active. The minutes of the company distinctly show the contrary.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Did not the Senator consider it his duty to give the witness an opportunity to explain the discrepancy, if there was one?

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, I do not recall that I had observed that particular portion of the minutes at the time the commodore was on the stand.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Are we to retry the case in the Senate?

Mr. DONNELL. I think that to the extent it is necessary to bring the facts of this matter to the Senate, every iota of evidence, of which these minutes are a part, should be brought to the Senate.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Shall we bring the commodore in here and examine him further?

Mr. DONNELL. The Senator is so versed in parliamentary procedure that he realizes that that would be highly improper. I should have no objection to bringing him in.

Mr. MILLIKIN. If that is impossible, then is it fair to discuss something which the commodore was not given an opportunity to explain?

Mr. DONNELL. I should say that it is entirely fair. The commodore was on the stand and had the opportunity to make any statement he wished to make. The commodore was fully able to make his statement for himself. He prepared his statement, submitted it, and swore to it. He made certain interpolations as he proceeded.

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

Mr. DONNELL. I yield.

Mr. MORSE. With regard to the question as to whether or not the record shows a discrepancy in the testimony of Commodore Vardaman, I suggest to the Senator from Missouri that if upon investigation of the record we find that in fact a discrepancy does exist in the nominee's testimony, and if the members of the committee, who, I think, have the primary responsibility to bring before us what I would call a clean record, failed to clear it up in the committee by their own questions, the correct procedure would be to send the nomination back to the committee for further hearings.

Mr. DONNELL. I thank the Senator.

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

Mr. DONNELL. I yield.

Mr. MILLIKIN. I suggest that matters of the type which the Senator from Missouri is bringing up now all form a part of the whole weight of the case, and that so far they present no serious problem whatever. The committee has been very solicitous about having a complete case before it, and has given weight to everything which in its opinion deserved consideration.

Mr. McFARLAND and Mr. MORSE addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Missouri yield, and if so, to whom?

Mr. DONNELL. I yield first to the Senator from Arizona.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I ask the Senator if it is not a fact that while Commodore Vardaman did say that when he went with the Collins-Morris Shoe Co. it was expected that he would be inactive; his testimony shows that the shoe company was in very much worse condition than anticipated, and that he then became active. The name of the company was even changed. The record is perfectly plain on that point.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, I must have made my point very lacking in clarity to the Senator from Arizona. My point is that the commodore stated to the subcommittee that "when I joined the

company it was understood that I would not be active." My point is that on August 10, 1939, according to the minutes of the company—

He—

That is, Vardaman—

desired to be elected to the office of treasurer, and agreed that, if satisfactory to the board of directors, he would start work on August 15, 1939, and devote his full time, effort, and ability to the business of the company.

On the same date the company adopted a resolution, in one of the preambles of which is the following language:

Whereas it is the desire of the board of directors that he become actively associated with the business and affairs of the company and that he devote his full time and efforts on behalf of the company—

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

Mr. DONNELL. I yield.

Mr. McFARLAND. I submit that the testimony just before that shows that that was after it was found that the company was in much worse condition than had been anticipated.

Mr. DONNELL. No; I beg the Senator's pardon. This was on August 10, 1939, the very day Mr. Vardaman was elected as a director and treasurer of the company. This was his first connection with it. It was exactly the date which he designates as "when I joined the company." He does not give the date in his testimony, but he says "when I joined the company." The joining process took place on the 10th of August 1939.

Mr. McFARLAND. The Senator confuses the date when he joined the company with the date when he became active. Later he went into its affairs and found that it was in much worse condition than he had supposed.

Mr. DONNELL. I still seem not to have made the point clear. I fear that the Senator is wearied by the length of my address this afternoon. The point is that the witness testified that when he joined the company it was understood that he would not be active, whereas the minutes of the company, his own statement, and the resolution which was adopted show precisely the contrary.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I think the Senator from Missouri is the one who is wearied by the long address. I shall point out the fact of the matter plainly enough at the proper time, in my own time.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Missouri yield?

Mr. DONNELL. I yield.

Mr. MORSE. The only point I wish to make—and I do so in order that there may be no misunderstanding—is that I think it proper for the Senator from Missouri to point out what he considers to be a discrepancy in the testimony of the nominee. If he has found such a discrepancy, I think it becomes his clear duty to point it out to the Senate, and then it becomes the obligation of the Members of the Senate to consider whether there is such a discrepancy, and if so, whether it is a material one. Of course, we cannot do that unless sufficient time elapses between the time when the Senator makes his speech to

the Senate and the time when the vote is taken on the nomination to afford us an opportunity to study the record.

Therefore, Mr. President, I wish to say, as I said earlier in the day—and what has occurred since then is adequate proof of the soundness of my position—that if there is ever an occasion when time should be taken to give study to a particular matter, it is now, with respect to the pending nomination; and I certainly hope that no vote will be taken on the nomination today.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, I very much appreciate the remarks of the Senator from Oregon, and I have deep respect and regard for the fairness and care with which he is performing his duty.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, I should like to inquire whether Commodore Vardaman signed those minutes.

Mr. DONNELL. I think not. Let me ask exactly which ones the Senator from Colorado has in mind.

Mr. MILLIKIN. I refer to the ones which are the foundation of the Senator's charge of a discrepancy.

Mr. DONNELL. I think not, but I am not sure. I shall check as to that. Let me say that the minutes are signed by E. Morris, secretary. The following directors also signed the minutes: E. Morris, John A. Aid, John C. Kappel, Jr., and R. J. Morris. Commodore Vardaman's name is not there; he did not sign.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Were any subsequent minutes which would ratify those minutes signed by Commodore Vardaman?

Mr. DONNELL. I cannot answer that at the moment; but I can say that at the meeting which was held on September 14, 1939, and which was attended by J. K. Vardaman, Jr., according to the minutes, there is a recital reading as follows:

Minutes of special meeting of the Board of Directors held on August 10, 1939, were read and approved.

It is also to be noted that the minutes of the meeting of September 14 were signed by E. Morris, secretary, and by three directors, namely, E. Morris, John A. Aid and John C. Kappel, Jr.

Before completing my answer, I wish to make certain that no intermediate meeting occurred between the one from the minutes of which I have previously quoted and the one from the minutes of which I have just read. However, upon further examination I find that there was no such intermediate meeting.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, let me ask whether the minutes upon which the Senator is basing his claim of a discrepancy in testimony are actually signed.

Mr. DONNELL. Does the Senator refer to the minutes for the meeting of August 10, 1939?

Mr. MILLIKIN. I am referring to the minutes which the Senator has said show a discrepancy between the minutes and the testimony given by Commodore Vardaman.

Mr. DONNELL. Will the Senator repeat his question, please?

Mr. MILLIKIN. My question is, first, whether Commodore Vardaman signed those minutes.

Mr. DONNELL. No; there is no signature of his.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Is there any actual signature on the minutes?

Mr. DONNELL. I judge that they are signatures. They purport to be. They are in pen and ink.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Were any of those persons before the committee?

Mr. DONNELL. No; they were not.

Mr. MILLIKIN. The Senator did not examine Commodore Vardaman on that matter?

Mr. DONNELL. No, sir; I did not.

In the first place, Mr. President, let me say along the line mentioned by the distinguished Senator from Oregon, that I do not concede, either, that it is incumbent upon me to perform the duties of the committee. Of course, I am not saying that the committee has asked me to perform them. Neither am I saying this with the slightest disrespect. But when I am asked whether I called his attention to this or that or the other, I wish to say that to my mind the subcommittee was appointed by the committee to make the investigation; and I respectfully submit that if any duty rested upon me, certainly an equal duty rested upon the subcommittee to examine thoroughly Commodore Vardaman upon matters which might be material, and that the duty resting upon the committee to examine the employees of the company was just as great as that which has rested upon me to make such examination.

Mr. President, I also submit, in line with the inquiry presented by the distinguished Senator from Colorado, that in a sense even the duty of the subcommittee was secondary, in the respect that the prime duty resting upon anyone in connection with the presentation of the evidence was the duty which rested upon Commodore Vardaman to set forth the facts correctly in his testimony. When he said it was understood when he joined the company that he would not be active, the duty rested upon him to state the matter correctly. When the minutes show the contrary, there rests upon him the duty to make a correction of the error, if there be an error.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I submit that is an unfair inference from the testimony. The testimony is as follows:

When I joined the company, it was understood that I would not be active but would serve as chairman of the executive committee and director and in that capacity advise and direct with a view of saving the company. Shortly after joining the company, it was found that its condition was so much worse than anticipated, and its affairs and those of the president's had become so involved, that the president voluntarily withdrew.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, I call attention to the fact that we do not have to wait until that worse condition was discovered. In the minutes of the meeting of the company held at the time when Commodore Vardaman joined it—August 10, 1939, at the time when he testified it was understood that he would not be active, it was found, according to his own statement, that he expressed the desire to be elected, "and agreed that if satisfactory to the board of directors

he would devote his full time, efforts, and ability to the business of the company." It is not a fact, as the Senator from Arizona understood, that at a later date the discrepancy which I allege exists was found. The resolution of the board expressly provides that—

It is the desire of the board of directors that he become actively associated with the business and affairs of the company and that he devote his full time and efforts on behalf of the company.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator further yield?

Mr. DONNELL. I yield.

Mr. McFARLAND. What is there in the minutes to show that he had not become connected with the company prior to the date of the minutes from which the Senator from Missouri is reading?

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, if the Senator will examine the minutes he will find that Commodore Vardaman was elected on the 10th day of August 1939.

Since the question has been asked, I shall answer it by referring to the minutes for August 10, 1939. In those minutes Mr. Vardaman is not referred to as being a director at that time. The following appears on the first page of the minutes for that meeting:

Mr. Collins stated that the company lacked sufficient working capital by reason of the bankruptcy of the Hamilton-Brown Shoe Co. and resulting losses and frozen receivables to profitably carry on its business and that he deemed it expedient and necessary that additional working capital be obtained without the necessity of increasing the company's bank loans. He further stated that with the assistance of Mr. Newman, he has conferred with Mr. James K. Vardaman, Jr., until recently president of the Tower Grove Bank & Trust Co., and a man of considerable executive and financial experience. That as a result of said conference, Mr. Vardaman has expressed his willingness of becoming associated with this company at an initial salary of \$625 per month—

And so forth.

Mr. McFARLAND. All of which, I contend, goes to show that the negotiations started before the meeting to which the Senator has referred.

Mr. DONNELL. Joining the company occurred—

Mr. McFARLAND. O, if the Senator wants to try to play on words he is at liberty to do so. I submit that when officers of a company talk to a man and make an agreement with him to join the company, he joins just as though he were talking with the board of directors. If the kind of testimony to which the Senator has referred is the kind which the Senator wishes to use in discrediting a world-war veteran, then any person could be discredited.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, I am not conscious of any play upon words. I can read the English language, if not many other languages. Mr. Vardaman's testimony was:

When I joined the company it was understood that I would not be active but, would serve as chairman of the executive committee and director, and in that capacity advise and direct with the view of saving the company.

I can read further, Mr. President, the following sentence which is in English, and which appears in the minutes of the

meeting held on the day when he was elected, which I believe means when he joined the company:

He—

Referring to Vardaman—

desired to be elected to the office of treasurer, and agreed that if satisfactory to the board of directors he would start work on August 15, 1939, and devote his full time, efforts, and ability to the business of the company.

I can read also another line in English in the resolution of the same day when Mr. Vardaman was elected, and when, as I understand, he joined, because he could not join until he was selected by the company:

Whereas it is the desire of the board of directors that he become actively associated with the business and affairs of the company and that he devote his full time and effort on behalf of that company.

Mr. President, in the testimony of Commodore Vardaman appears further language which I believe has some significance. In referring to the petition in bankruptcy of the Vardaman Shoe Co., Commodore Vardaman said:

The petition was filed in the Federal Court for the Eastern District of Missouri, in the court of Judge Charles B. Davis, and on my recommendation the vice president of the company was employed by the trustee as operating officer.

Mr. President, the vice president of the company was Mr. Frank O. Bittner, Jr. Mr. Frank O. Bittner was described in the testimony by Mr. Gentry as "one of the most able businessmen I ever met." Mr. Gentry also testified that Mr. Bittner was "one of the hardest workers I ever knew. He is very capable." I refer to pages 119A and 120A of the record.

Commodore Vardaman, in his very carefully prepared statement which was given, and repeated in his sworn testimony, said that Mr. Bittner was employed by the trustee, who was Mr. Gentry, and on Mr. Vardaman's recommendation. On that point Mr. Gentry has no recollection. In fact, his recollection is exactly the contrary. It would be very complimentary to Commodore Vardaman if he had recommended the man whom Mr. Gentry found to have the merits which he possessed. But the fact is, as set forth in the testimony of Mr. Gentry, that such was not the case.

There was considerable questioning of Mr. Gentry by various members of the committee, including the distinguished Senator from Colorado [Mr. MILLIKIN]. I quote from page 116 of the record. There is more which is applicable, but I quote this part:

Senator MILLIKIN. A while ago you said you had no recollection that Commodore Vardaman had recommended the appointment of Mr. Bittner. Would you say he had not made the recommendation?

Mr. GENTRY. Well, my recollection is very clear that I had no such recommendation. It came as a surprise to me this morning that he had made that claim.

Senator MILLIKIN. You would not exclude it, would you?

Mr. GENTRY. I can say that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, he did not. I am sure he did not do it. I think he is mistaken when he says he did. The general tone of his conversation with Mr. Bittner did not compare with what he said to me. I told

Mr. Bittner after I had had this long talk on Sunday and we had gone through the company's books that I would like to employ him.

So, Mr. President, the recollection of Mr. Vardaman as set forth in what I have read, in his mimeographed statement and in his oral statement, does not accord with that of Mr. Gentry as to whether Mr. Vardaman recommended the man whom Mr. Gentry described as one of the most able businessmen he had met, and one of the hardest workers he ever knew.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Does the recollection of Mr. Bittner and the recollection of Mr. Gentry coincide?

Mr. DONNELL. Is the Senator referring to a recollection on the particular point to which I have referred?

Mr. MILLIKIN. I was not thinking of that particular point.

Mr. DONNELL. Is the Senator thinking with regard to a reference by Judge Moore of the Federal court?

Mr. MILLIKIN. Yes.

Mr. DONNELL. It does not.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Is the Senator going to vouch for Mr. Bittner?

Mr. DONNELL. I wish to say that Mr. Bittner, like most persons, including myself, is not perfect in his memory. I realize that. But I assert also that, from the evidence in this case, I believe that Mr. Bittner, in the first place, was trying to tell the truth. I believe that on the major points at issue, he did tell the truth.

Mr. McFARLAND. I believe that—

Mr. DONNELL. No; I do not yield at this time. I believe that Mr. Gentry was correctly describing Mr. Bittner as one of the most able businessmen whom he, Mr. Gentry, had ever met, and one of the hardest workers he had ever known, and a man very capable, and that Mr. Vardaman had not recommended Mr. Bittner.

Mr. MILLIKIN. I am still curious as to whether the Senator will back Mr. Bittner with his own credibility.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, I believe I have answered that question. In my judgment Mr. Bittner tried to tell the truth. I think that he did tell what he thought to be the truth. He may have been in error in some statements, but, so far as I know, there were no material matters bearing upon the qualifications of Mr. Vardaman for this appointment as to which, as I recall, the testimony of Mr. Bittner was not true. I believe him to be an honorable man. I believe that Mr. Gentry's analysis of him is what Mr. Gentry, who is able to analyze men, believed to be true.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Will the Senator then reconcile Bittner with the two witnesses who discredited Bittner?

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, in the first place I wish to say that Mr. Bittner is not the candidate for this appointment. In the second place I shall be very happy to discuss quite fully the entire testimony of Mr. Bittner, as well as that of Mr. de Coster and Mr. Reyburn, to whom reference has been made. I shall be glad to do so and shall welcome the opportunity.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Will the Senator vouch for de Coster and Reyburn?

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, since the question has been asked, I may say that de Coster and Reyburn made affidavits back in January of 1942 which I have every reason to believe were true. During the course of the hearings those men came on the stand and, while each of them admitted having signed a document at the office where those documents were signed, they both denied the truth of certain statements which appeared in the documents. To my mind they were not correct in their denial of those statements, and the statements were very material from the standpoint of Commodore Vardaman's nomination. I shall come to them quite fully in the course of my remarks, and will refer to photostatic copies which I have in my possession.

Mr. MILLIKIN. The testimony of Mr. Bittner was represented to us by the Senator from Missouri as foundational of the testimony of de Coster and Reyburn. It was so represented to us by the Senator. Was it foundational testimony?

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, I do not know what the Senator means by "foundational." I will say that I recommended strongly, and urged before the committee as vigorously as I knew how, on several occasions before they finally agreed to do so, the issuance of a subpoena for Frank Bittner. He himself telegraphed, inquiring why he had not been subpoenaed, and the subpoena was issued. I am not here for the purpose of vouching for witnesses. My duty was to present to the committee the facts as I could ascertain them. To my mind Mr. Bittner tried to tell the truth. I believe that, to a very considerable extent, the testimony of de Coster and Reyburn was not true.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Will the Senator then attempt to cast discredit on Commodore Vardaman by testimony which he says he believes not to be true?

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, I shall undertake to show the interest of Commodore Vardaman in seeing that the witnesses de Coster and Reyburn should denounce and deny the truthfulness of statements in the affidavit. I shall undertake to demonstrate my view, whether correct or incorrect, in regard to that matter.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Am I then to understand that the distinguished Senator from Missouri will take the testimony of those witnesses who have discredited themselves and try to build them up to a state of credibility in this case?

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, I am not trying to build up the credibility of anyone. I expect to demonstrate to the Senate the facts of what transpired, what was said by the witnesses, and what the motives of the witnesses may have been in order that the Senate may be in position to judge for itself as to what, if any, connection Mr. Vardaman had with certain incidents to which reference has been made, and which will be referred to more fully hereafter.

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

Mr. DONNELL. I yield.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Of course, the Senator would not trifle with the time of the Senate in urging it to cast a judgment against a man on the testimony of witnesses who have discredited themselves, would he?

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, I am not trifling with the time of the Senate. There is not one word I have said this afternoon consciously which I do not think has a bearing upon this case. I am certainly not going to trifle with the time of the Senate, but I certainly am going to bring out, if the Senate will permit me, the facts as disclosed in evidence before the committee, so that the Senate may judge what the facts are.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Then, so that others of us may plan our time, may we rest assured that the Senator will fully develop the testimony of Bittner, Reyburn, and de Coster?

Mr. DONNELL. I shall do the best I can. I wish to say, however, that there are 969 pages of testimony, not all of it of those particular witnesses, but a very large part of it their testimony. The only way I can develop that, perhaps, to the satisfaction of members of the committee, is to read every line of it. I do not intend to do that unless the Senate desires it. I am ready to do it if the Senate wants it done. I shall try to develop the major points of the testimony as given, as I see them, and I am sure the members of the committee will be glad to enlighten the Senate as to any points I may overlook.

Mr. MILLIKIN. May we be assured that the Senator will develop the fact that the testimony of Bittner, Reyburn, and de Coster was supposed to represent the heart and core of the charges against the character of Commodore Vardaman, and that the testimony of Bittner was foundational to that of de Coster and Reyburn, and that Reyburn and de Coster completely discredited their testimony? Will the Senator develop that fully?

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, I think the Senator is asking me a series of conclusions and suggestions of his to develop what he thinks to be certain facts. I shall bring out the facts, and he can apply his own conclusions to them. The facts will be presented fully, completely, and as fairly as I am capable of presenting them.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. DONNELL. I yield.

Mr. MILLIKIN. My own reason for suggesting that was that the Senator has disclaimed that he is a prosecutor in this case.

Mr. DONNELL. That is correct; I am not.

Mr. MILLIKIN. He claims he is making a judicial presentation to the Senate. Because he has made that claim, I think I have a right to suggest a few features of the case which might be developed if we are to have a judicial presentation of the matter.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, APRIL 1, 1946

The House met at 12 o'clock noon. The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father, infinite in wisdom, power, and love, in this moment of soul silence, grant us Thy presence in building up every good purpose. Thy will for the world is to exalt manhood, that everyone shall be known as the child of God. Let us not despise the lowliest of Thy creatures, nor lose the worth and the glory of humble service and simple things.

We praise Thee, O Christ, for Thy emphasis of the individual and the sanctity of life, for in the human heart are hidden powers of sympathy and brotherhood. Lead us to discern the intemperance of the times: the veneer of false ambitions, the commotions and hostilities, for what does it profit a nation if it gain the whole world and lose its own soul? Blessed Lord, teach us that the real wealth of life is the abnegation of self, elevated thoughts, and worthy examples which have wrought all that is good and abiding in the being of man. O Great Lamp of Life, radiate from Thy holy hill and shine upon our country. O Voice of God, speak to Thy people, for only Thou art holy. In the name of our Redeemer. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Friday, March 29, 1946, 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 amendment of the House to a bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 473. An act relating to pay and allowances of officers of the retired list of the Regular Navy and Coast Guard performing active duty in the rank of rear admiral.

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

1. Department of Agriculture.
2. Department of Commerce.
3. Department of Justice.
4. Department of the Navy.
5. Department of State.
6. Department of War.
7. Federal Trade Commission.
8. Office of Alien Property Custodian.

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. GATHINGS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include two articles appearing in yesterday's Washington Post.

Mr. LANE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an item.

Mr. THOMAS of Texas asked and was given permission to extend his remarks

in the RECORD and include a letter from a constituent.

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

Mr. WHITE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include certain communications.

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

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in three instances and include editorials in each.

## SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

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

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

There was no objection.

## VACATING SPECIAL ORDER

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the special order granted me for today may be vacated.

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

There was no objection.

## THE LATE C. BEN ROSS

Mr. WHITE. 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 Idaho?

There was no objection.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, the press brings us the sad news that the State of Idaho has lost a good and great man, who was one of the outstanding Democratic governors of our State.

C. Ben Ross had the distinction of being the first man to be elected Governor of Idaho three times in succession. Governor Ross did much for Idaho; he lifted the State up out of the mud by building a network of hard-surfaced roads that covered the entire State; at the same time he saved money by accumulating a reserve fund in the State treasury.

He knew and loved Idaho people and every part of our great Commonwealth. Idaho will miss C. Ben Ross, a man of sterling qualities, a Christian gentleman, a good neighbor, and a real statesman.

## GERMAN POLICE KILL AND PLUNDER

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, last Friday 200 German police with police dogs raided and looted a Jewish camp at Stuttgart in the American occupation zone.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, how much longer will it take the Senator from Missouri to conclude his remarks?

Mr. DONNELL. I am unable to estimate that.

Mr. McFARLAND. Can the Senator approximate it?

Mr. DONNELL. It depends, of course, very largely upon the interruptions. I should think it would take from an hour and a half to 2 hours.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. DONNELL. I yield.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Does the Senator believe that if there are no interruptions he can conclude in, say, an hour and a half or 2 hours?

Mr. DONNELL. I think so. However, I wish to make it perfectly clear that I am not binding myself, directly or indirectly, to complete my argument in any special length of time.

Mr. McFARLAND. I was not trying to get the Senator to bind himself to anything. My only purpose in asking was to develop whether we can finish this evening, and apparently we cannot, and I wonder if the Senator will yield to me for the purpose of making a motion?

Mr. DONNELL. I shall be pleased to yield to the Senator from Arizona.

## RECESS

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

The motion was agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock and 5 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Tuesday, April 2, 1946, at 12 o'clock meridian.

## NOMINATION

Executive nomination received by the Senate April 1 (legislative day of March 5), 1946:

## DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

Duane B. Lueders, of Minnesota, to be a foreign-service officer, unclassified, a vice consul of career, and a secretary in the diplomatic service of the United States of America.

## CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate April 1 (legislative day of March 5), 1946:

## FOREIGN SERVICE

W. Averell Harriman to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Great Britain.

## POSTMASTERS

## CONNECTICUT

G. Franklin Cowles, Canton.

## MISSOURI

William G. Smith, Climax Springs.  
Louis Taylor Bradfield, Gashland.

## OKLAHOMA

Lee Kennedy, Broken Bow.

## PENNSYLVANIA

Evelyn McCarty, Beallsville.  
Harry F. Aiken, Brookville.  
Laura E. Coughenour, Isabella.  
Margaret T. Morganti, Morgan.  
Elizabeth I. Unger, Muir.  
Edith E. Tritt, Shiremanstown.

## WISCONSIN

Harriet V. Kenyon, Mellen.

One refugee was slain and four were seriously wounded and hundreds were severely bruised.

The pretext was black-market operations.

With Nazi arrogance, they smashed their victims with rubber truncheons.

But, tragic to relate, it all occurred "under the supervision of United States military personnel."

It dare not happen again.

The War Department must summarily punish those responsible, and I demand that the 200 Nazi brutes be severely dealt with.

American members of UNRRA who witnessed the horrible scene compared it with the Himmler SS guard raids upon the concentration camps and ghettos during the heyday of nazism.

#### CANCER CONTROL

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and include as part of my remarks information regarding cancer control.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, today begins cancer-control month. I am grateful to the House and the Senate for having passed some years ago the bill which I introduced which authorized the President to declare April not a national holiday month, but a month of hard work, of publicity, and information in which the eradication and control of cancer should go forward. Mr. Eric Johnston's great drive for cancer control took place as a result of that bill. Members of Congress served on that committee as I did. I have been on various national committees for the control of cancer and of the women's field army. They have all done magnificent work. Today they are having dinners all over the United States with a view to keeping up the interest in eradicating cancer. Mr. Speaker, today, since penicillin and sulfa have practically killed pneumonia, a lot of people have become well, and cancer is the second killer of all diseases in the United States. It is very important to have that drive continued. It is believed that prompt care in many cases means complete cure.

AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY,  
January 15, 1946.

HON. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,  
House Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MRS. ROGERS: In accordance with Mr. Johnston's promise to you a few days ago, I am enclosing a second very important pamphlet entitled "Beachhead Established," which has just been received from the printer.

I think you will enjoy looking this over very carefully.

Sincerely yours,

EDWIN J. MACEWAN,  
Administrative Director.

BEACHHEAD ESTABLISHED—AN INTERIM REPORT  
ON THE 1945 CAMPAIGN OF THE AMERICAN  
CANCER SOCIETY

#### FOREWORD

In 1945 the American Cancer Society set out to establish a beachhead for an all-out attack

on cancer. It is to the great credit of all concerned that we succeeded in raising \$4,000,000 for this purpose, as compared with \$800,000, the largest amount raised in any previous year.

This was accomplished in spite of the fact that last spring the first claim upon the attention and the generosity of all Americans was support of the war effort. Many of us realize that cancer is an enemy that we must fight all of the time, in peace as well as in war. For, until it is conquered, cancer will at all times stand as the most dreadful, devastating enemy which millions of our people will have to face.

We did not attain our full goal—the total \$5,000,000 which we sought—but the goal was not too high.

The goal was actually too low in terms of the need, and will continue to be too low until cancer is no longer a vital threat to the people of this country.

What was accomplished, I am sure, was a wide-scale awakening on the part of the American public to the menace of cancer, and now that the war is over we can look forward to an hour when larger interest will be accorded the fight against this scourge.

This report on the 1945 campaign must be an interim report. Reports from States and localities on the spending and plans for spending the funds raised this year are not complete. Also, the \$2,500,000 or more which will be retained within the States, representing less than 2 cents per inhabitant, is not large in terms of local projects. On the other hand, from approximately \$1,000,000 which will be available for research from that money given in 1945, we are already able to help meet a serious national crisis, namely, that of enabling key centers of cancer research to enter successfully the sharp competition for first-rate research men as they are being released from the Army, the Navy, and wartime scientific projects.

To you who worked and gave to make the 1945 campaign a success, I wish to extend the gratitude and thanks of the American Cancer Society. But I know that the real and abiding thanks comes rather from the realization within your own hearts that you have done something to guard your neighbors and all whom you love from the threat of this disease—that you have helped to prepare the way for the much greater accomplishments which we look toward next year and in the years to follow.

ERIC A. JOHNSTON,  
Chairman, Board of Directors.

#### INTERIM REPORT ON THE 1945 CAMPAIGN

The attack on cancer was one thing that even war could not put off. It was killing more than twice as many Americans as were the Germans and the Japs combined. Many thousands of them—American men, women, and even little children—were dying needlessly on the home front because they lacked the knowledge to seek, or had not received, effective aid in time to be saved.

That was the reason why the directors of the American Cancer Society decided that they could wait no longer—war or no war—to launch an appeal for a really comprehensive attack on cancer—one which would provide funds for research, for service to cancer victims, and for preventive education.

#### History of the campaign

To raise \$5,000,000—more than six times as much as had been attempted in any previous year—it was realized that strong leadership would be needed. The services of Mr. Eric A. Johnston were obtained as campaign chairman, and a group of outstanding leaders from all parts of the country were added to the board of directors of the society. With the eminent medical leaders already enlisted in the fight against cancer, they formed that essential alliance of business responsibility and expert knowledge which is required for a wide-scale attack on a great public problem.

It is the aim to form in every community a group of the foremost lay and medical leaders who will do everything in their power to provide their neighbors and themselves with the best possible protection against cancer. This is the necessary foundation for a truly comprehensive defense against this disease.

A good beginning was made in this direction during the 1945 campaign, but as yet it is only comparable to the seizure of a beachhead. The organization of an all-out attack still lies ahead.

Time was short and difficulties were many in 1945. To effect the changes in methods from those designed to raise hundreds of thousands to those which raise millions was far from easy.

In spite of the focus of national attention on the war effort, the campaign had the strongest publicity support in the history of the fight on cancer. Newspapers and magazines gave generously of their space and the radio stations of their time. The Post Office Department made it possible for gifts to be mailed simply by addressing them to "Cancer" care of the local postmaster. The wide publicity not only helped the campaign but made a basic contribution to educating the people of America on the vital necessity of seeking immediate medical aid at the first sign of any of the signals of cancer.

#### Amounts raised by the States

It is expected that the grand total will be approximately \$4,000,000 when final reports are tabulated. The amounts which, as of October 15, 1945, appeared to be assured were as follows:

Alabama.....	\$37,088.66
Arizona.....	20,835.00
Arkansas.....	21,317.22
California.....	148,019.66
Colorado.....	60,398.72
Connecticut.....	146,139.94
Delaware.....	14,076.75
District of Columbia.....	39,958.29
Florida.....	46,834.41
Georgia.....	125,866.23
Idaho.....	24,517.18
Illinois.....	102,336.44
Indiana.....	127,819.72
Iowa.....	10,903.00
Kansas.....	51,412.76
Kentucky.....	55,925.74
Louisiana.....	107,561.14
Maine.....	54,652.48
Maryland.....	31,845.95
Massachusetts.....	119,765.90
Michigan.....	279,862.35
Minnesota.....	67,025.80
Mississippi.....	18,538.68
Missouri.....	64,634.47
Montana.....	39,018.91
Nebraska.....	23,685.64
Nevada.....	9,656.51
New Hampshire.....	23,149.14
New Jersey.....	273,800.00
New Mexico.....	23,712.54
New York.....	442,422.28
North Carolina.....	103,374.84
North Dakota.....	33,027.36
Ohio.....	110,277.81
Oklahoma.....	153,800.00
Oregon.....	69,044.34
Pennsylvania.....	143,443.41
Rhode Island.....	35,969.33
South Carolina.....	5,368.48
South Dakota.....	4,970.21
Tennessee.....	65,000.00
Texas.....	152,222.47
Utah.....	23,833.19
Vermont.....	14,180.72
Virginia.....	73,430.05
Washington.....	73,486.67
West Virginia.....	29,999.45
Wisconsin.....	70,766.68
Wyoming.....	410.15

Total.....	3,775,387.78
Received at national headquarters.....	270,660.64
Grand total.....	4,046,048.42

The foregoing State totals include the following separately organized divisions:

New York City, \$240,143.26; Westchester County, N. Y., \$52,353.78; Nassau County, N. Y., \$49,444.65; Suffolk County, N. Y., \$18,152; Detroit, Mich., \$188,892.52; Philadelphia, Pa., \$27,000.

The campaign also had a very definite effect in stimulating direct gifts to hospitals and cancer clinics, thereby accomplishing much additional good not directly evident by campaign totals.

While this represents a most creditable showing, we nevertheless fell short of the \$5,000,000 goal. This had its most serious aspect in relation to the national program. Had the entire \$5,000,000 been raised, \$2,850,000 (57 percent) would have been available for use within the States and \$2,150,000 (43 percent) for the national program. On the basis of \$4,000,000, however, approximately \$2,560,000 (64 percent) will be available for the States but only in the neighborhood of \$1,440,000 (36 percent) for the national program. This was due to the fact that a transitional distribution formula was in effect in 1945. The aim for 1946 will be to establish an agreement under which the division between the States and the national organization will be on a uniform percentage basis for all moneys raised.

#### THE NATIONAL PROGRAM

On the national level an outstanding accomplishment made possible by the 1945 campaign was the research program. It is expected that approximately \$1,000,000 will be available for research from the money raised this year. From moneys already received an initial appropriation of \$500,000 has already been made to the research program. During the campaign the society made a contract with the National Research Council of the American Academy of Sciences to serve as its research adviser. This insured that the research attack on cancer would be guided by the same body to which the Government turned for advice on its wartime problems of scientific research.

The council appointed a committee of 14 of the Nation's foremost authorities on cancer research, both basic and clinical, to recommend on the course to be pursued. Six main steps have already been taken by this committee, as follows:

1. A Nation-wide survey of all cancer research now underway has been made. Questionnaires have been sent to 600 institutions including every medical school, all institutions of higher learning graduating more than 100 students a year, and other groups which have published reports on cancer research in the last 5 years, and to all approved cancer clinics. Information being gathered includes research projects both underway and planned, how they are organized, controlled, and coordinated, and the amounts now being spent and needed.

2. There have been organized or are now in process of organization 20 panels including 80 leading experts in the various fields of research fundamental to the cancer problem. These panels are being grouped under the broad divisions of chemistry, physics, biology, and clinical research. Their members are to make recommendations as to what ought to be done in each field of research. They are to study the reports of what is already being done and make recommendations not only on where money should be spent first, but also on what ought to be done to push cancer research far beyond the limits of its present application to cancer.

3. The committee is now engaged in endeavoring to obtain from the Federal Government for the benefit of cancer research, all information and materials of wartime research which may be made available without endangering secrets vital to national defense.

4. Through the National Research Council the committee has recommended that the first \$500,000 available from research money

raised in 1945 be used for research in the following fields:

Research in chemistry.....	\$150,000
Research in physics.....	100,000
Research in biology.....	150,000
Clinical research.....	100,000

5. The committee has recommended that at least \$50,000 of these funds be used for fellowships designed to attract to cancer research able men who are being released from the armed forces and wartime research.

6. A headquarters office for the research program with a full-time staff has been set up in connection with the National Research Council. It will coordinate the work of the research panels and maintain a central clearing-house where information on all phases of cancer research will be assembled and from which reports will be distributed to interested research workers throughout the Nation.

The amounts which should be provided for research out of the funds to be raised in 1946 should run into several million dollars.

Because of the necessity of earmarking for research a large portion of the initial cash turned in to national headquarters, it has not yet been possible to advance as far as had been hoped with the national programs of service and education. In the field of service, the American Cancer Society is making funds available for the early distribution of a Nation-wide survey of needs for cancer service which is now being completed by the Subcommittee on Postwar Cancer Facilities and Service of the United States Public Health Service, of which Dr. Frank Adair, president of the American Cancer Society, is a member. The society is also planning to spend \$200,000 to set up a full-time service department to study the needs in various States and to draw up suggested plans to assist States in developing specific programs for direct aid in meeting the needs of cancer patients.

With the funds raised this year the society is also producing a new series of educational leaflets for use throughout the country, and also a series of four educational motion pictures and film strips. One of these is specifically designed to aid the general practitioner in the early recognition of cancer.

#### THE STATE PROGRAMS

Although still inadequate, the funds raised this year enabled the States to retain for their educational and service programs approximately 2 cents per inhabitant as against less than half a cent in 1944. In Idaho, the society's field army was able to provide funds to make possible, with the aid of the State medical society, the first survey of present and needed facilities in that State for the treatment of cancer. Part of the funds raised in North Dakota was used to assist 37 of the 53 county medical directors to obtain special cancer instruction at the medical school of the University of Minnesota. In hundreds of counties in many States funds are being used to organize, with the aid of county medical societies, refresher courses and special clinical meetings designed to help keep the general practitioner, who has the best opportunity to detect cancer in its early curable stage, keep abreast of recent advances in the field of cancer.

In virtually every State a part of the funds are being spent to help indigent cancer patients. In States like Maine and Montana, this takes the form of helping to transport cancer patients from rural regions to centers where they can receive effective treatment. In New York City, the training of cancer nursing aides has been initiated and in many other cities millions of bandages and other supplies urgently needed for patients being cared for in their own homes are being supplied.

Many States and localities also are providing hospitals and cancer clinics with radium,

new X-ray machines and other needed equipment. Thus, progress is being made in 1945 toward improvement of service to the cancer patient, but the field of what needs to be done has scarcely been scratched.

In a large number of localities the American Cancer Society and the members of its field army are working with county medical societies to increase the number of detection clinics where people can go to find out whether they are free of cancer's danger signals and, if not, be directed to see a doctor for proper diagnosis.

The campaign resulted in providing every State with more funds for educational work than in any previous year. It is conceded that the most immediate opportunity to save more people from death by cancer lies in education. The fact that approximately 30,000 lives a year are now being saved through early recognition and treatment is due in large measure to the educational campaign of the last 33 years in which the American Cancer Society has played an important part. The fact that from 30,000 to perhaps 50,000 more a year still die needlessly shows how great is the need for expanding the campaign to teach people to seek medical aid at the first sign of a cancer danger signal.

The society's educational campaign is being carried on for the society principally by the women of its field army. They are entitled also to a large portion of the credit for the success of the society this year in so greatly increasing the measure of support obtained through the annual campaign.

#### Looking forward to 1946

In order to accomplish its mission, which is the progressive reduction of the cancer death rate, the American Cancer Society must now push forward to an all-out attack from the beachhead established in 1945.

The people of America are aroused as never before both to the seriousness of the cancer problem and to the real hope of making substantial progress against it, if sufficient funds are available. This year the time was insufficient to organize as thoroughly as is required. There is good hope of raising upward of \$10,000,000 in 1946 if other States are organized to do proportionately as well as those which led in 1945. Plans to do this very thing are now in process of preparation and will be announced shortly.

The year 1945 will go down as one of magnificent pioneering in the fight against cancer. All those who worked and gave so generously in the campaign have reason to look back on it with lasting satisfaction and pride.

#### OFFICERS OF THE AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY

Eric A. Johnston, chairman, board of directors; Herman C. Pitts, M. D., chairman of the professional board; Frank E. Adair, M. D., president; Edwin P. Lehman, M. D., vice president; Elmer L. Bobst, chairman, the executive committee; James B. Murphy, M. D., chairman, medical executive committee; James H. Ripley, treasurer; Eugene P. Pendergrass, M. D., secretary; Charles D. Hilles, Jr., assistant secretary; Edwin J. MacEwan, administrative director; Mrs. Harold V. Milligan, national field army commander.

#### NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS,

350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

#### THE LATE MARTIN L. DAVEY

Mr. HUBER. 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. HUBER. Mr. Speaker, it is with deep sorrow that I inform the Members of this House of the passing of my friend and predecessor, the Honorable Martin L. Davey, who died in Kent, Ohio, on March 30.

Martin L. Davey was successful in every public or private endeavor. As a young man he served as mayor of the city of Kent, Ohio. He became a Member of Congress following World War I and was elected to the Sixty-fifth, Sixty-sixth, Sixty-eighth, and Seventieth Congresses. He was twice elected Governor of the great State of Ohio and was the son of John Davey, father of tree surgery. At this time my sympathy goes out to his bereaved wife, daughter, and son who are residing in Kent, Ohio.

Martin L. Davey was a man of great loyalty who never forgot a friend and was intensely interested in the down-trodden and underprivileged. He will be missed by many who loved him in life and will revere his memory in death. My district, my State, and our country has suffered an irreparable loss in the passing of Martin L. Davey.

#### SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

Mr. ROBERTSON of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that tomorrow, following any special orders heretofore entered, I be permitted to address the House for 30 minutes.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. RIZLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that today, following any special orders heretofore granted, I be permitted to address the House for 10 minutes.

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

There was no objection.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SPRINGER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article appearing in the Wall Street Journal of New York.

Mr. REED of New York asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article.

Mr. ANDREWS of New York asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a radio broadcast.

Mr. HOPE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a statement by Mr. J. H. Leib of the Amvets organization, and a newspaper article.

Mr. PLOESER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a speech he made before the Mississippi Valley Association on March 26.

Mr. RIZLEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper article by Frank R. Kent.

#### GOVERNMENT FINANCES

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, for 11 years, from 1920 to 1930, we had a credit on our Government finances. Our receipts

were more than our expenditures. From 1931 to date, 16 years, we have gone in the red—real red. We have been going in the red anywhere from \$462,000,000 to almost \$56,000,000,000 a year. It is a terrible travesty on the operation of New Deal Government by New Dealers and incompetent people. I would suggest that, beginning today, we let the American people know that we are going to put some business into the Government and that from now on we are going to try to economize in the operation of Government. It's April Fool time. I wish you would show the American people that to have a good Government it must be a solvent Government. We must have more business in Government and less Government in business. Why not fool those people who say the New Deal knows nothing about business; it is so important for our national welfare that it is no joke. It is very, very serious if we are to retain our liberty, freedom, and form of government: Fool the people by getting some real good common sense. Here is hoping it happens.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and include an article by H. J. Heinz.

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

There was no objection.

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

#### VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Mr. HOPE. 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 Kansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, many thousands of veterans have responded to the opportunity afforded them by the GI bill to resume and complete their education. It is gratifying that so large a portion of our returning veterans are doing this. There were many, including some educators, who feared that the interruption of individual education which occurred in millions of cases by reason of the war would be permanent. Veterans are doing their part. By and large, the educational institutions of this country are meeting the situation in an admirable spirit and in an adequate way. I am sorry to note, however, that the Veterans' Administration seems to be falling down on its part of the job and is not making the payments to veterans for sustenance and housing which they must make if the program is to succeed. The GI bill has been on the statute books for almost 2 years. As far as time is concerned, the Veterans' Administration has had ample opportunity to set up the machinery and make the necessary arrangements for the distribution of these allowances. Reports which I get from veterans, however, are to the effect that these payments are far behind and that unless some relief can be afforded a considerable number of veterans may find it impossible to con-

tinue their studies. The matter is one which should have the prompt attention of the Veterans' Administration.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. COLE of New York asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include two letters received by a friend on conditions in Puerto Rico.

Mr. ARNOLD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a newspaper clipping on flood control.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an article.

Mr. HILL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a newspaper article on the production of prize-winning wheat from Colorado.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. HILL. 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 Colorado?

There was no objection.

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

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mrs. LUCE (at the request of Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts) was given permission to extend her remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD in two instances and include newspaper clippings.

Mr. BENNETT of Missouri asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD on the subject of farm problems.

Mr. MICHENER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a statement from a newspaper.

#### THE OPA AND THE CPA

Mr. GIFFORD. 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 Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. GIFFORD. Mr. Speaker, why should the OPA, the CPA, and other agencies continue their impractical policies and force us to seek their actual discontinuance? I rise at this moment because I am being deluged with complaints, especially with reference to the recent \$400 limitation on the repair of residential properties. I know the need for the continuance of some of these agencies. I pray that the Committee on Banking and Currency will report a bill to the House with limitations and legislative directives sufficient to curb or control much of their activities. Somehow my people have the idea that they sent me to Washington clothed with some authority. It does seem that we have but little influence, no matter how earnestly we protest.

Refusal to allow prices to cover cost of production has resulted in scarcities

on many fronts. Scarcities bring inflation, as people will bid higher and higher to procure such goods; and, much worse than that, scarcities create the black market, which no amount of policing seems to prevent.

Large numbers of workers, including veterans, are laid off and forced to accept unemployment compensation.

The CPA contends that the industries were consulted and agreed to the \$400 limitation to which I have referred. Appeals may be made, but a long time elapses before decisions are obtained.

Shall we abolish OPA and place a few necessary controls in some other agencies?

It may be claimed that there have been comparatively few bankruptcies, but the answer is that small manufacturers and dealers have simply gone out of business and not waited to be declared bankrupt.

Reasonable prices are vastly to be preferred to a condition where goods are not available. Necessity provides the black market, the moral effect of which is most depressing to contemplate.

Would that the Congress might take back its own control and authority!

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

#### PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO OPA LEGISLATION

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 assume that within the next 10 days the resolution providing for the OPA will engage the attention of the House. It is a tremendously important matter. I fancy that anybody who wants to contribute to the solution of this problem ought to make their contributions available to the membership in time for a proper examination so that when the bill does come to the floor we can achieve a good, constructive job. Recently I appeared before the House Committee on Banking and Currency and suggested some seven or eight prospective amendments.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include these amendments for the benefit of the membership and also for the benefit of the Committee on Banking and Currency as well as for the information of the officials of the Office of Price Administration, who certainly will want to examine them in advance.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. DIRKSEN. The amendments to which I have referred will be found in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD tomorrow morning.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a telegram from a labor union in his district.

#### SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Wednes-

day next after the disposition of business on the Speaker's desk and the conclusion of special orders heretofore entered, I may address the House for 30 minutes.

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

There was no objection.

#### LABOR-MANAGEMENT DIFFICULTIES

Mr. GOSSETT. 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 Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. GOSSETT. Mr. Speaker, when the history of this generation is written the most shameful chapter thereof will be the Government's absolute failure to deal with management-labor difficulties in our big industries. All authorities agree that our biggest problem and our greatest need is full production. Still we permit powerful labor unions and big industries, one after the other, to stymie and bottleneck such production. The steel strike set us back 6 months. The coal strike, if continued for more than a week, will set us back another 6 months. If long continued, such strikes will absolutely destroy all the hope we have for full and peaceful reconversion.

We force men to fight and die for their country. We even draft them in peacetime and make them serve for \$50 a month. But we refuse to interfere with jobs or profits of civilians. The politicians in both parties are afraid to do anything about strikes or work stoppages.

We ought immediately to act upon the suggestion of Bernard Baruch for a year's moratorium on strikes. However, the President and the politicians apparently would see this Nation in hades before they would pass such a law, without, of course, first clearing it with Hillman, Murray, and Lewis.

We are urged to extend the draft, to extend price controls, to enact compulsory peacetime military training, in order to win the peace and promote the security of this country. None of these things compares in immediate importance with full production. Full production and rapid reconversion is the very foundation upon which our national strength and hence our peace and security must rest. Still the Government vacillates, pussyfoots, and evades this biggest and most serious problem.

The big corporations and all-powerful labor bosses continue to ride recklessly and ruthlessly over the American people. Mr. Speaker, how much longer will we continue to tolerate these abuses?

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. LARCADE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and include certain newspaper articles.

Mr. PATMAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in four instances and include certain statements and excerpts.

Mr. WHITTINGTON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an address de-

livered by him before the twenty-seventh annual convention of the Mississippi Valley Association in St. Louis on March 25.

#### THE LATE FIELD MARSHAL VISCOUNT GORT

Mr. LYLE. 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 Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. LYLE. Mr. Speaker, I think it fitting that the House pause momentarily to take notice of the untimely death of Field Marshal Viscount Gort, one of the many splendid British officers. My unit had the distinct honor and privilege of serving under his command at Malta during this war. He was an able and courageous soldier and had assigned to him many difficult tasks. You will perhaps remember that he commanded the British Expeditionary Forces in France and the retreat from Dunkerque early in World War II. Later he took command at Malta. He was a splendid officer and a fine gentleman and contributed a great deal during this war to the peace that we are now enjoying.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

#### APRIL 1—ALL FOOLS' DAY AND A LADY'S LANGUAGE

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and include a copy of a letter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, today is All Fools' Day, but my unlucky day was Sunday, March 17. In a manner of speaking, it was also an unlucky day for the majority party.

On that day a gentleman by the name of Quentin Reynolds, a rather rough-speaking gentleman, broadcasting for Pepsi-Cola, referring to the so-called Wyatt housing bill, calling attention to the passage of the bill, asked:

Where were the liberal Democrats?

Then he answered himself as follows:

More than a hundred of them stayed away when it came time to vote. They didn't want to vote against the high-powered real-estate and building-material lobbies, and they didn't want to go on record as voting against a bill designed to aid veterans. These are the people you and I send to Congress. We voted them in, these miserable cowards of both parties who didn't have the guts to stand up and be counted. Let's remember their names when it comes time for reelection.

Although a Republican, fair play forces me to come to the defense of my Democratic colleagues and to cite the fact

that the record shows that only 50 Members were absent on roll call; that the absentees were not all Democrats, and as we all know, practically every one, if not every one, who was absent, was unavoidably absent and on official business.

On the same day, March 17, a gentleman in New York, chiefly known for his inaccuracy and vituperation, made a few false, derogatory remarks about me over the radio. Yes; you guessed his name. I need not mention it.

On the same day a lady—and I use that word advisedly—living here in Washington wrote a piece in the Times-Herald captioned "The gentleman's a liar." She subsequently admitted she was referring to me; and yesterday she repeated her charge, and for good measure she added that I was "a damned fool."

I deny the charge of being a liar, but I am not making any statement whatsoever as to the other charge.

Inasmuch as the lady printed my previous letter, which was addressed to her as an individual, I am giving my reply to her latest effusion to the House. The reply is printed in the RECORD so that those who come after and read the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD will know the way one lady, who considers herself a social leader here in Washington, uses the English language in at least one newspaper.

My reply to the lady's letter is as follows:

APRIL 1, 1946.

Mrs. EVALYN WALSH McLEAN,  
Care of Washington Times-Herald,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR Mrs. McLEAN: On the assumption that your article in the Times-Herald of March 17 captioned, "The Gentleman's a Liar" referred to me and that when its inaccuracy was pointed out, you, as would any fair-minded individual, would desire to make correction, my letter of the twenty-third calling your attention to excerpts from the RECORD which established the inaccuracy of your charge was written. Even though it was not marked confidential there was no thought it would be published. Yesterday you caused my letter to be printed in the Times-Herald.

Although the excerpts from the official RECORD conclusively show that you were in error, you repeated the false statement in the Times-Herald of yesterday. You wrote and I quote, "I called you a liar, Mr. Representative HOFFMAN." Then for good measure you added, "I am so sorry, but I must add to that, I think you are a damned fool \* \* \* I also think there's something else the matter with you, because none of your reasoning makes sense."

You excuse the publication of my letter by writing that it was not marked confidential. Is it your custom to publish all letters written you not marked confidential?

The excerpts printed from my letter of the twenty-third quoting the official stenographer's record show conclusively that your original statement that I am a liar was untrue; that I, like other normal Americans, am very grateful to the veterans for the sacrifices which they have made and am desirous of doing everything possible to assist them in any and every way they desire.

Neither you nor anyone else has a monopoly of the purpose to aid veterans. Almost everyone has or had relatives or close friends in the service.

My son, though he was not eligible for conscription, enlisted, left a lucrative prac-

tice, a wife and two sons, served 2 years and 8 months.

The veterans' representative with whom my colloquy was carried on in committee, in answer to one of my suggestions as to what might be done for the veterans, replied, and I quote, "It would be utopia, especially if we could do the same thing for labor." His judgment as to my attitude should be a little better than yours. It is to be hoped that any veterans with whom you personally come in contact or who may read any statements made by you will not have their sense of fairness warped by your method.

Having no personal knowledge of your characteristics or your mental processes, there was no reason why I should assume that you, upon being advised of your error, would repeat your false charge, much less add to it words reflecting upon the intelligence of one of the people's Representatives.

My congressional duties during the 11 years I have been in Washington have prevented my becoming acquainted with many of the local Washingtonians but I am certain that you are an exception, perhaps the only lady in Washington who, her attention having been called to an error made in a public statement, would reply by repeating the false charge that a Member of Congress, or anyone else for that matter, was "a liar" and then add the gratuitous statement that he was "a damned fool."

Have been advised by some reporters since the publication of your article that you are an exceptional individual; the possessor of the Hope diamond, whatever that may be; that you take delight in giving parties, in social activities, in considering yourself a crusader; that, in addition, you love publicity (don't we all).

Your reply of yesterday shows that you are an exceptional woman, no doubt the only one in Washington—black, white, yellow, or brown, Catholic, Protestant, Jew, or Mohammedan, who would publicly use the language you used with so little excuse.

A liar I am not. A damned fool I may be (there may be others). As you suggest, there may be something else wrong with me (you did not specify) but just who appointed you judge over the Members of Congress?

Pardon me, Mrs. McLean, for my presumption in writing you, for my error in assuming that you would want to right a wrong, correct an error, make perhaps a courteous reply.

Sincerely yours,

CLARE E. HOFFMAN.

#### LET US FIND A CURE FOR CANCER

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I desire to join the lady from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS] in what she said about our efforts to find a cure for cancer, which is today the most dreadful disease in all the world.

We are told that more than 15,000,000 people now living in the United States will die of cancer. Such a condition is horrible to contemplate.

If I had my way, I would have the Government offer a reward of a million or two million, or even five or ten million dollars, if necessary, for anyone who finds a cure for this terrible disease. There is bound to be a remedy; and it can be found.

We should remember that some of the foremost discoveries in medicine were made by men who were not even physicians.

Pasteur was a chemist. He it was who discovered and proved the germ theory, and for the first time found a prevention for hydrophobia.

Walter Reed, an Army doctor, by pointing out a thing that physicians had muffed for hundreds of years, showed us how to eliminate yellow fever, with the result that not only has yellow fever been virtually eliminated, but by carrying his experiment one step further we have learned to control the dreadful disease of malaria, by destroying the mosquitoes by which malaria is spread.

There is not one case of malaria in the Southern States today where there were literally hundreds a few years ago; and if the public health authorities of every Southern State would compel every house owner to perforate the gutters about the eaves of his house, so that water could not stand in them and provide a breeding place for mosquitoes, malaria could be further reduced by at least 50 and probably 75 percent.

One of the greatest discoveries of all time was that of quinine—the only medicine we were able to find for centuries that would kill the malaria germ. We are told that it was discovered by accident when an Indian medicine man in one of the South American countries advised his chief to get the water from an old lake and give it to his daughter who was suffering from malaria. He followed the medicine man's advice, and the daughter recovered. An investigation showed that this water had been made very bitter as a result of the bark from some trees that had fallen into the lake. Later, a girl by the name of Cinchon was cured of malaria with an extract made from the bark of one of these trees, and as a result these trees were thereafter called cinchona.

As everyone knows, quinine is made from the bark of the cinchona tree.

Thus, we have seen three of the most dreadful diseases of all time, hydrophobia, yellow fever, and malaria conquered; and we can add typhoid fever to the list—for typhoid is rapidly disappearing as a result of developments that have been made along scientific lines.

A few years ago tens of thousands of unfortunate human beings were doomed to living putrefication as a result of leprosy, just as they were before the days of Christ, for the want of some genius to discover a remedy for that loathsome malady.

Today, we are told, that as a result of the development of the chaulmoogra treatment, and other similar remedies, the disease of leprosy is being brought under control; just as was done in the case of smallpox and is now being done with hookworm and other kindred diseases.

There is no reason on earth why a remedy for cancer cannot be found, and no price is too high for the American people to pay. Any one disease that kills more people in this country in one generation than we have had killed in all

the wars we have ever fought, is enough of a national menace to justify the Congress in appropriating any reasonable amount for remedy that will forever stamp it out.

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

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. 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. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, from some of the remarks that have been made this morning by Members relating to cancers and the desirability of finding cures for them, it is perhaps a safe assumption that they had in mind further putting the Federal Government into the field of cancer research. Having made something of a special study of cancers under some of the masters in this field, and also visited some of the important cancer research institutions in the United States and Europe, I am inclined to believe that if Congressmen knew more about the facts relating to this subject they would be less inclined to meddle with it.

The remarkable suggestion has been made that it might be a good thing to offer rewards for finding cures for cancers. That is the last thing which any man imbued with the true spirit of investigation in any part of the field of medicine would want to see done. The true investigator—and he is the only kind who makes discoveries—finds his reward in uncovering truth.

True, many thousands of people die each year of cancer. Nevertheless, medical science has been making some advances in this field and if left alone will no doubt achieve all that can be. The Congress of the United States has enough to do if it strictly confines its attention to the affairs of state. We should be devoting our energies to the study of the cause and cure of those social and economic diseases which are killing the liberty of our people. Herein lies our true function. If freedom perishes, research, as we have known it, must also perish.

#### CALIFORNIA'S PROGRAM OF EDUCATION FOR THE DEAF

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and include an editorial.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I am very happy to inform the House that the State of California has again shown its interest in and recognition of its responsibility for providing more and better educational facilities for its people.

During the past year Mr. Perry E. Seely, national vice president of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, and a resident of the district I am honored to represent, has in-

terested himself in the establishment of a school for the deaf in southern California. He has had full support of his national organization, and carried on an earnest and successful campaign to get the necessary legislation passed by the State legislature. Several Members of the California delegation in Congress, including myself, wired the governor urging him to sign the bill. I now have the encouraging news that assembly bill No. 75 has been signed by the governor, and the school has been authorized to be established. It should prove a most important factor in helping these people toward a further hold on life.

I wish to congratulate Mr. Seely for his fine efforts in this matter and also the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped for once again having contributed to a real victory for a group of the less fortunate people of our country.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. DONDERO asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the Record and include a table.

#### PERMANENT APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVY AND MARINE CORPS

Mr. SABATH, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 569, Rept. No. 1835) which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

*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 S. 1907, a bill 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 1 hour, 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 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.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, this rule was given to the gentleman from New York [Mr. JOHN J. DELANEY] to report for printing. I was under the impression that it had been filed last Friday. Unfortunately, it was not.

Because it makes in order a bill that had been programed for consideration today, I ask unanimous consent that it may be in order to call up the rule today.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman explain his request a little more fully?

Mr. McCORMACK. The rule just reported relates to a bill out of the Committee on Naval Affairs which I announced last Friday would be taken up today. The rule was to have been filed last Friday, but was not. It simply waives the requirement that a rule must lie on the Speaker's table a day before it may be called up.

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

There was no objection.

#### CONSENT CALENDAR

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

#### RECORDING OF AGREEMENTS RELATING TO PATENTS

The Clerk called the first bill on the Consent Calendar (H. R. 3756) to require the recording of agreements relating to patents.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That section 4898 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 35, sec. 47) is amended to read as follows:

"Every application for patent or patent or any interest therein shall be assignable in law by an instrument in writing, and the applicant or patentee or his assigns or legal representatives may in like manner grant and convey an exclusive right under his application for patent or patent to the whole or any specified part of the United States.

"If any such assignment, grant, or conveyance of any application for patent or patent shall be acknowledged before any notary public of the several States or Territories or the District of Columbia, or any commissioner of any court of the United States for any district or Territory, or before any secretary of legation or consular officer authorized to administer oaths or perform notarial acts under section 1750 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 22, sec. 131) the certificate of such acknowledgment, under the hand and official seal of such notary or other officer, shall be prima facie evidence of the execution of such assignment, grant, or conveyance.

"If any such instrument is not recorded in a public record in the Patent Office within 30 days from the date thereof then—

"(a) It shall be void, as against any subsequent purchaser or mortgagee for a valuable consideration, without notice unless it is so recorded prior to such subsequent purchase or mortgage;

"(b) No suit for infringement of the patent may be brought by either party during the period the instrument remains unrecorded nor may any recovery be had for infringements occurring during said period."

SEC. 2. Every license under a patent for an invention or application for such patent and every agreement with respect to the same, and every agreement providing for the exchange of technical information, any of the parties to which is not a resident of the United States, shall be in writing and shall be recorded in the Patent Office within 3 months from the execution thereof; and every license under a patent for an invention or application for such patent, and every agreement with respect to the same which includes or recites any restriction as to price, quantity of production, geographical area, or field of use, or any restriction beyond that inherent in the patent grant, shall be in writing and shall be recorded in the Patent Office within 3 months from the execution thereof: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall be construed as requiring the recording of any license or agreement to which the United States, or any State, Territory, or Territorial possession of the United States, or any subdivision thereof, is a party, or which is made solely for the benefit of the United States, or any State, Territory, or Territorial possession of

the United States, or any subdivision thereof: *And provided further*, That nothing in this section shall be construed in applying to the recording of such licenses, contracts, or estoppels as may be created or implied by law or may arise from the relationship of the parties such as that of employer and employee.

Sec. 3. A true and complete copy of the instruments referred to in section 2 shall be recorded: *Provided, however*, That where a uniform type of agreement, license, or other instrument is employed, the recording of a copy thereof, together with a statement setting forth the names of all the parties to any such uniform type of instrument, may be recorded in lieu of each separate instruments referred to in section 2 shall abstract of any such instrument required to be recorded by the provisions of section 2, showing the date thereof, the nature of the instrument, the names of all the parties involved therein, the patents or applications involved or affected thereby, and the nature and scope of any restrictive covenants, may be recorded in lieu thereof, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Patents, subject to the filing of a complete copy within 3 months from the date that demand for the same is made by the Commissioner of Patents. Upon failure to file the complete copy within the time specified the instrument shall be deemed not recorded under section 2 hereof.

Sec. 4. Any party to any instrument specified in subsections (2) and (3) hereof may record the same. Where the parties to any such instrument are residents of the United States only, the assignee, grantee, or licensee shall be liable for the recording of the same; where the parties to such an instrument are residents of the United States and residents of a foreign country, the residents of the United States shall be liable for the recording of the same.

Sec. 5. Licenses and agreements recorded under section 2 of this act shall not be open to public examination and inspection unless they are also recorded under section 1 hereof, but shall be made available for examination, copying, and inspection only by duly authorized officers of the United States Government for governmental purposes only.

Sec. 6. Failure to record any instrument required to be recorded by section 2 of this act, with the intent to conceal any material term thereof as specified in section 3 hereof, shall subject the violator to a penalty of not more than \$500 for each such offense, and not more than \$25 for each day of the continuance thereof, which shall accrue to the United States and may be recovered in a civil action brought by the United States.

Sec. 7. This act shall take effect 3 months after approval and shall apply to assignments, licenses, and agreements executed prior to the effective date of this act, if they are still in effect on said date.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment to correct a typographical error. On page 5, line 15, strike out the word "many" and insert the word "may."

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. LANHAM: On page 5, line 15, strike out "many" and insert the word "may."

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.

#### CORRECTING NAVAL RECORD OF FORMER MEMBERS OF THE CREWS OF THE REVENUE CUTTERS ALGONQUIN AND ONONDAGA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1498) to correct the naval record of former members of the crews of the revenue cutters *Algonquin* and *Onondaga*.

Mr. KEAN. 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 New Jersey?

There was no objection.

#### REVISIONS IN THE BOUNDARY OF HOPEWELL VILLAGE, PA.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3533) to authorize revisions in the boundary of the Hopewell Village National Historic Site, Pa., and for other purposes.

Mr. COLE of New York. 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 New York?

There was no objection.

#### AUTHORIZING ALASKA RAILROAD TO ENGAGE IN OPERATION OF OCEAN-GOING VESSELS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4731) to authorize the Alaska Railroad to engage in the business of operating ocean-going vessels.

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

Messrs. BLAND, RICH and KEAN objected.

#### AUTHORIZING CHARGING OF TOLLS OVER SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND BAY BRIDGE (CALIF.)

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3565) to authorize the charging of tolls for the passage or transit of Government traffic over the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That tolls may be charged for the passage or transit over the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge of Government traffic, of military, naval, or civilian personnel and their dependents, and of civilian employees of the Army and Navy traveling on Government business, but such tolls shall not be in excess of the tolls charged for the passage or transit of other like traffic over such bridge: *Provided, however*, That subject to the provisions of section 2, military and naval personnel, and civilian employees of the Army and Navy, when such personnel or employees are engaged in the performance of official duties requiring the use of such bridge, together with the conveyances being used by them in the performance of such duties, shall have the use of such bridge free of toll: *Provided further*, That subject to the provisions of section 2, military and naval personnel, civilian employees of the Army and Navy, and personnel and employees of the Department of Commerce and their dependents when such personnel, employees, or dependents are resident or employed on Yerba Buena Island or Treasure Island, or on any vessel berthed at any point on said islands, together with the conveyances being used by them, when proceeding to or from said islands, shall have the use of such bridge free of toll.

SEC. 2. (a) The use of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge free of toll, provided for in section 1, shall be granted upon the presentation and surrender at the toll lanes of an authorization certifying that the traffic or person in question is entitled to such right. Such authorization shall be issued and signed by any officer or official designated for such purpose in accordance with regulations which shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy. The names and signatures of officers so designated shall be furnished to the California Toll Bridge Authority and thereafter authorizations signed by them shall be accepted by such authority as prima facie evidence of the facts stated therein.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a), such right to use the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge free of toll may be established by any other device or means which may be acceptable to the California Toll Bridge Authority; and the Secretary of the Navy and the California Toll Bridge Authority may enter into any appropriate agreements to secure the effective, convenient, and just exercise of such right.

SEC. 3. Whoever secures or attempts to secure the exemption from toll provided for in this act or an authorization referred to in section 2, knowing that he is not entitled thereto, and whoever signs or issues any such authorization certifying to such right of exemption, knowing that such right does not exist, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$100 or by imprisonment for not more than 10 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 4. The provisions of this Act shall take effect 30 days after the date of its enactment.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 2, line 2, after "Navy", insert "and Coast Guard and personnel and employees of the Coast and Geodetic Survey."

Page 2, line 8, after "Navy", strike out the comma and insert "and Coast Guard."

Page 2, line 9, after "of the", strike out "Department of Commerce" and insert "Coast and Geodetic Survey."

Page 2, line 23, after "Department of the", strike out "Navy" and insert "Department having control of the personnel exempted in section 1 hereof."

Page 3, line 7, after "Secretary of the" strike out "Navy" and insert "appropriate Department."

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.

#### BILL OF RIGHTS DAY

The Clerk called the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 273) authorizing and requesting the President to issue annually a proclamation designating December 15 as Bill of Rights Day.

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

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, as indicated by the title of this bill it would authorize the President to proclaim December 15 as Bill of Rights Day. As originally introduced, it provided for an annual proclamation. I note that the Committee on the Judiciary has struck out the annual part of it and has limited the proclamation to December 15, 1946.

May I inquire of some member of the committee as to the reason why the

proclamation regarding the Bill of Rights is a wholesome, advisable, and worth-while program for the year 1946 and not one equally as advisable for 1947 or 1950 or the year 2000?

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, it was the opinion of the committee that we should limit this to the present year because that has been the custom heretofore. We have passed the Bill of Rights bill on previous occasions and we have always limited it to the current year instead of making it a general observation for every year.

Mr. COLE of New York. Are there some provisions of statute which authorize the President to annually proclaim days of national importance?

Mr. CELLER. They are very rare. There are some, but ordinarily we limit it to 1 year because the Judiciary Committee is being flooded with bills of this character.

Mr. COLE of New York. I can appreciate the position of the committee as to certain types of bills in that they should be limited to a single year, but where a matter of this nature is of such Nationwide scope and importance, and is of such historic value, both as to the past and as to the indefinite future, it seems to me this proposal is on the same ground as one relating to Flag Day, Memorial Day, Thanksgiving Day, Independence Day, or any other of our great national holidays.

Mr. CELLER. I think the gentleman's point is well taken and I shall be glad to report what he says to the Judiciary Committee and on the next occasion we will take into consideration his observations.

Mr. COLE of New York. I notice that the author of the resolution, the gentleman from New York, is on the floor, and I suggest the hope that when the resolution is presented for consideration he oppose the committee amendment. I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

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

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

*Resolved, etc.*, That the President of the United States is authorized and requested to issue annually a proclamation designating December 15, as Bill of Rights Day, calling upon officials of the Government to display the flag of the United States on all Government buildings on that day, and inviting the people of the United States to observe the day with appropriate ceremonies and prayer.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 4, strike out the word "annually", and on page 1, line 5, after the comma following the figure "15", insert "1946."

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Speaker, I confess my disappointment at the action of the Committee on the Judiciary in reporting this resolution in such form that instead of having the President of the United States remind the people annually of the significance and importance of the Bill of Rights, the resolution as reported by the Judiciary Committee says that he may do it only

on December 15, 1946. I need not, Mr. Speaker, lecture to the Members of the House as to the basic importance of the Bill of Rights.

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

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

Mr. CELLER. I do not think the members of the Committee on the Judiciary would have objection to withdrawing the amendment.

Mr. WADSWORTH. That being the case, there is no necessity for inflicting myself on the House.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, some of them may have thought we would not have any rights after next year.

Mr. WADSWORTH. My idea about this thing is, unless I am very much mistaken in my estimate, that as the years go by the people of the United States know less and less about the Bill of Rights rather than more and more, and I hope that they will learn more.

Mr. RANKIN. The date selected was the 15th of December. Was that the day on which the Bill of Rights was approved?

Mr. WADSWORTH. That was the day it was ratified.

Mr. RANKIN. I agree with the gentleman from New York that the Bill of Rights is not transcended in importance even by the rest of the Constitution itself or by the Declaration of Independence.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the committee amendment.

The committee amendment was rejected.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "Joint resolution authorizing and requesting the President to issue a proclamation designating December 15, 1946, as Bill of Rights Day."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### THEODORE ROOSEVELT NATIONAL PARK

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4435) to establish the Theodore Roosevelt National Park; to erect a monument in memory of Theodore Roosevelt in the village of Medora, N. Dak.; and for other purposes.

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

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

There was no objection.

#### FISSIONABLE MATERIALS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5594) to reserve for the use of the United States all deposits of fissionable materials contained in the public lands.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That all deposits of fissionable materials contained in the public lands are hereby reserved for the use of the United States, and the Secretary of the Interior shall cause to be inserted in every patent or other conveyance, and in any lease, permit, or other authorization here-

after granted to use the public lands or its mineral resources which might result in the extraction of such materials, a reservation to the United States of all deposits of fissionable materials, whether or not of commercial value, together with the right of the United States through its authorized agents or representatives at any time to enter upon the land and prospect for, mine, and remove the same. Any lands so patented, conveyed, leased, or otherwise disposed of may be used for the purpose for which granted provided that such use does not result in the extraction, refining, or utilization of fissionable materials as such.

Sec. 2. The term "deposits of fissionable materials" as used in this act means those deposits from which the substances known as thorium, uranium (including uranium enriched as to one of its isotopes), and elements higher than uranium in the periodic table, can be refined or produced and, in addition, any deposits from which there can be refined or produced other substances determined by the President to be readily capable of or peculiarly related to transmutation of atomic species, the production of nuclear fission, or the release of atomic energy. Notice of any such additional deposits shall be published in the Federal Register.

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.

#### REIMBURSING NAVY PERSONNEL

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1739) to reimburse certain Navy personnel and former Navy personnel for personal property lost or damaged as the result of fires which occurred at various Navy shore activities.

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, such sum or sums, amounting in the aggregate not to exceed \$1,741,95, as may be required by the Secretary of the Navy to reimburse, under such regulations as he may prescribe, certain Navy personnel and former Navy personnel for the value of personal property lost or damaged as the result of fires occurring in a drill hall hangar and Quonset hut, naval air station, Pasco, Wash., on February 27, 1945; in Quonset hut, United States Naval Receiving Station, Navy 128, on July 15, 1945; in building 178 at Scout Observation Service Unit 1, Navy 128, on July 27, 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.

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.

#### CONFERRING DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE UPON GRADUATES OF THE UNITED STATES MERCHANT MARINE ACADEMY

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5380) to provide for the conferring of the degree of bachelor of science upon graduates of the United States Merchant Marine Academy.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the act of May 25, 1933, as amended, relating to the conferring of degrees upon graduates of the Naval Academy, Military Academy, and Coast Guard Academy is hereby amended to read as follows:

"The superintendents of the United States Naval Academy, the United States Military Academy, the United States Merchant Marine Academy, and the United States Coast Guard Academy may, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of War, the Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, and the Secretary of the Treasury, respectively may prescribe, confer the degree of bachelor of science upon all graduates of their respective academies, from and after the date of the accrediting of said academies by the Association of American Universities. On and after the date of the accrediting of the said academies by the Association of American Universities the superintendents of the respective academies may, under such rules and regulations as the respective Secretaries, or Chairman of the Maritime Commission, may make, confer the degree of bachelor of science upon such other living graduates of the respective academies as shall have met the requirements of the respective academies for such degree."

With the following committee amendments:

Page 2, line 3, strike out "Chairman of the."  
Page 2, line 12, strike out "Chairman of."

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.

#### VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION REVISED SCHEDULE FOR RATING DISABILITIES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5149) to govern the effective dates of ratings and awards under the Veterans' Administration revised Schedule for Rating Disabilities, 1945, and for other purposes.

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

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, the report accompanying this bill indicates that the bill authorizes the expenditure of approximately \$26,000,000. In view of that amount of money it seems that this is not a bill which should be considered and passed by unanimous consent. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

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

There was no objection.

#### INCREASING FUND FOR LOANS TO DISABLED VETERANS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5574) to amend paragraph 8 of part VII, Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended, to authorize an appropriation of \$1,500,000 as a revolving fund in lieu of \$500,000 now authorized.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That paragraph 8 of part VII, Veterans' Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended, is hereby amended by substituting "\$1,500,000" in lieu of "500,000," so that the paragraph shall read as follows:

"8. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, available immediately and until expended, the sum of \$1,500,000 to be utilized by the Veterans' Administration under such rules and regulations as the Administrator may prescribe, as a revolving fund for the purpose of making advancements not exceeding \$100 in any case, to persons commencing or undertaking courses of vocational rehabilitation under this part, and advancement to bear no interest and to be reimbursed in such installments as may be determined by the Administrator by proper deductions from any future payments of pension or retirement pay."

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.

#### APPOINTMENT OF ONE ADDITIONAL DISTRICT JUDGE, NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1163) to provide for the appointment of one additional district judge for the northern district of California.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the President is authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, one additional district judge for the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of California.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 6, after "California," insert the following: "Provided, That the first vacancy occurring in the office of district judge in said district shall not be filled: *Provided further,* That unless the President shall submit a nomination to the Senate to fill the office hereby created within 90 days after the effective date of this act, then in that event this act shall be of no force and effect."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I want to call the attention of the House to that part of the committee amendment to S. 1163 which reads:

*Provided further,* That unless the President shall submit a nomination to the Senate to fill the office hereby created within 90 days after the effective date of this act, then in that event this act shall be of no force and effect.

I offered an amendment in the committee providing 30 days, which was extended to 90 days by the will of the Judiciary Committee.

No additional Federal judges should be provided unless the work of the district requires. If this is true, then new judges should be appointed as soon as at all practicable. Interparty politics has much to do in selecting additional Federal judges and it is all wrong to permit political party disagreement or squabble

between factions to hold up the filling of a vacancy when a judge is needed to take care of the business of the district. There is no legitimate reason why a vacancy should not be filled within a few days, and by placing the above provision in all bills, in the future, appointments will necessarily be made within a reasonable time.

#### CRUISER NEW ORLEANS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5765) authorizing the Secretary of the Navy, in his discretion, to deliver to the custody of the city of New Orleans the silver service and silver bell presented to the United States for the cruiser *New Orleans*.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Navy is authorized, in his discretion, to deliver to the custody of the mayor of New Orleans for the Louisiana Historical Museum, for preservation and exhibition, the silver service and silver bell which were presented to the United States for the cruiser *New Orleans* by the citizens of that city: *Provided,* That no expense shall be incurred by the United States for the delivery of such silver service.

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.

#### BURIAL IN ARLINGTON CEMETERY OF AN UNKNOWN AMERICAN

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3959) to provide for the burial in the Memorial Amphitheater of the National Cemetery at Arlington, Va., of the remains of an unknown American soldier who lost his life while serving overseas in the armed forces of the United States during the Second World War.

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

Mr. COLE of New York. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, may I inquire of the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs as to what is intended by the use of the language locating this memorial to the unknown American of World War II "in the Amphitheater in Arlington Cemetery"?

Mr. MAY. The meaning of that is that the body of this unknown American will be buried beside the body that is there from the First World War. As a matter of fact, however, it is not in the enclosure of the Amphitheater but it is regarded and understood as being a part of it.

Mr. COLE of New York. When the expression regarding being "in the Memorial Amphitheater of the National Cemetery at Arlington" is used, it is not intended that the interment will actually occur inside the Amphitheater itself?

Mr. MAY. No; but just on the outside, in the same mausoleum where the other one is buried.

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

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

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of War is authorized and directed (1) to cause to be brought to the United States the remains of an American who lost his life while serving overseas in the armed forces of the United States during the Second World War

and whose identity has not been established; and (2) to provide for the burial, with appropriate ceremonies, of such unknown American in the Memorial Amphitheater of the National Cemetery at Arlington, Va., near or beside the remains of the Unknown American Soldier of the First World War.

Sec. 2. There is authorized to be appropriated such sum as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to provide for the burial in the Memorial Amphitheater of the National Cemetery at Arlington, Va., of the remains of an unknown American who lost his life while serving overseas in the armed forces of the United States during the Second World War."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. PRICE of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this bill, as stated in the title, is to provide for the burial in the Memorial Amphitheater of Arlington National Cemetery of an unknown American who lost his life while serving overseas in the armed forces of the United States during the Second World War.

By the passage of the bill today the House takes the first step in the legislative action which will eventually result in the Nation preserving for future generations the memory of all of those who made the supreme sacrifice in the Great War.

When this measure is finally enacted into law, arrangements will be made by the War Department to bring back an unidentified American who died overseas during World War II, and he will be placed to eternal rest beside his unknown buddy of the first world conflict.

This will be a tribute to all servicemen who gave their lives for victory over Germany and Japan.

I have suggested amendment of the bill to leave forever a mystery whether the unknown serviceman fought with the Army, Navy, marines, or Coast Guard. It might be that he crashed from the skies with the Army Air Force, fell in khaki on muddy soil, or made the supreme sacrifice in the Navy's blue. The War Department may select the unknown hero who gave his life for his country from any theater of operation, and the battle region where he died will also remain unknown.

The War Department has given its approval of this measure. In its report to the Committee on Military Affairs the Department stated:

The appropriateness of the legislation is believed to be manifest. As is well known, similar action was taken after World War I, and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington has become a national shrine.

Army engineers and architects have examined the plans of the white marble amphitheater and tomb built in honor of the soldier of the First World War who is

"known only to God," and their reports indicate that it is a simple matter to add another sarcophagus without destroying the symmetry or beauty of the monument.

#### PARKER RIVER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4362) to abolish the Parker River National Wildlife Refuge, in Essex County, Mass., to authorize and direct the restoration to the former owners of the land comprising such refuge, and for other purposes.

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

Mr. COLE of New York. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, this bill permits the former owners of the land which is being abandoned by the Federal Government under the bill to have a prior right to redeem the land. May I inquire if there is any reason why the heirs of former owners should not also be included in the definition of the term "former owner," so that if a relative or descendant of a previous owner wanted to redeem the property which had been taken from him years ago he could do so and it would not be necessary for the person redeeming it actually to have been an owner at the time the property was acquired by the Federal Government and in being at the time it is now being redeemed?

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, we have no objection to such an amendment if the gentleman wishes to offer it.

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

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

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Parker River National Wildlife Refuge in Essex County, Mass., administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior, is hereby abolished.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior shall dispose, in the manner provided in section 3, of the tracts of land comprising the Parker River National Wildlife Refuge, consisting of approximately 12,367.47 acres, and more particularly described in, and acquired by the United States through, two declarations of taking (on which judgments have been entered) executed by an Assistant Secretary of the Interior and filed, respectively, on July 31, 1943, and December 30, 1944, in proceedings in the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts entitled, respectively, "*United States of America, Petitioner, v. 1,689 Acres of Land, More or Less, Situate in the County of Essex, Commonwealth of Massachusetts et al., Defendant.* Miscellaneous Civil No. 6771", and "*United States of America, Petitioner, v. 12,367.47 Acres, More or Less, of Land Situate in Essex County, Mass., Defendant.* Miscellaneous Civil No. 7010."

SEC. 3. (a) The Secretary of the Interior shall, within 30 days after the date of enactment of this act, mail to each person whose title to a tract of land within the Parker River National Wildlife Refuge was acquired by the United States a notice stating that such tract will be reconveyed to him if, within 60 days after the date of the mailing of such notice, such former owner pays to the United States, an amount equal to the purchase price paid by the United States with respect to such tract of land. Upon the payment of such amount, within the time stipulated in such notice, the Secretary shall ex-

ecute a deed reconveying all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to such tract of land to such former owner.

(b) In the event the former owner of any such tract of land fails to pay such amount within the time stipulated in such notice, the Secretary is hereby authorized and directed to dispose of such tract in such manner as he may deem to be in the best interests of the United States.

(c) As used in this section, (1) the term "former owner" shall include former owners, if title to any tract of land coming within the provisions of this section was vested in more than one person at the time of its acquisition by the United States; and (2) the term "person" shall include corporations and associations.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. COLE of New York: On page 3, line 11, after the words "former owners", insert "or their heirs."

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

Mr. COLE of New York. I yield.

Mr. BARDEN. I wonder if there should not be some qualifying language there. There might be some heir of the third degree seeking preference over a more closely related person.

Mr. COLE of New York. I think the situation the gentleman has in mind would be characterized by the term "next of kin" rather than "heirs." I agree that any descendant, which an heir is, should have the right to redeem, and not necessarily a collateral relative which would be covered by the expression "next of kin."

Mr. BARDEN. I simply asked the question to see whether some more specific term could not be used than the word "heirs."

Mr. COLE of New York. I intend with the use of the word "heirs" to impose a limitation and to be more specific, in that it excluded next of kin, which covers the situation the gentleman has in mind.

Mr. BARDEN. I have no objection to either expression, but simply wish to offer that observation.

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

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.

The SPEAKER. That concludes the bills eligible to be called on the Consent Calendar today.

#### RATING DISABILITIES BY VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to return to the bill (H. R. 5149), a bill to govern the effective dates of ratings and awards under the Veterans' Administration revised schedule for rating disabilities, 1945, and for other purposes, No. 381 on the Consent Calendar, in order that I may make an explanation with reference to that bill. The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object in order to

permit the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] to make an explanation.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, this is a very necessary piece of legislation. The rating schedule will go into effect whether this bill is passed or not. But if this bill is passed, it will make the rating schedule take effect as of today and will, therefore, benefit untold thousands of veterans who are now suffering from disabilities for which their claims have not yet been adjusted. Especially the temporarily disabled men who are now in hospitals will have to rush to get their claims before the Veterans' Administration if this bill is not passed. If the bill is passed, however, it will relieve the Veterans' Administration of a vast flood of correspondence and applications which they would otherwise receive in a rush.

I appreciate the attitude of the gentleman from New York [Mr. COLE], and I know what he has in mind. He is always fair to the veterans and I'm sure he wants to be now. He says this bill will cost \$26,000,000. Let me read to the Members what General Bradley says about that:

The cost of the proposed legislation is estimated as \$26,000,000 to make increases in awards running as of the date the schedule is made operative from the new effective date—

I call your attention particularly to this part—

however, if more than one-half the eligible veterans file claim for benefits to which they are entitled within 1 year, this cost will be reduced, and if all filed as of the new effective date, the cost would be nil.

Therefore, it will save the Government money, and the chances are that instead of costing more it will cost less.

It will enable the Veterans' Administration to proceed to put this new rating schedule into effect so that these wounded men and shell-shocked men and other men now in the hospitals recovering from their service-connected disabilities may be able to take advantage of it without rushing, without flooding the Veterans' Administration with an unnecessary amount of correspondence and applications.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. It will also wipe out certain inequalities that now exist.

Mr. RANKIN. Yes.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. For instance, before we passed the bill last year for increased compensation for amputees, men who had both limbs off at the hips received the same rating as men who had given their feet. This would regulate and adjust certain inequalities. I tried to have them eliminated for a long time. The Bureau has felt for a long time that there were inequalities but did not seem to get around to doing anything about it. Men of World War I, in some instances for the same disabilities, would get more than men of World War II. This has the approval of the Veterans' Administration and of the Bureau of the Budget. It is in effect a Veterans' Administration measure. The revised ratings were actually recommended first in General Hines' administration.

Mr. RANKIN. Yes; I am sure there would not be a vote against it in the House, but if we are forced to go before the Rules Committee it will take probably 2 weeks. There will be doubt in the minds of the veterans as to whether or not it will pass, and this flood of correspondence and applications will be accentuated, and it will probably cost the Veterans' Administration more as a result of the delay.

Mr. COLE of New York. Of course, the gentleman knows he does not have to go before the Rules Committee to have this bill passed by the House.

Mr. RANKIN. I understand, but I just spoke to the Speaker and asked him to recognize me to take the bill up under suspension of the rules. There are only three ways to get a bill before the House. One is by unanimous consent, the other is under suspension of the rules, and the other is through a special rule from the Rules Committee—unless we wait until we have a Calendar Wednesday a few years from now.

But the Speaker informs me it is his rule, and it has been the rule of former Speakers, to announce these suspensions in advance, and if we go by today it will be 2 weeks before we have another suspension day. General Bradley is very anxious to get these rating schedules put into effect now and to let the veterans know that they will have ample time to file their claims without prejudice.

Mr. COLE of New York. Does not the gentleman agree that it is unwise for the House to pass legislation involving a potential expenditure of \$26,000,000 by unanimous consent?

Mr. RANKIN. As I said to the gentleman from New York, my opinion is that this bill will not cost anything like that amount. That is merely a possible expenditure that is not at all within the realm of probabilities, as I see it.

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

Mr. COLE of New York. I yield.

Mr. VINSON. In response to the inquiry of the gentleman from New York [Mr. COLE], as to the doubt of the House passing bills involving \$23,000,000 by unanimous consent, may I say to the gentleman from New York the House has repeatedly passed naval bills involving over a billion dollars by unanimous consent.

Mr. COLE of New York. I am sure the gentleman cannot point to a single instance when any naval authorization bill has been passed on the Consent Calendar involving the expenditure of over \$1,000,000, let alone \$1,000,000,000.

Mr. VINSON. Bills involving large sums of money have been passed by unanimous consent.

Mr. COLE of New York. But not on the Consent Calendar.

Mr. VINSON. Oh, no; not on the Consent Calendar.

Mr. COLE of New York. 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 New York?

There was no objection.

#### CONTEMPT CITATION AGAINST EDWARD K. BARSKY

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to announce that pursuant to House Resolution 573, Seventy-ninth Congress, he did, on March 29, 1946, certify to the United States attorney, District of Columbia, the willful and deliberate refusal of Dr. Edward K. Barsky to produce the books, papers, and records of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, together with all the facts relating thereto, before the Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives.

#### OFFICE OF DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of S. 1657, to amend Public Law 779 of the Seventy-seventh Congress, entitled "An act to provide for furnishing transportation for certain Government and other personnel necessary for the effective prosecution of the war, and for other purposes," approved December 1, 1942, and for other purposes.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman briefly explain the bill?

Mr. MAY. Yes. Mr. Speaker, in the year 1942, when the industrial program in the war effort was getting rapidly under way, there were places all over the country where the influx of workers to industrial plants presented a very serious problem of transportation. By act of Congress we set up what was known as the Office of Defense Transportation. This organization built up a large personnel and functioned during the war. They have now reached the point where they want to discontinue their functions, pack up their bags, and leave town.

The committee has reported favorably by unanimous vote an identical House bill.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. This discontinues this service.

Mr. MAY. That is exactly what we do, discontinue the office, its functions and activities; and we consider that quite an accomplishment, getting rid of another war agency.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. It will take a lot of people off the pay roll, will it?

Mr. MAY. And it transfers the functions of the Office of Defense Transportation to the War and Navy Departments and the Veterans' Administration.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. I commend the committee for its action and withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

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

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That (a) section 1, paragraph 4, of the act of December 1, 1942 (56 Stat. 1024; 50 U. S. C., Supp. III, App. 841), entitled "An act to provide for furnishing transportation for certain Government and other personnel necessary to provide for the effective prosecution of the war, and for other purposes," is amended to read as follows:

"4. The authority herein granted the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy and the Chairman of the Maritime Commission shall

be exercised in each case only after a determination by the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, or the Chairman of the Maritime Commission, as the case may be, that existing private and other facilities are not and cannot be rendered adequate by other means, and that its exercise will result in the most efficient method of supplying transportation to the personnel concerned and a proper utilization of transportation facilities."

(b) Section 2 of said act is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Chairman of the Maritime Commission, respectively, to file with the Congress, within 60 days after the end of the fiscal year, a summarized report of the exercise of the authority herein granted, which report shall include (1) location, nature, and size of the plant for which transportation facilities were provided; (2) type, amount, and original cost of equipment furnished; (3) outline of lease or charter for rented or reciprocally used equipment with total costs for period of use or operation; and (4) citation of authority of the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, or the Chairman of the Maritime Commission, under which exercised."

SEC. 2. The act of October 25, 1943 (57 Stat. 575; U. S. C., Supp. III, title 38, ch. 1, sec. 11a), entitled "An act to provide for furnishing transportation in Government-owned automotive vehicles for employees of the Veterans' Administration at field stations in the absence of adequate public or private transportation" is amended to read as follows:

"That during the present war and not exceeding 6 months after the termination of the war, the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, whenever he finds such action to be necessary for the efficient conduct of the affairs of his Administration, and under such regulations as he may prescribe, is authorized to utilize automotive equipment of the Veterans' Administration to transport its employees between field stations and nearest adequate public transportation at such reasonable rates of fare for the service furnished as he may establish. All moneys collected a fares from such employees shall be accounted for and shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of miscellaneous receipts. The authority herein granted the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall be exercised with respect to any station only after determination by the Administrator that existing private and other facilities are not and cannot be rendered adequate by other means, and that its exercise will result in the most efficient method of supplying transportation to the personnel concerned and a proper utilization of transportation facilities."

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

A motion to reconsider and a similar House bill (H. R. 4839) were laid on the table.

#### TO FACILITATE VOTING BY MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 5644) to facilitate voting by members of the armed forces and certain others absent from the place of their residence, and to amend Public Law 712, Seventy-seventh Congress, as amended.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I wish to ask the gentleman from North Carolina some questions with reference to this bill.

Mr. BONNER. I will gladly supply the gentleman from Mississippi with such information as he desires.

Mr. RANKIN. This bill eliminates the Federal ballot altogether.

Mr. BONNER. That is correct.

Mr. RANKIN. The Federal ballot was published last year and sent to the veterans, but very few veterans used it, most of them used the State ballot. That is correct, is it not?

Mr. BONNER. The majority of those voting did use the State ballot.

Mr. RANKIN. So, it was decided this year just to use the State ballot but to use the machinery of the Government to get these ballots to the veterans.

Mr. BONNER. That is correct.

Mr. RANKIN. And it does not in any way interfere with the election machinery of the various States.

Mr. BONNER. It does not.

Mr. RANKIN. That is what I wanted to bring out, for we had quite a battle on a similar bill last year because it did involve the question of a Federal ballot.

Mr. BONNER. I may say to the gentleman from Mississippi that he is largely correct, that most of the soldiers abroad used the State ballot, but some used the Federal ballot and appreciated the use of it.

Mr. RANKIN. But I may say to the gentleman from North Carolina that an overwhelming majority of those veterans used the State ballot.

Mr. BONNER. That is correct.

Mr. RANKIN. And this bill provides for the sending of State ballots and eliminates the Federal ballot altogether, as well as the Federal Ballot Commission.

Mr. BONNER. The gentleman is correct.

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

Mr. RANKIN. I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Three returned veterans from my district complained that they never received the Federal ballot.

Mr. RANKIN. Well, they did not want it. They received the State ballot from the State of Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN. But why did they not send them the Federal ballot, too?

Mr. RANKIN. They did not want it. Mr. HOFFMAN. But they should have an opportunity to look at it.

Mr. RANKIN. It was not very good reading; I do not believe they missed anything, I may say to the gentleman from Michigan, because the State ballot had the names of the candidates printed on it, and that is what they wanted.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Does this lessen the expense of holding these elections and give them the opportunity to vote?

Mr. RANKIN. There will be very little expense to this balloting.

Mr. BONNER. There is no authorization in the bill for any appropriation whatsoever. It is paid out of the general funds of the Army, Navy, and Coast Guard, which will be used for this purpose.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. It does away with the Federal commission?

Mr. BONNER. Yes.

Mr. RANKIN. Yes. It does permit them, however, to use the Air Mail Service free?

Mr. BONNER. Yes; that is correct.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Was the committee unanimous in reporting this bill?

Mr. BONNER. Absolutely unanimous.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. From the proof and evidence before the gentleman's committee, and from your investigation, will this take away any of the rights of the soldiers and sailors in various parts of the globe to take part in American elections?

Mr. BONNER. No. It affords an opportunity to those who are employed with the Army and Navy abroad to cast an absentee ballot and use the State ballot solely.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. They will receive the cards and ballots by air mail?

Mr. BONNER. We have been assured by the representatives of the Army and Navy, as well as the other agencies of the Government, that they will carry out this act and that these cards will be delivered to all those in foreign territory.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. This does away with one commission, does it not?

Mr. BONNER. It absolutely abolishes that commission.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. It does not take away any of the rights of the soldiers and sailors to express themselves at the polls?

Mr. BONNER. It does not.

Mr. RANKIN. I may say to the gentleman from Kentucky, as the ranking majority member of the committee, that if we had had this bill last year instead of that duplicate bill, you might say, a larger number of the servicemen would have voted in the election.

Mr. BONNER. If I might interrupt the gentleman from Mississippi and make the statement that last year they had both State and Federal ballots. They had the option of the State ballot, then in case of an emergency, when the transportation of the State ballots broke down, they had the opportunity in the last 38 days to use the Federal ballot.

Mr. RANKIN. They had a Federal commission to confuse them last year. If they had not had that Federal commission to confuse them the chances are a great many more of them would have cast their ballots in the election.

Mr. SABATH. If I understand it correctly, there will be only one ballot and that is the State ballot?

Mr. BONNER. The various State ballots.

Mr. SABATH. I mean the ballots of the different States. Will that give the parties abroad a chance and opportunity also to vote for Members of the House and United States Senators?

Mr. BONNER. The representatives of the various agencies of the Government who will carry out this act have assured us there will be ample time and, of course, the recommendations provided in the former act are carried in this bill recommending to the States that they

get the ballots out in time, that they immediately return the ballots when application is received. All of those things are taken care of as in the former bill.

Mr. SABATH. In the last election a great many men were deprived of the opportunity and chance to vote. I do not want to charge anyone with being responsible for it; however I am for the opportunity being given to all members to vote so that they can get their ballots on time and in order that they may have the opportunity and privilege to vote for Members of Congress.

Mr. RANKIN. They only lost the opportunity or failed to vote where they were confused by those States which undertook to use the Federal ballot. The States that did not use the Federal ballot had no trouble, and the servicemen from those States had no trouble using the State ballot, which will be used in this instance. The name of every candidate for office will be printed on the ballot; therefore they will have a better opportunity to vote than they had when they had this confusion abroad last year brought about by this so-called Ballot Commission.

Mr. SABATH. All I am interested in is that they have a chance to vote.

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

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

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That Public Law 712, Seventy-seventh Congress, as amended, is amended by striking out titles II, III, and IV, and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"TITLE II

"RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE STATES

"Sec. 201. The Congress hereby expresses itself as favoring, and recommends to the several States the immediate enactment of, appropriate legislation to enable each person absent from the place of his residence and serving in the armed forces of the United States or in the merchant marine of the United States, or who is a civilian outside the United States officially attached to and serving with the armed forces of the United States, who is eligible to vote in any election district or precinct, to vote by absentee ballot in any primary, special, or general election held in his election district or precinct; and in order to afford ample opportunity for such persons to vote for Federal, State, and local officials and to utilize the absentee balloting procedures of the various States to the greatest extent possible, the following provisions are enacted.

"Sec. 202. (a) It is recommended that the several States, in order to avoid expense, duplication of effort, and loss of time, shall accept, as applications for absentee ballots under such States' absentee balloting laws, as applications for registration under such States' election laws, and as sources of information to implement State absentee balloting laws, the form of post card (when duly executed by a person to whom this title is applicable) provided pursuant to section 209 (a) of this title, as amended, or pursuant to section 203 of this title prior to its amendment.

"(b) It is recommended that the several States waive registration of the person to whom this title is applicable who, by reason of their service, have been deprived of an opportunity to register.

"(c) It is recommended that the States make provision for persons eligible to register

and qualified to vote, who have been honorably discharged from the armed forces too late to register at the time when, and at the place where, registration is required, to vote at the election next ensuing after their discharge.

"Sec. 203. (a) It is recommended that the secretary of state of each of the several States, upon receipt of any such post-card application, promptly forward it to the proper county, city, or other election official or officials in order that the request for an absentee ballot may be acted upon as expeditiously as possible.

"(b) It is recommended that the several States cooperate, to the end that county, city, or other election officials be authorized and instructed, upon receipt of an application made upon such a post card, to mail promptly to the voter making the application, if legally permissible under the laws of the State, a suitable absentee ballot, including therewith a self-addressed envelope for the use of the voter in returning the ballot and any instructions to govern the use of such ballot and envelope.

"Sec. 204. (a) It is recommended, so that the envelope in which the ballot is sent to a person to whom this title is applicable, and the envelope supplied for the return of the ballot, may be identified by the Post Office Department and other authorities as carrying an election ballot, that there be printed across the face of each such envelope two parallel horizontal red bars, each one-quarter inch wide, extending from one side of the envelope to the other side, with an intervening space of one-quarter inch, the top bar to be one and one-quarter inches from the top of the envelope, and with the words 'Official Election Balloting Material—Via Air Mail', or similar language as prescribed in State law, between the bars; that there be printed in the upper right corner of each such envelope, in a box, the words 'Free of Postage, Including Air Mail'; and that all printing on the face of each such envelope be in red. It is also recommended that there be printed in red in the upper left corner of each State ballot envelope an appropriate inscription or blanks for return address of sender (State or local election officials, or voter, as the case may be).

"(b) It is recommended, in order to minimize the possibility of physical adhesion of State balloting material, that the gummed flap of the State envelope supplied for the return of the ballot be separated by a wax paper or other appropriate protective insert from the remaining balloting material, and, because such inserts may not prove completely effective, that there also be included in State voting instructions a procedure to be followed by absentee voters in instances of such adhesion of the balloting material, such as a notation of the facts on the back of any such envelope, duly signed by the voter and witnessing officer.

"(c) It is recommended, in order to minimize action necessary to be taken by the voter and to assure legible and proper address, that each envelope supplied for the return of a State absentee ballot be pre-addressed by State or local election officials insofar as possible.

"(d) It is recommended that the several States, in order to save postage and to assist in the air transport of absentee voting material being sent to persons to whom this title is applicable, reduce in size and weight of paper, as much as possible, envelopes, ballots, and instructions for voting procedure so that such State balloting unit will not exceed in weight the total of 1 ounce and in dimension  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches by  $9\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

"Sec. 205. (a) It is recommended that, in the case of States in which no provision is made, either on the envelope or separately, for sending with the absentee ballots a printed form to be used by a voter for the

purpose of establishing his legal right to vote, appropriate action be taken to have printed and enclosed with absentee ballots mailed in response to applications received on the post cards hereinbefore referred to, a form for the signature and oath or affirmation of the voter; and it is suggested that a form substantially as follows would be appropriate for such purpose:

"Oath of elector for voting in the ----- election to be held on -----, 19....

"I do hereby swear (or affirm) that—

"(1) I am a citizen of the United States;

"(2) The date of my birth was-----;

"(3) For ----- years preceding this election my home (not military) residence has been -----

-----  
 "(Street and number or rural route)

-----  
 "(City, town, or village) (County)

-----  
 "(State)

"(4) I am serving (check appropriate blank) —

"(a) in the armed forces of the United States ( ) ;

"(b) in the merchant marine of the United States ( ) ;

"(c) as a civilian outside the United States officially attached to and serving with the armed forces of the United States ( ) ; and

"(5) I have not voted and do not intend to vote in this election at any address other than the above; and that I have not received or offered, or promised to pay, contributed, offered, or promised to contribute to another, to be paid or used, any money or other valuable thing as a compensation or reward for the giving of a vote at this election, and have not made any promise to influence the giving or withholding of any such vote.

-----  
 "Voter must write his usual signature here and oath must be administered and attested.

"Subscribed and sworn to before me this ----- day of -----, 19....

-----  
 "Commissioned or warrant officer, noncommissioned officer not below the rank of sergeant, or petty officer, or other person authorized to administer and attest this oath, shall write his name here.

-----  
 "Officer or other person signing above shall print his rank, rating, or title clearly here.

"(b) It is recommended, with respect to oaths required by State law in connection with applying for and voting by State absentee ballot by persons to whom this title is applicable, that the States authorize such oaths to be administered and attested by any commissioned or warrant officer, noncommissioned officer not below the rank of sergeant, or petty officer, in the armed forces of the United States or any member of the merchant marine of the United States designated for this purpose by the Administrator of the War Shipping Administration.

"Sec. 206. (a) It is recommended that there be included in State voting instructions for persons to whom this title is applicable an express instruction, if legally permissible under the laws of the State, to the effect that the absentee voter, in marking his ballot, may use pencil, pen, crayon, or any other suitable method for indicating his intention, and that States, the existing laws of which would be violated by compliance with such an instruction, cause necessary changes to be made in their election laws.

"(b) It is recommended that State voting instructions be expressed in simple terms and not by use of words of the statute alone.

"Sec. 207. It is recommended that, in States where the absentee ballot will not be available for mailing to persons to whom this title is applicable at least 60 days prior to any primary, general, or special election,



state, publish, or release any result of any purported poll taken from or among the members of the armed forces of the United States or including within it the statement of choice for or of votes cast by any member of the armed forces of the United States for any of the offices authorized to be voted for by the use of the aforesaid ballot.

"(b) The word 'poll' is defined as any request for information, either verbal or written, which by its language or form of expression requires or implies the necessity of an answer, where the request is made with the intent of compiling the result of the answers obtained, either for the personal use of the person making the request, or for the purpose of reporting the same to any other person, persons, political party, unincorporated association or corporation, or for the purpose of publishing the same orally, by radio, or in written or printed form.

"(c) Any person not a member of the armed forces of the United States who violates the provisions of this section, either within or outside of the United States, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both.

#### "TITLE IV "DEFINITIONS

"SEC. 401. As used in this act—

"(a) The term 'secretary of state' shall include such other official in any State wherever an official other than the secretary of state is the appropriate State official to carry out any function vested in the secretary of state under this act;

"(b) The term 'United States' used geographically includes only the territorial limits of the several States of the United States and the District of Columbia; and

"(c) The term 'members of the merchant marine of the United States' means persons (other than members of the armed forces) employed as officers or members of crews of vessels documented under the laws of the United States, or of vessels owned by the United States, or of vessels of foreign-flag registry under charter to or control of the United States, and persons (other than members of the armed forces) enrolled with the United States for employment, or for training for employment, or maintained by the United States for emergency relief service, as officers or members of crews of any such vessels; but does not include persons so employed, or enrolled for such employment or for training for such employment, or maintained for emergency relief service, on the Great Lakes or the inland waterways.

#### "APPROPRIATIONS

"SEC. 402. There is authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

#### "FREE POSTAGE

"SEC. 403. Official post cards, ballots, voting instructions, and envelopes referred to in this act, whether transmitted individually or in bulk, shall be free of postage, including air-mail postage, in the United States mails: *Provided*, That in order to be entitled to free air-mail postage under this act, a State balloting unit, composed of ballot, voting instructions, and envelope or envelopes, must not exceed in weight the total of 1 ounce.

#### "ADMINISTRATION

"SEC. 404. The Secretaries of War and Navy shall be responsible for the administration of this act with respect to members of the armed forces and civilians outside the United States officially attached to and serving with the armed forces; but the Secretary of the Treasury shall be responsible for the administration of this act with respect to members of the Coast Guard who are operating under the Treasury Department and civilians out-

side the United States officially attached to and serving with the Coast Guard. The Administrator of the War Shipping Administration shall be responsible for the administration of this act with respect to members of the merchant marine of the United States. Any of the officers specified above may delegate to one or more of the others, with his or their consent, any of his functions under this act.

#### "SEPARABILITY

"SEC. 405. If any provision of this act or the application of such provision to any person or circumstance shall be held invalid, the validity of the remainder of the act and the applicability of such provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

#### "ACT TO BE CONSTRUED LIBERALLY

"SEC. 406. The provisions of this act shall be construed liberally in order to effectuate its purposes."

With the following committee amendments:

Page 4, line 13, at the beginning of the line insert "U. S."

Page 7, line 23, strike out "sixty" and insert "forty-five."

Page 9, line 11, after the word "military" insert "or merchant marine."

Page 9, line 24, after the word "military" insert "or merchant marine."

Page 10, in paragraph (5) of the matter appearing after line 5, after the word "service" insert "(or merchant marine)."

Page 10, in the matter appearing below paragraph (5) of the matter following line 5, strike out "(Must include military unit or naval unit or vessel; and, if overseas, APO number and Postmaster or FPO and Postmaster)" and insert "(Must include complete military, naval, or merchant marine mail address; include military or naval unit and APO or FPO and Postmaster; for merchant marine include vessel, foreign agent, and port)."

Page 10, in the box appearing below line 7, after the words "Free of" insert "U. S."

Page 11, line 9, after the word "military" insert "or merchant marine."

Page 11, line 25, after the word "military" insert "or merchant marine."

Page 12, line 8, at the beginning of the line insert "or merchant marine."

Page 12, line 10, after the word "military" insert "or merchant marine."

Page 13, line 8, after the word "States" insert "an officer or employee of the War Shipping Administration, or a member of the merchant marine of the United States."

Page 13, line 12, after the word "military" insert "or merchant marine."

Page 15, strike out lines 18, 19, 20, and 21.

Page 15, line 23, strike out "403" and insert "402."

Page 16, line 7, strike out "404" and insert "403."

Page 16, line 23, strike out "405" and insert "404."

Page 17, line 4, strike out "406" and insert "405."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Speaker, this bill has been reported out by the Senate and by our Committee on Elections in the House. It simply deletes from Public Law 712 as passed by the Seventy-eighth Congress the Federal ballot. It does away with the War Ballot Commission and places the responsibility upon the Army and the Navy and the War Shipping Ad-

ministration, to make available to the soldiers post-card applications so they may have the fullest opportunity of voting in national elections.

You will recall that the Federal ballot was a very short ballot. Some of the Members dubbed it the bobtailed ballot. It had no names of candidates on it, and those who desired to vote that ballot would have to know who the Congressmen were and who the President and Vice President were and write in the names. Mr. Speaker, I am gratified to note today that we who supported the long ballot, the State ballot, we who sought to protect the rights of the States to hold elections which we regarded as a constitutional provision, are proven to have been right. That we who were charged at that time with attempting to keep the soldiers from voting; charged with taking away from the soldiers fighting in the defense of this country an opportunity to vote—those of us on the minority side who voted almost overwhelmingly for the long ballot as well as those on the majority side have at last been vindicated.

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

Mr. VURSELL. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN. All of us, at least all of us on the minority side, recall very vividly the vigorous fight, the persistent fight the gentleman from Illinois made to give the veterans an opportunity to vote not only for Presidential electors but for officers from the counties on up, all the way along the line.

Mr. VURSELL. I thank the gentleman.

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

Mr. VURSELL. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. If they had relied on that Federal ballot, which we called the bobtailed ballot, not a single veteran anywhere outside the continental United States would have been able to vote for a governor, road commissioner, utilities commissioner, sheriff, clerk, or any county, or local officer. It would have shut the door in the veteran's face entirely except as to candidates for President and Members of the House and Senate.

However, under our provision permitting them to send the State ballot, these boys had the right to vote for everything from President to balliff; and most of the States used that State ballot, instead of the bobtailed Federal ballot.

Mr. VURSELL. That is correct.

Mr. BONNER. Mr. President, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VURSELL. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. BONNER. The provisions carried in the present bill were carried in the bill the gentleman is now discussing. That is the bill that also contained the Federal ballot.

Mr. VURSELL. That is correct.

Mr. BONNER. Every opportunity was given to the soldier to use his State ballot, and the Federal ballot was resorted to

only where transmission of a State ballot broke down. He could use the Federal ballot only in the last 30 days.

Mr. HOFFMAN. If the gentleman will yield further, I think all of us in this House know, at least we ought to by this time, that had it not been for the fight made by the gentleman from Illinois and those who went along with him, such as the gentleman from Mississippi, the soldiers never would have had a chance to vote for State officers or Congressmen.

Mr. BONNER. To save further debate about the worthiness of the Federal ballot, which is water over the dam, may I say that we have come to the conclusion in our hearings that the Federal ballot is not necessary any further. The reason it is not necessary is that we have won the war, and transportation is free and easy, including air transportation.

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

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. VURSELL. This is no time for recriminations, and I do not desire to heap any recriminations on any Members who supported the Federal ballot. Most of them were honest in their convictions. These days we hear much about the lobbyists. I have not met any lobbyists in the 3 years I have been in Congress. I should like to compliment the composite good judgment of the Members when in the Seventy-eighth Congress we stood off the heaviest lobby I have ever seen hurled against Congress since I came here, when we refused to be browbeaten, when we refused to run away from our conscience and from sound policy with reference to the election laws we supported. I think we might recall that the late President of the United States sent a special message to Congress charging we who opposed the Federal ballot with attempting to deprive the soldiers of a chance to vote. May I recall that vicious criticism was constantly hurled against all Members on both sides of the House who voted against the Federal ballot, during the past national campaign. It was made a political issue in my State and in many other States. Commentators over the air sought to destroy the confidence of the servicemen in the Members of Congress who so voted by declaring nightly—and it was done through the press as well—that we were trying to prevent the soldiers from having an opportunity to vote. Such false charges may have defeated some able and courageous Members.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, will the gentlemen yield?

Mr. VURSELL. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. The former Secretary of War made a report on the result of that ballot, did he not?

Mr. VURSELL. That is right.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Can the gentleman inform us at this time what his findings were?

Mr. VURSELL. The Secretary of War made an exhaustive report to the Congress. He found that only 2 percent of the soldiers overseas had voted the short Federal ballot. An overwhelming number of them, millions of them, had voted the long ballot. He found that the soldier did not want the short ballot. He found that the soldiers did not want the short ballot when they could get the long ballot, and that it was almost impossible to administer the short ballot. He cited in his report a part of the Eisenhower report, that many servicemen lost their lives trying to crawl from foxhole to foxhole to personally deliver this short ballot. May I point out there is nothing in the report that indicates that out of the millions of men who voted the long ballot any soldier was wounded or lost his life.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. As I recall, the gentleman from Illinois was one of the leaders who made it possible for the boys to get the kind of ballots they wanted.

Mr. VURSELL. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. I compliment the gentleman for his service.

Mr. VURSELL. May I point out that on December 4, 1945, I introduced a bill to repeal the short Federal ballot based on the testimony and report of Mr. Stimson. I am glad to say to the Members of the House that Members of the Senate later on introduced substantially the same bill, and that the chairman of our committee, for whom I have the greatest regard and who has been very cooperative, introduced the same bill. I should like for the people of the Nation to know that we who supported the long ballot were right, and that this bill which will be approved unanimously by the House, should be a confession to the Nation that those who insisted on the Federal ballot were wrong. Likewise, it proves the correctness of the position of those of us who opposed the use of the Federal ballot in the Seventy-eighth Congress.

The law, as amended, will preserve every possible opportunity for the soldiers to vote. Practically everyone will have plenty of time in which to secure a ballot from his home precinct, and vote it as he desires.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH] has taken the floor and charged me and the Members who voted with me with keeping the servicemen from voting in the last election. There is no truth in that charge and he knows it.

The truth is that those States that fell for the Federal ballot and attempted to keep the regular State ballot away from the veterans and sent only the bobtailed Federal ballot to them, as the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. VURSELL] has pointed out, received the most meager returns, to the extent that only 2 percent of the servicemen voted it, whereas those States that acted as my own State did, and sent the State ballot with the names of the candidates printed on them, got a far greater percentage of servicemen to vote all over the world.

This bill which the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BONNER] is now proposing leaves out the Federal ballot entirely, and also leaves out the Federal Ballot Commission, which should have been done last year. If that had been done, then a far greater number of servicemen would have voted in the last election. At the same time, you would not have been infringing on the rights of the various States. I am supporting this bill as it comes from the committee. But if the Senate should add to it any such provisions as were provided in the bobtailed ballot bill last year, with the Ballot Commission and all the other red tape and nonsense that it carried with it, then I shall oppose the bill when it comes back to the House.

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

Mr. RANKIN. I yield.

Mr. CHURCH. The gentleman is familiar with the fact that certain groups, some of them subversive, referred throughout the last campaign to Members voting against the soldiers' ballot. Was that not the bobtailed ballot to which you have just referred?

Mr. RANKIN. Yes; they were criticizing us for voting against a law which would have prohibited the States from sending the regular State ballot to the servicemen. They wanted to send only the bobtailed ballots, which did not have the names of the candidates printed on them. The soldiers had to write the names of the candidates on the ballot. The result was that when the States that did fall for the bobtail ballot sent them to the servicemen they were most miserably disappointed because of the fact that all but 2 percent of the servicemen declined to use that ballot.

The majority of them voted the regular State ballots that we are providing in this bill.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. The gentleman from Mississippi does not mean 2 percent of all the veterans, but only 2 percent of those who voted.

Mr. RANKIN. That is correct; only 2 percent of the ones who voted used the bobtailed ballot which some people were clamoring for last year. They wanted to destroy the right of the States, the rights of my State, along with the rest of them, to send their own State ballots to the servicemen; and with my help the Congress turned them down, and permitted the States to send their own printed ballots, with the names of the candidates on them. The States that chose the bobtail Federal ballot, instead of the State ballot, simply disfranchised its own servicemen.

When the servicemen know the truth they will applaud those Members of Congress who stood up for the rights of the States to control their own elections.

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

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] made the statement that I

charged that the servicemen were denied an opportunity to cast their votes.

Firstly, I will say the record will speak for itself as to how many actually were able to vote. I want to say to the gentleman from Mississippi, and to every other gentleman, I never did desire to deny any man the right to vote the State ticket. I was only interested that they should have the right and privilege to vote for all candidates, whether they be Senators or Members of Congress or State officials. That was my aim.

I believe that at that time we made a mistake in passing the bill we did pass. The fact that only 2 percent actually did cast their votes on Federal ballots shows that I was nearly right. I do not know whose fault it was, but it is water over the dam. I think we now have a fair bill and will not deny anyone the right to cast his vote. That is what I have been interested in and am interested in now. If we pass such a law, I know that the servicemen and I will be extremely happy.

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

Mr. SABATH. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. The gentleman from Illinois took the floor some time ago and charged me with keeping the servicemen from voting in the last election, and if he knows the record at all, he knows that statement was not true and knew it at the time. The RECORD shows that the ballot that was provided for them, the regular State ballot, the servicemen voted. As to the bobtailed Federal ballot, the gentleman was contending for, only 2 percent of the servicemen voting voted that ballot. That Federal ballot did not have the names of the State or county officers on it, and therefore the servicemen who were given that ballot were denied the right to vote for State and county officers.

Mr. SABATH. I know this, that the gentleman fought very hard for the bill that was finally passed. It was then known that the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] effected the adoption of that bill. I was supporting the original bill, which I believe would have given every man a chance to vote. Unfortunately, the bill we did pass, and for which the gentleman from Mississippi fought, and succeeded in passing, did not make it possible for all those servicemen to get their ballots and to vote the Federal ballot.

Mr. RANKIN. Oh, yes; it did, but some of the States did not send them the State ballot, but sent them this bobtailed Federal ballot, which not only deprived them of the right to vote for State and county officials, but it so disgusted them that only 2 percent of them voted that Federal ballot.

Mr. SABATH. I do not know whose fault it was, but I know they did not have a chance to vote.

Referring to the gentleman's saying that the statement I made charging him with being responsible for keeping the servicemen from voting is not true, I feel that if he had read my speech of that day and other speeches I have made, he would have found that I charged not only him but the Republican Party also with voting

for that bill, which I then believed would deprive a vast majority of deserving servicemen of an opportunity to cast their ballots; and in that I was borne out by the fact that only a very small number were actually able to vote. I repeat, if the original bill that was reported out by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. WORLEY], then chairman of the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress, or the Senate bill had been adopted, so many servicemen would not have been deprived of their constitutional right and the privilege of voting. The fact that only 2 percent voted the Federal ballot was due to the fact that a vast majority were unable to obtain that ballot, consequently they were precluded from voting.

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

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

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.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. NEELY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD for the purpose of having printed two articles, one entitled "Westinghouse Strategy" and the other entitled "Pay Scales and Wage Offer Figures Do Not Lie," both appearing on the second page of today's issue of PM. They refer to the Westinghouse strike.

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

There was no objection.

#### PERMANENT APPOINTMENTS IN THE REGULAR NAVY AND MARINE CORPS

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 569, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, 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 S. 1907, a bill 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 1 hour, 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 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.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, later I shall yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MICHENER].

Mr. Speaker, this rule makes in order S. 1907, a bill that comes to us with a unanimous report from the Committee on Naval Affairs. It is an open rule pro-

viding for 1 hour's general debate and that amendments may be offered under the 5-minute rule if Members feel so inclined.

The bill provides for the transfer of officer personnel from the Reserves to the Regular Navy. Many officers, unfortunately, are apprehensive about their professional status. I think the bill will strengthen our Navy especially its morale, and will satisfy many able and deserving men who are now in our reserves.

I know the complete confidence the membership of the House has in the Committee on Naval Affairs, especially its able chairman. Later he will explain the bill to your entire satisfaction, I am satisfied. The original rule that I am calling up was given by me to the gentleman from New York [Mr. JOHN J. DELANEY], because he once was an able member of the Committee on Naval Affairs, and I always try to give him rules on naval bills. Unfortunately, he is unavoidably detained by important official business and therefore I am calling it up in his stead.

I hope this proposed legislation will not be misunderstood, for it is not to strengthen our Navy for the purpose of going to war. I think it should be our aim—as it is mine—that we shall gain permanent peace and remove the fear now in the hearts of many American people of an oncoming war. Such fear, to my mind, is unjustifiable, and I think the people should not be misled to believe that is the intention of our Government or anybody else. The world is looking for peace. We as well as the world are entitled to hope that there will be peace, and lasting peace. In what we do we should be helpful and cooperative, and try to set a good worthy example and persuade the American people that they are to have peace, that there is no danger of another war and we are actually striving with high promise of success for unselfish peace.

I am for peace; consequently, a few days ago I consented to join a movement to win the peace, but I am criticized because some members of that group are a little too progressive for some people. I am willing to work with any group that is for peace and the best interests of our country.

We have had enough war; therefore, let us devote ourselves to the creation and maintenance of a durable peace. Instead of being responsible for the slaughter of millions of innocent men, women, and children, let us bring to all mankind inspiring hope and the assurance that our aims are honest and sincere for an unselfish and lasting peace.

Mr. Speaker, today I am indeed made extremely happy and gratified by reading in the public press that Russia was first to make her full contribution of \$1,723,000 toward the cost of the operation and maintenance of the United Nations Organization. Consequently, the most prejudiced man in our country should be favorably impressed by that, by Stalin's saying that his people are genuinely for peace and he will continue to strive for peace, and also that Russia is withdrawing its military forces from Iran as well as Manchuria. These momentous moves and assurances should

hearten us all, and I hope they will eliminate the unjustifiable and continuous implications and charges that Russia does not intend to support, cooperate with, and be bound by her agreement in connection with the United Nations Organization.

I do hope that Great Britain will follow suit and withdraw her armies from Greece, Egypt, Palestine, and Indonesia.

May I also call attention to yesterday's press reports showing the arrest of about 800 Nazis in Germany as the result of their first major attempt to revive the National Socialist Party and the Hitler principles.

Instead of fearing Russia I think we would better continue to be on guard against the Nazis in Germany and those of Nazi ideologies in this country.

And, moreover, what has happened in Germany is happening in Japan also, where they are attempting, as the responsible press indicates, to resurrect and keep alive the terrible system that caused their downfall.

Again, it was pleasing for me to read Stalin's statement that Russia will relinquish a portion of German territory ceded to Russia, and that Russia intends to make a further boundary-line concession that will be helpful to Poland, which arrangement I hope will be pleasing and acceptable to the Poles. Further, I do fervently hope that the strife that has existed between Poland and Russia may shortly end and real friendly relationships may be established, resulting in the withdrawal of Russian military forces from Poland.

By the eternal God, I will do anything and everything within my power to effect and maintain a lasting peace. That is what I am striving and fighting for, and that should be the great objective of each and every one of us. We have had enough war, we have had enough misery, and I do hope that the peoples of the world will enjoy peace and abundant prosperity henceforth.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the remainder of my time and now yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MICHENER].

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, there are no requests for time on the rule on this side of the aisle. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from Illinois [Mrs. DOUGLAS], and I ask unanimous consent that she may be permitted to speak out of order.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. DOUGLAS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, because tens of millions face starvation this year, while we in the United States eat more than we need and waste a shocking amount, I am today introducing a resolution urging that our Nation resume rationing on items in which there is a world shortage.

At the moment we are relying on a voluntary system of self-restraint, plus recently imposed limitations on the use of grain for the feeding of livestock and poultry. This program, while needed, is not adequate to cope with the desperate

situation. Besides, it aims merely to tide us over an immediate crisis which it is said will end with the coming harvest. But Governor Lehman of UNRRA, on evidence painstakingly accumulated on food conditions around the world, assures us that the emergency cannot be settled in a few months. The dislocations of war remain so vast that we dare not expect much improvement by 1947. Certainly with the lives of millions at stake, we have no right to gamble on such hope. The argument that it would take weeks to resume rationing is not impressive. Even if it did take weeks, the delay, inconvenience, and administrative expense are trifling beside the specter of mass famine. But in fact it would seem that rationing could be resumed tomorrow. We housewives continue to use ration book 4 when we buy sugar. That same book contains an ample number of blank coupons which could be used for other items.

The average American wants to do his share. Our tradition of decency and kindness is outraged at the thought of too much here and famine elsewhere. But there are at least three reasons why the rationing system should underlie the supplemental voluntary effort. First, with the best will in the world, none of us knows exactly what our share is. Besides, there is always a minority which hoards and wastes. These bad examples make self-restraint on the part of others look futile and they gradually demoralize the whole system. Second, voluntary efforts are at best only good for short-time spurts. At the end of a few weeks people tend to relapse into less Spartan habits. Third, when there are shortages, the woman with time on her hands, gets all the breaks. She shops around and can even queue up for scarce goods, while the busier housewife and the working and professional woman must take what is left. Rationing is the only way of preserving a just share for each.

Our neighbor, Canada, still rations meat, butter, sugar, and preserves. In order to encourage further self-restraint, it also exacts two meatless and one fruitless days a week. The United Kingdom has, moreover, twice since VJ-day cut its already meager and monotonous rations. Its standard of 2,800 calories a day looks slim beside our 3,400 calories, but is ample compared to that elsewhere. While 2,000 calories a day is considered the lowest possible for health, a hundred million in Europe alone are existing on 1,500 calories or less, and large numbers have been cut down to 1,000 calories. Meanwhile, we in America are eating better than ever before in our history. Our meat consumption has risen to 165 pounds a year per person, or 40 pounds more than before the war, and our fat consumption to 45 pounds as compared to practically no meat or fats in some lands.

I have seen hunger abroad and it is not nice. Nor is it good to see waste and overindulgence here and realize that it comes out of the shrunken stomachs and the tubercular and rachitic children elsewhere. Public-opinion polls last year showed that our people would have been willing to continue rationing if world needs demanded it. Since that time na-

ture itself has conspired to cut the expected crops with unprecedented droughts in large areas, and tidal waves, floods, and cyclones elsewhere. The need has never been greater and the stakes are too big for us to hesitate. Neither politics nor partisanship should play a part in our decision.

Not only for humanitarian reasons, but for our own self-respect, we must return to rationing. History would leave a black mark on our generation if we neglected this basic step while millions starved. We also know that world security is impossible while famine and the accompanying terror of pestilence sweep our globe. Without bread there can be no peace. Finally, for the sake of our children, we must act now. Our children's contemporaries, who will some day decide the policies of the nations of Europe and the Far East, are growing up with warped bodies and warped minds. Only if we feed them and give them a chance to develop into normal, healthy human beings can our children have the hope of a decent and stable world.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the gentlewoman upon the information she has given to the House and to the country.

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 (S. 1907) 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 (S. 1907) with Mr. KELLY of Illinois, 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, on December 4, 1945, the House passed an identical bill to the bill now before the Committee for consideration. The objective that bill sets forth then and sets forth now is to prescribe the authorized enlisted strength of the Navy at 500,000 men, and to permit the transfer of Reserve officers into the Regular Navy. That bill, which was unanimously passed on that date, was considered by the Senate Naval Committee and the Senate. The Senate passed in lieu of the House bill their own bill, S. 1907, which is now before this Committee. When the Senate bill was returned to the House it was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and after hearings on it the Committee on Naval Affairs struck out all after the enacting clause of S. 1907 and substituted in lieu thereof the bill that the House passed on December 4, 1945, that is, H. R. 4421.

There is a wide difference between the two bills, and as the result of this procedure it is hoped that this subject matter will be ironed out and settled in con-

ference. The objective of the House bill, as I have stated, is to have a Navy with an authorized enlisted strength of 500,000 men and the Marine Corps a strength of 100,000 men. The further objective of the House proposal is to raise the line officer strength from 5½ percent of authorized enlisted strength to 8 percent and to provide for the appointment of officers in the Regular Navy and Marine Corps from the enlisted ranks and from the Reserve officers.

That makes the issue. If there are any questions, I shall be glad to endeavor to answer them. If not, I will ask the distinguished author of the bill, the gentleman from California [Mr. IZAC], to give the details and explain the various methods of transfer.

I may say that this applies primarily to the transfer of the reserve officers, who have rendered such valuable and outstanding service during the war. This opens an opportunity for them to be transferred to the Regular Navy and to become officers of the Regular Navy under the terms and conditions set forth in the bill.

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

Mr. VINSON. I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. HARE. Do I correctly understand that it is contemplated that these officers will be transferred at their present rank?

Mr. VINSON. For the time being they are transferred at their present rank. Later, upon a reshuffling in the peacetime condition, they may fluctuate up or down but they will still retain their relative position with the officers who are now in the Regular Navy.

I may add that this bill is unanimously reported by the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from California [Mr. IZAC].

Mr. IZAC. Mr. Chairman, it is evident that we need more officers to run the Navy than we had before the war. At that time the officer strength was based on 5½ percent of 232,000 men. Two hundred and thirty-two thousand enlisted men was the strength of the Navy, and that is today the permanent enlisted strength of the Navy. We have perhaps 10,000 ships today. We have worked out what we think is a well-rounded-out Navy for the postwar period. To man that Navy even 70 or 80 percent and place a certain number of ships in the ready reserve and a certain number in caretaker status will require a certain number of officers. Our bill, which we substituted for the Senate bill, will provide 58,000 officers, 40,000 of them in the line of the Navy and the balance in the Staff Corps. The Senate bill, incidentally, increased the officer personnel sufficient to provide for an enlisted strength of about 300,000 men; in other words, no increase, practically, over the strength we had prior to the war.

In this bill of ours we have made provision for taking into the regular line of the Navy a large number of temporary and Reserve officers, who have served so faithfully and well during the war. We take them in in exactly the same place on the lineal list that they occupy

today. You remember that we had no permanent promotions in the Navy during the war. Promotions from junior lieutenant up used to be by selection but it was impossible to carry out that policy during the war. As a result, practically everybody now has a position in the Navy that is only temporary in character, a commission, regardless of what it may be, that is temporary in character.

We provide in this bill that on the 30th of June of the fiscal year following the stated end of the war any officer who has served in the commissioned ranks, even though he has been discharged in the meantime, or placed on inactive duty, may be permitted to come back to the same position he held at the time he was placed on the inactive list.

The permanent officers, that is, those who are in the Regular Navy, will therefore have their ranks interspersed with Reserve officers. There will be but one line of the Navy. Subsequent to, we will say the 30th of June in that theoretical year, it may be necessary for us to reduce some of those commissioned ranks. If that takes place, however, they will all be treated in exactly the same manner. In other words, we may have too many captains. Some of those captains may have to revert to the rank of commander. Some commanders may have to revert to the rank of lieutenant commander. But it is not expected in the lower grades there will be any officer who will have to take a lower commission than he has today.

The Senate bill, for which we have substituted our House bill, made provision for about 23,000 line officers. If we demobilize to that point, we will not have enough officers and certainly not enough men to carry out the orderly demobilization of the ships of the fleet. On the basis of their bill, considering our present strength of about a million men, we will have to reduce perhaps to less than 300,000 unless we keep some of the Reserve officers in addition to the number set up in this bill. In other words, unless we follow the bill passed by the House on December 4, without a dissenting vote, I may say, we will not have an orderly demobilization. I think that is one of the things the Congress owes to the people of the country. These younger officers especially do not have any idea how long they are going to stay in the Navy or whether they had better get out and look for a job in civilian life. Until this bill or a similar bill is passed, they will be unable to decide. The result has been, both in the Marine Corps and the Navy, that we are losing some of the finest officers who served this country in this war. Therefore, it is incumbent upon us to take action here today. I bespeak for this bill which we have substituted for the Senate bill the hearty support of every Member of this body. We will be doing an injustice, as I say, to those young officers who cannot know until a bill of this kind is passed whether they are going to make the Navy their career. We would like to keep those young officers. In fact, there are some men in the higher grades who have excellent opportunities on the outside, partly because of their experience in the

Navy during the war. We will lose their services unless we pass a bill of this kind in the very near future. The Army, Navy, and Marine Corps need the experience of the officers who were trained in this war. I think we should do everything we can now to keep the best of those officers.

The only way this bill differs from the Senate bill which we have stricken out is that the Senate bill just lets us carry on with an approximation of the number of men we will need in the next year. In H. R. 4421, which we substitute, we definitely say the size of the Navy will be 500,000 men. The number of officers that are requisite to that number of men is 58,000. Likewise, with the Marine Corps, we provided for 20 percent, which would bring it, in round numbers, to 100,000 enlisted men, and 8,000 officers.

You can see the extent to which we have to go when you consider there are only 2,500 Marine Corps officers provided for in the present permanent strength and we provide for 8,000 in this bill. All of that extra 5,500 must come from the officers who were trained during this war. Unless we can do this now we are losing all of those officers, and, therefore, I ask, in view of the necessity for an orderly demobilization, and in view of the necessity for determining the strength we are going to have in this critical period of transition from war to peace, that we pass this bill today unanimously.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 3 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, several months ago the House, by a substantial majority, if not unanimously, approved a measure which would constitute the postwar complement of our Navy. It provided for over a thousand ships. That was done by concurrent resolution which, as far as I know, has not yet been passed by the Senate.

Subsequent to that action taken by the House, a bill to which reference has been today made was adopted, which provided for the personnel necessary to implement the postwar Navy of the size contained in the concurrent resolution. Since the Senate has not acted on the concurrent resolution prescribing the size of the postwar Navy, it is apparent that the bill providing for the personnel to implement that Navy is not likely of passage by that body. Consequently, it passed a substitute bill known as S. 1907, which is now under consideration. Since the House has taken very positive action as to what our postwar Navy should be, it is necessary that its action be consistent and that sufficient personnel be provided to implement a Navy of that size. Consequently, the Naval Affairs Committee felt it advisable that the proposal contained in S. 1907 was not sufficient to implement the Navy which the House thought was necessary, and it substituted the provisions of the earlier House bill in place of the provisions of S. 1907.

The differences between the two have been discussed by the previous speakers, and since the provisions of H. R. 4421 have already been thoroughly considered by the House, it seems to be unnecessary to discuss it further at this time.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON].

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. Chairman, I do not take this time to discuss the merits or demerits of the pending bill, but there is a matter that I think should be called to the attention of the Naval Affairs Committee.

I have a very high regard for the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON] and the ranking minority member, the gentleman from New York [Mr. COLE] and other members. I have reference to the discrimination in pay and requirements between the students of the Army ROTC and the Navy ROTC. It is a discrimination, if I may call it particularly to the attention of the chairman of this committee, that should be corrected. These facts have been submitted to me by a person who I believe has the correct information. Let us analyze the situation for a minute. For instance, a boy attending an Army ROTC college for the first 2 years receives all uniforms—without shoes or overcoats, but a boy attending a Naval ROTC—although the schools may be only a short distance apart—receives one complete uniform, full tuition, all textbooks, and \$50 a month.

What happens the second 2 years? The second 2 years the boy who attends the Army ROTC gets complete uniforms but no tuition. He also gets \$20 a month. The last 2 years in the Naval ROTC the student gets complete uniforms, full tuition, all textbooks, and \$50 a month.

I am not complaining about the boys in the Navy getting additional compensation, but I cannot see the justification for the difference between the Army and Navy programs. I would appreciate it very much if the committee would go into this, because I find that these differences between the two programs cause a certain amount of friction and feeling between the boys and especially between schools.

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

Mr. CARLSON. I yield.

Mr. VINSON. I may state to the distinguished gentleman from Kansas that all during the war the Naval ROTC was submerged in what was known as the V-5 and the V-12 programs. Notwithstanding that, the Committee on Naval Affairs is now holding hearings on a broad, comprehensive Naval ROTC program. I trust the Army will adopt a similar program, although of course we have no control over what the Army does; but the two Reserve Officers Training Corps programs should as far as possible be on the same basis.

Mr. CARLSON. I want the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON] to know that I certainly appreciate that statement because I have the same feeling, and I know it is the feeling of every Member of Congress that there should be no discrimination between the two services when it comes to remuneration and prerequisites.

Mr. VINSON. I may say to the gentleman from Kansas that in all probability one day this week we will submit to the House our naval ROTC program which, briefly, provides that approxi-

mately 14,000 boys will be selected from civilian status and sent to some 52 universities where they will be given college training and will draw \$50 a month remuneration. In this way we hope to get officers in the Navy to augment those coming from the Naval Academy.

Mr. CARLSON. My only thought is that the boys in the two training corps should receive equal treatment.

Mr. VINSON. The gentleman is absolutely correct. I hope the Army and the Navy will have basically similar programs.

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

Mr. CARLSON. I yield.

Mr. THOMASON. The gentleman from Kansas is to be commended for calling this to the attention of the House, because certainly there ought not to be any discrimination. Unfortunately there is. I hope the programs to be suggested by the Committees on Naval Affairs and Military Affairs may be so coordinated that this discrimination will not exist in the future. I can only speak for myself, but I believe I am safe in saying that I voice the sentiment of the entire Committee on Military Affairs when I say we are anxious to find a solution to this problem ourselves and to make sure that the opportunities and advantages for the young men of the country are alike in both ROTC activities.

Mr. CARLSON. I want the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMASON] to know that I appreciate those remarks, and I am hoping that the Committee on Military Affairs and the Committee on Naval Affairs may coordinate these two college programs so that there will be no discrimination.

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

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

Mr. COLE of New York. I think the gentleman will find that the discrepancy between the provisions made available to the two services was not so great during peacetime, that the discrepancy to which the gentleman has referred is one that has been developed during wartime, and it might be that the difference has been occasioned by the possibility, at least, that the Army has trained its officers in institutions or by some method other than through the colleges, whereas the Navy did not have an officer candidate program such as the Army had, but used the universities for the training of its officers. So that from the standpoint of the taxpayer, I dare say it cost the Government equally as much to train an Army officer during the war period as it cost the Government to train a Navy officer under the Navy program in schools. The Navy used the Reserve officer training program as a vehicle through which it could secure officers for immediate use during the war. It established a new type of training program, but I am quite confident that the over-all cost per officer as between the Army and Navy is not substantially different.

Mr. CARLSON. May I say in response to the fine statement of the gentleman from New York that he is probably correct as far as costs are concerned, but it

does bring about discrimination that does not work for good feeling as between students and schools, and I hope we may have that situation corrected.

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

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

Mr. REED of New York. I want to commend the gentleman from Kansas for bringing this matter to the attention of the House. After spending a great many years handling boys at universities, may I say that there is nothing worse for a young man than to feel he has been treated with injustice, and we certainly want to have our Government treat our boys equally fair who are being prepared to serve this country in any great crisis that may occur.

Mr. CARLSON. I thank the gentleman very much.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

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

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Has the gentleman taken up the plight of the men out in the Pacific and their living quarters? I refer to the enlisted men, not the officers. You will find that nothing has been done out there to make these men comfortable. Of course, the Navy men always have a clean, dry ship to go back to and comfortable quarters. The boys in the Army have very uncomfortable quarters and nothing has been done for them. I understand they are trying to improve conditions. Has the gentleman gone into that?

Mr. CARLSON. I have received some complaints, I may say to the gentleman from Massachusetts, and have called the matter to the attention of the War Department. Our boys who are stationed in foreign lands are entitled to the best of everything. This situation should be corrected.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. They cannot get things from the United States that the officers get; and if they are lucky enough to buy them, they have to pay more.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the time that has been given to me in reference to this matter; and if by calling it to the attention of the committee we can get it corrected, I feel I have rendered a service.

MANHATTAN, KANS., March 13, 1946.

HON. FRANK CARLSON,  
Representative, House of Representatives,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE CARLSON: We should like to call your attention to what we are obliged to regard as two serious defects in the present policy governing the Naval ROTC as carried on in civilian colleges and universities in relation to the corresponding policy governing the Army ROTC. As they appear to us, these two defects are:

1. That the financial benefits offered under the two policies differ so widely in relation to the requirements imposed on the college students concerned as to be seriously discriminatory.

2. That the financial benefits offered under the policy of the Navy Department are greater than necessary and are consequently a needless burden upon taxpayers.

The following, compiled from official data of the two Departments, are the essential items for a comparison of the two policies:

Items	Army ROTC	Navy ROTC
Years of college training required.....	4.....	4.
Semester-hours of specialized military or naval subjects required.....	16.....	24.
Required training outside college.....	1 summer camp.....	1 or more summer cruises.
Requirement of active duty after graduation <sup>1</sup> .....	Voluntary, except in national emergency; short summer camps required to maintain status.	Agreement to accept 14 to 36 months' active duty.
Financial benefits to undergraduates:		
First 2 years.....	1. Uniforms, without shoes or overcoats (no pay, subsistence, allowance, or tuition).	1. Complete uniforms. 2. Full tuition and all textbooks. 3. \$50 a month.
Second 2 years.....	1. Complete uniforms (no tuition). 2. \$20 a month.....	1. Complete uniforms. 2. Full tuition and all textbooks. 3. \$50 a month.

<sup>1</sup>All active duty in both services is on pay in grade or rank and with subsistence.

While some of the requirements of the Naval ROTC are slightly higher, the requirements of the two are not greatly different, at least up to the time of graduation. For example, the difference of 8 semester-hours of specialized subjects is slight in relation of the total college requirement for graduation, which ranges from 120 to 140 semester-hours.

For many years before we entered the recent war, the only financial benefit (other than uniforms) offered for the Army ROTC was about \$9 a month in the second 2 years. Nevertheless the number of applicants for the advance course (the second 2 years) was so great that a quota system was necessary, and the quotas were regularly filed.

We should like to urge that this subject be investigated by the Congress with a view to eliminating unnecessary discrimination in financial benefits and to reducing costs as much as practicable without impairing the effectiveness of the ROTC programs.

Very respectfully yours,

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE  
MANHATTAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,  
E. L. WILSON, *President*.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, there are no more requests for time; therefore, I ask that the bill be read for amendment.

The Clerk read 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 school, or other schools, or otherwise receiving advanced or technical training.

SEC. 2. (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 numbers not to exceed the following: Line of the Navy, 11,000; Marine Corps, 3,000; Medical Corps, 1,700; Supply Corps, 1,700; Dental Corps, 575; Civil Engineer Corps, 250; Chaplain Corps, 275; and the number of officers authorized by law in effect prior to the date of enactment of this act for the line and for each of the Staff Corps of the Navy and for the Marine Corps are increased accordingly.

(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 or 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) of this section, 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. 3. (a) The commission of any appointee under subsection (a) of section 2 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 2 of this act is revocable.

(b) Each officer (other than officers appointed or reappointed pursuant to subsection (c) of this section) whose commission is so revoked shall thereupon be discharged from the naval service without advance 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 2 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 subsection (a) of section 2 held permanent status as a warrant or petty officer, may be appointed by the President without examination to the permanent commissioned warrant, warrant grade, or chief petty officer permanent 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 subsection (a) of section 2.

SEC. 4. 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.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following: "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 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 grade or rank 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 2 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 other rights and benefits to which he would have been entitled 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 subsection (a) of section 2 held permanent status as a warrant or petty officer, may be appointed by the President without examination to permanent commissioned warrant or warrant grade with the same lineal position and other rights and benefits which he would have had or normally would have attained in due course had he not been appointed pursuant to subsection (a) of

section 2, or (3) at the time of his appointment under subsection (a) of section 2 held permanent status as a petty officer may be reenlisted as a chief petty officer (permanent appointment) and shall be entitled to the same rights and benefits to which he would have been entitled or normally would have attained in due course had he not been appointed pursuant to subsection (a) of section 2.

"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 Supplies 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."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. MILLS) having resumed the chair, Mr. KELLY of Illinois, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee having had under consideration the bill (S. 1907) to authorize permanent appointments in the Regular Navy and Marine Corps, and for other purposes, pursuant to House Resolution 569, he reported the bill back to the House with an amendment adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered. The question is on the amendment. The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the third reading of the bill.

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

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

The bill was passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "An act 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."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### CORRECTING NAVAL RECORD OF ALGONQUIN AND ONONDAGA

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 1498) to correct the naval record of former members of the crews of the revenue cutters *Algonquin* and *Onondaga*.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

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

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, this bill was introduced by the distinguished gentlewoman from Ohio [Mrs. BOLTON] and presented to the House by the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. COLE]. It seeks to correct the Navy record of a group of men who served during the Spanish-American War on two revenue cutters. This matter was before the House on several other occasions and was once passed by the House and the Senate but vetoed by the President. After reading the veto message, I was of the opinion, and so was the Committee on Naval Affairs, that it was probably vetoed under a misapprehension of the facts.

It seems that a group of men enlisted on two ships that were being built in Cleveland in 1898, and at the time they enlisted those ships were in the naval service. After they had been cut in two to be brought through the canal and reassembled on the Atlantic coast they were transferred by an Executive order to the revenue-cutter service. These men served all during the Spanish-American War and thought they were in the Navy, although the position of the Navy Department is that they served in the revenue-cutter service.

The Committee on Naval Affairs had a hearing on this matter. The distinguished author of the bill appeared, and a judge of one of the courts in Cleveland appeared. We are convinced that the facts justify the Congress in holding that these men served in the Navy instead of in the revenue cutter service. It is true that if Congress passes this bill and it becomes the law they will get whatever benefits may accrue to them for having served in the Navy during the Spanish-American War.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. There is only a limited number of them?

Mr. VINSON. It is only a very small number.

These are all the facts in the matter, I think we are clearly justified in passing this bill. While the evidence may be a little doubtful, these men enlisted in the Navy and thought they were serving in the Navy during their entire service. The ships were in the naval service, but by an Executive order they were transferred to the revenue-cutter service. The men served during the war. We think it nothing but fair and just that they should have their service classified as naval service.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. What were the names of the ships?

Mr. VINSON. They were the *Algonquin* and the *Onondaga*.

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

Mr. THOMASON. Approximately how many men are covered by this bill?

Mr. VINSON. I think it is 19.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, or benefits upon persons who served in the naval service of the United States during the War with Spain and were honorably discharged therefrom, each member of the crews of the revenue cutters *Algonquin* and *Onondaga* was enlisted in 1898 for the duration of the war shall be held and considered to have been in the naval service for the entire period of such enlistment and to have received a discharge from the Navy of the same character and of the same date as the discharge received by him from the revenue-cutter service.

With the following committee amendment:

On page 2, line 1, strike out "such enlistment" and insert "service aboard such vessels during the period of the War with Spain."

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.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CARLSON asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made earlier today and include a letter.

Mr. HALE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a publication about coffee.

Mr. GORDON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial that appeared in the Washington Sunday Star, by Constantine Brown, entitled "United States Adopts Firm Stand for Justice Under UNO."

Mr. ANGELL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in three instances and include certain excerpts.

Mr. JONES asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article from the Lima Daily News.

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. RIZLEY] is recognized for 10 minutes.

**AGRICULTURAL FACT-FINDING COMMITTEE DEMANDED**

Mr. RIZLEY. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a House resolution which requests that President Truman appoint another Fact-Finding Committee, which will apply to the farmers. This resolution should result in some facts that the American people should have.

Since coming to Congress I have been a member of the Agriculture Committee. I know that the Bureau of Agricultural Economics has for years been keeping actual records of the hourly rates received by farmers engaged in different types of agriculture. This Bureau has also for many years been keeping actual records as to the hired-labor costs by the month, with and without board, and the daily wages paid for day help in all the States.

We have seen the President abolish the War Labor Board immediately after VJ-day. He then undertook to appoint a fact-finding committee to bring in recommendations as to how much per hour workers in steel plants and automobile plants should receive. These fact-finding committees, without any available knowledge as to the future cost of living, went out and picked some 18 cents or 19 cents an hour to be added to the \$1 to \$1.25 average per hour the workers were already receiving. The President also appointed a fact-finding committee to find out how much more the workers in slaughterhouses should make. In a few days they brought in a recommendation of 16 cents an hour to be added to the 80 cents per hour they were receiving. Then the Secretary of Labor appointed a fact-finding committee to find out and recommend the hourly rate to be paid in the plants manufacturing farm machinery. This committee recommended a raise of 18 cents an hour to the men already receiving \$1.16 per hour. Of course, there is not much "collective bargaining" in such performances, but that is not the angle I wish to discuss.

I wish to discuss the fact that if the worker in the factory is going to have a formula in operation, why is not the farmer and the laborer on the farm entitled to the same consideration? Why should not the 25,000,000 farm people, with nearly half of them working to furnish the fiber to clothe the American people and the food to feed the American people, be included in some of this fact-finding business?

This House recently appropriated \$4,000,000 to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics for the coming year. This Bureau, with its many years of study, is in a position to furnish information to the agricultural fact-finders that will be much more factual than the information obtained by the fact-finders in the other groups. These other fact-finders,

as I have said, brought out recommendations without even knowing what the cost of living was going to be.

My opinion is that the agricultural fact finders will present figures that will make some of these other groups feel that they are asking for plenty in comparison. To my way of thinking the Secretary of Agriculture exhibits too much interest in minimum pay for organized labor groups and not enough in the hourly rates to the farm people of the Nation—the groups that he is supposed to represent. It is no wonder that one of his Democratic friends tagged him the "Charlie McCarthy of the PAC." Last Friday the Pace amendment was added to the minimum-wage bill under consideration in the other body. The press states that the President will veto this bill if this amendment is included in the final legislation. The President should appoint this agricultural fact-finding committee at once and then he could find out whether he has any basis of opposing the amendment. Otherwise, the question is, Will this administration fairly present the facts as to the past hourly rates to farmers for their labor and present hourly rates, and the recommended future desirable hourly rates, or will it let the CIO-PAC outfit get \$1.25 to \$1.50 per hour for their members and expect the American farmer to feed and clothe their families at 20 to 30 cents per hour?

I read in the Evening Star of Thursday, March 28, 1946, where Paul Porter, Democratic politician and Chief of the OPA since the seat became too hot for Chester Bowles, stated that "adoption of Senator RUSSELL's proposal would cause a 20-percent increase in retail prices as a whole, add \$4,000,000,000 a year to America's food budget, reopen wage controversies, and threaten the entire stabilization program." I have not heard of Paul Porter being an agricultural economist or authority. This shows how one of the Democratic leaders really feels in regard to a fair rate to the farmers of America. He evidently will become as irresponsible in his statements about agriculture as has Chester Bowles and only the gullible will believe his prattling. I think it becomes more evident every day that the real issue is whether this country is going to be controlled by the Reds or whether it is going to be controlled by the "rights." By the "rights," I mean controlled by the American people in accordance with the Constitution and in accordance with the American way of life.

The following articles from the Farm Journal of March and April should be of interest to all the Members:

Secretary Anderson admits privately to friends that he no longer has any influence at the White House in determining farm-price and consumer-subsidy policies. Promises of last summer to the contrary went up in smoke a few weeks ago, when the professional consumer-CIO lobby got-in its work through Chester Bowles and Democratic Party chieftains.

But Anderson assures farm leaders he's still for what the farmer wants, although at the moment, under White House orders, he officially thinks it is better to continue con-

sumer subsidies than to risk inflationary food prices by removing them.

Every Secretary of Agriculture, it appears, is sooner or later shunted to the side lines by the political boss-city labor gang, the same as Claude Wickard was during his last 2 years in the Cabinet.

**GOINGS-ON IN WASHINGTON**

**LATE NEWS OF GOVERNMENT—WHAT IT MEANS TO FARMERS**

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, February 12.—Frankly, agriculture is doing much better out in the country than it is here in the capital. The administration has definitely decided, it appears, on a "cheap food" policy.

The basis is wholly political. Postmaster General Robert E. Hannegan, working full-time plus overtime at trying to hold control of Congress next November, is determined that the cost of living to city consumers must be held down at least until election day.

He has sold Mr. Truman this idea, which is why the President insists that consumer food subsidies, now costing taxpayers more than \$1,500,000,000, be continued until farm prices decline to the point where the cost of living won't be increased.

Secretary of Agriculture Anderson fought for months to have subsidies removed and consumer prices allowed to increase while demand is strong, so that the burden wouldn't fall entirely on the farmer, and thought he had won.

That fight is now definitely lost, as the White House reversed its decision to drop subsidies by June 30. Now the Secretary is whooping it up for what his "leader" wants, to appease the labor-consumer lobby.

This is only one of a long list of setbacks for farm interests.

The President's formula for settlement of the steel and other strikes calls for higher wages and prices. This means, of course, higher costs for the things farmers buy, and higher wages for hired men. And while the price parity formula will take care of a part of this, nobody expects that farmers will not be left holding the bag to some extent.

Another proof of the administration's change of front is the suggestion of Reconversion Director Snyder that maybe, after all, it would be a good idea to let farm prices seek their natural downward level in the Steagall guarantee period with Government subsidy checks making up the difference to farmers.

My resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That the President is requested to—

(1) To establish a committee of five qualified individuals to determine, and prepare a report setting forth, as to each of the ten calendar years prior to 1946, (a) the average hourly return to farmers in the United States, such information to be determined and reported separately as to different types of farming; and (b) the average hourly return to farm labor in each State; and

(2) To transmit such report to Congress at the earliest practicable date.

Mr. GWYNNE of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RIZLEY. I yield.

Mr. GWYNNE of Iowa. I notice that, according to some of these spokesmen like Mr. Porter, a slight increase to agriculture is always inflationary, whereas an increase to other people is not inflationary. Would this fact-finding board be able to throw some light on that and explain that to us?

Mr. RIZLEY. That is one of the fundamental reasons for the introduction of this resolution, may I say to the gentle-

man from Iowa, who represents one of the greatest agricultural States in the Union. We do not know. I have heard the same thing. Everybody is willing to admit that the farmer is paying in many instances 100 percent or 150 percent more for labor than he did before the war, but they still say he should receive the same prices for his farm products. They say if you increase the price of his farm products to include the additional cost he has been compelled to pay out to raise and harvest his crops, that is inflationary. You just must not do it at all, so says the spokesman for this administration, because you will get the country into unbridled inflation. But still they can make a deal with the steel workers and the steel producers and make all these deals with all these other groups and increase their wages, and that is not inflationary.

Another thing, since we have gone into this question of inflation, they say you do not dare raise the ceiling a little on meat or meat products. It will be inflationary if you do. Still the OPA says that 90 percent of the meat is being sold through the black market, and everyone says that a higher price is being paid in the black market than would be paid if you made a slight increase in the price of cattle and hogs to the producer.

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

Mr. RIZLEY. I yield.

Mr. CURTIS. Is the gentleman's resolution broad enough to inquire into what the hourly wage is for the farmer's wife and his children who toil long hours without many of the benefits coming from the Government that industrial workers have?

Mr. RIZLEY. Oh, yes; it is broad enough to cover the whole thing. That is the very thing we are going into if we can get the President to set up this fact-finding board.

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

Mr. RIZLEY. I yield to my very able colleague from Ohio.

Mr. JONES. I want to congratulate the gentleman for having the courage to seek simple justice for the farmer, but no doubt tomorrow the gentleman will be labeled a member of the insidious farm bloc for doing that—for just trying to get simple justice for the farmer and trying to get parity for the farmer with other folks in industry.

Mr. RIZLEY. The gentleman's fears are probably well grounded, but there should be someone around here who has courage enough to say something for the farmers, even though as my friend suggests, he may be charged with being a member of the insidious farm bloc.

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

Mr. RIZLEY. I am delighted to yield to my colleague from Colorado, one of the able members of the House Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. HILL. Our attention has been called a number of times to the price of food products that the farmer grows, that the consumer pays. I hold in my hand a report. I wonder sometimes if the rank and file of the people of this

country ever give serious consideration to the farmer out on the farm with respect to the expense that he must undergo in order to put those crops into the soil. This report concerns farm machinery. Not long ago two of the largest farm-equipment manufacturers in the United States visited my office. The information they gave me was that probably if the coal strike comes along and the production of steel is completely down, we may have delivered to the farmers of America only 50 percent as much farm machinery as they received in 1945, and it would be impossible to secure repairs. Has the gentleman something to say on that?

Mr. RIZLEY. I thank the gentleman for his contribution. I think unquestionably that is true.

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

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. JOHNSON of California asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an editorial from the Vallejo Times-Herald.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent (at the request of Mr. TIBBOTT), leave of absence was granted to Mr. BRUMBAUGH for 1 week, on account of official business.

#### SENATE ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to an enrolled bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 473. An act relating to pay and allowances of officers of the retired list of the Regular Navy and Coast Guard performing active duty in the rank of rear admiral.

#### ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 26 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, April 2, 1946, at 12 o'clock noon.

#### COMMITTEE HEARINGS

##### COMMITTEE ON IRRIGATION AND RECLAMATION

The Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation will continue hearings on H. R. 5124, on Wednesday, April 3, 1946, at 10 a. m., in room 328, Old House Office Building. The hearings will continue through Thursday, April 4, and probably through Friday, April 5.

##### COMMITTEE ON THE MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

The Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries will hold a public hearing Thursday, April 4, 1946, at 10 a. m. to consider the bill, H. R. 5892, providing for a medal for service in the merchant marine during the present war.

##### COMMITTEE ON RIVERS AND HARBORS

The Committee on Rivers and Harbors will meet Tuesday, April 9, 1946, at 10:30 a. m., to hold hearings daily except Saturday through Thursday, April 18, on an omnibus river and harbor authorization bill. Hearings previously scheduled for the week of April 22 have been postponed, and the hearings will resume on April 29.

##### COMMITTEE ON FLOOD CONTROL

The Committee on Flood Control will begin hearings on an omnibus flood-control authorization bill on Monday, April 8, 1946, at 10 a. m. The hearings will continue daily except Saturday up to and including Friday, April 19.

##### COMMITTEE ON RIVERS AND HARBORS

The Committee on Rivers and Harbors will meet Tuesday, April 9, 1946, at 10:30 a. m., to begin the preparation of an omnibus river and harbor bill. Following is the schedule for hearings:

(Tuesday, April 9)

1. Portland Harbor, Maine.
2. Fall River Harbor, Mass.
3. Wickford Harbor, R. I.
4. New Haven Harbor, Conn.
5. Bridgeport Harbor, Conn.
6. Stamford Harbor, Conn.
7. Barnegat Inlet, N. J.
8. Absecon Inlet, N. J.
9. Delaware River, Biles Creek, Pa.

(Wednesday, April 10)

10. Sacramento River, Calif., deep-water ship channel.

(Thursday, April 11)

11. Schuylkill River, Pa.
12. Middle and Dark Head Creeks, Md.
13. Mattaponi River, Va.
14. Newport News Creek, Va.
15. Norfolk Harbor, Va.
16. Savannah Harbor, Ga.
17. St. Johns River, Fla., Jacksonville to Lake Harney.

18. Hollywood Harbor (Port of Everglades), Fla.

19. Withlacoochee River, Fla.

(Friday, April 12)

20. Sabine River, Adams Bayou, Tex.
21. Sabine-Neches waterway, Texas.
22. Trinity River below Liberty, Tex.
23. Aransas Pass, Intracoastal Waterway, Tex.

24. Brazos Island Harbor, Tex.

(Monday and Tuesday, April 22 and 23)

25. Tombigbee-Tennessee Rivers.

(Wednesday and Thursday, April 24 and 25)

26. Franklin Canal, Fla.
27. Mermentau River, La.
28. Lake Charles deep waterway, Louisiana.

29. Plaquemine and Morgan City route, Louisiana.
30. Red River below Fulton, La.

(Friday, April 26)

31. Big Sandy River, Tug and Levisa Forks, Va., W. Va., and Ky.

(Monday and Tuesday, April 29 and 30)

32. Arkansas River, Ark. and Okla.

(Wednesday, May 1)

33. Cumberland River, Tenn. and Ky.
34. Big Sioux River, S. Dak.
35. Mississippi River seepage, Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin.

36. Mississippi River at Lansing, Iowa.
37. Mississippi River at Wabasha, Minn.

38. Mississippi River at Lake Pepin, Minn.

39. Mississippi River at Hastings, Minn.

(Thursday, May 2)

40. Fairport Harbor, Ohio.
41. Cleveland Harbor, Ohio.

42. Great Lakes connecting channels, Michigan.
43. Calumet-Sag Channel, Ind. and Ill.
44. Chicago River, North Branch of, Ill.
45. Napa River, Calif.
46. Coos Bay, Oreg.
47. Columbia River at Astoria, Oreg.
48. Columbia River at The Dalles, Oreg.
49. Columbia River, Foster Creek Dam, Wash.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

1182. A letter from the Administrator, National Housing Agency, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill for the relief of William H. Morris; to the Committee on Claims.

1183. A letter from the Acting President, United States Civil Service Commission, transmitting one set of the Commission's requests for personnel for the fourth quarter of the fiscal year 1946; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

1184. A letter from the Director, Bureau of the Budget, transmitting copy of letter addressed to the Administrator of the Civilian Production Administration which increases the limitation on the amount which may be expended for travel from the sum set apart in appropriation to this agency for special projects; to the Committee on Appropriations.

#### 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. JACKSON: Committee on the Civil Service. H. R. 5939. A bill to increase the rates of compensation of officers and employees of the Federal Government, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1834). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. JOHN J. DELANEY: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 569. Resolution providing for the consideration of S. 1907, a bill to authorize permanent appointments in the Regular Navy and Marine Corps, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1825). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. LANEHAM: Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. H. R. 5796. A bill to amend title II of the act entitled "An act to expedite the provision of housing in connection with national defense, and for other purposes," approved October 14, 1940, as amended, to permit the making of contributions, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, for the maintenance and operation of certain school facilities, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 1836). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. CARLSON:

H. R. 5956. A bill to provide tax relief for income earned over a period of years; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GATHINGS:

H. R. 5957. A bill authorizing and directing the Postmaster General to provide for the improvement of unimproved rural mail routes so as to expedite the rural delivery of United

States mail matter; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. PACE:

H. R. 5958. A bill to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. McMILLAN of South Carolina:

H. R. 5959. A bill to exempt from taxation certain property of the Disabled American Veterans in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mrs. LUCE:

H. R. 5960. A bill to establish a Department of Children's Welfare; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

By Mr. CANNON of Missouri:

H. J. Res. 333. Joint resolution to provide for the reappointment of Dr. Vannevar Bush as citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mrs. DOUGLAS of Illinois:

H. Con. Res. 140. Concurrent resolution to restore rationing of food products on which there is a marked world deficit; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. RANDOLPH:

H. Res. 576. Resolution providing for the consideration of the bill H. R. 5939, to increase the rates of compensation of officers and employees of the Federal Government, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. RIZLEY:

H. Res. 577. Resolution to request the President to take appropriate action to have a report made to Congress with respect to hourly returns to farmers and farm labor; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. COLMER:

H. Res. 578. Resolution authorizing the printing of additional copies of House Report No. 1677, current session, entitled "The Use of Wartime Controls During the Transitional Period," for the use of the Special Committee on Postwar Economic Policy and Planning; to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. VINSON:

H. Res. 579. Resolution providing for the consideration of H. R. 5911, a bill to establish an Office of Naval Research in the Department of the Navy; to plan, foster, and encourage scientific research in recognition of its paramount importance as related to the maintenance of future naval power and the preservation of national security; to provide within the Department of the Navy a single office, which, by contract and otherwise, shall be able to obtain, coordinate, and make available to all bureaus and activities of the Department of the Navy, world-wide scientific information and the necessary services for conducting specialized and imaginative research; to establish a Naval Research Advisory Committee consisting of persons preeminent in the fields of science and research, to consult with and advise the Chief of such Office in matters pertaining to research; 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. GORE:

H. R. 5961. A bill for the relief of the legal guardian of I. M. Cothron, Jr., a minor; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. McMILLAN of South Carolina:

H. R. 5962. A bill for the relief of Mrs. G. Wilden Eaddy; 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:

1747. By the SPEAKER: Petition of Edmond C. Fletcher, 103 C Street SE., Wash-

ington, D. C., petitioning consideration of his resolution with reference to praying the impeachment of the Honorable David A. Pine, associate justice of the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1748. Also, petition of Edmond C. Fletcher, 103 C Street SE., Washington, D. C., petitioning consideration of his resolution with reference to praying the impeachment of the Honorable Alexander Holtzoff, associate justice of the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1749. Also, petition of Edmond C. Fletcher, 103 C Street SE., Washington, D. C., petitioning consideration of his resolution with reference to praying the impeachment of the Honorable Henry A. Schweinhaut, associate justice of the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1750. Also, petition of Edmond C. Fletcher, 103 C Street SE., Washington, D. C., petitioning consideration of his resolution with reference to praying the impeachment of the Honorable Bolitha J. Laws, chief justice of the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1751. Also, petition of veterans' organizations of the District of Columbia, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to urging authorization of appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia to provide necessary sewers, water mains, and streets for temporary housing; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1752. Also, petition of Baldomero S. Luque and others, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to favoring a continuance of the present status or a dominion status for the Philippines; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

## SENATE

TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1946

(Legislative day of Tuesday, March 5, 1946)

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

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

Father of Lights, in a world that lieth in darkness swept by fitful winds of despair and doubt, we pause at this sheltered sanctuary of Thy grace to make sure that the light within is not dimmed. We lift our soiled and shadowed faces to the one true light, knowing that if we keep our hearts with Thee there is no darkness from without which can quench the light that is within.

In this desperate hour when the world's hope of a bright tomorrow is committed to our frail hands, join us to the great company of unconquered spirits who in evil times have stood their ground, preserving the heritage of man's best, and whose flaming faith has made their lives as lighted windows amid the encircling gloom. We ask it in the ever-blessed name of that One who is the Light of the World. Amen.

#### THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. McFARLAND, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the