

Islands of the United States, approved June 22, 1936, one copy of legislation passed by the Municipal Council of St. Thomas and St. John; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

1504. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report of the activities of the General Accounting Office under section 16 of the Contract Settlement Act of 1944; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1505. A letter from the Chairman, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, transmitting the bimonthly report of Reconstruction Finance Corporation small business activities during the period April 1 through May 31, 1946; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

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. LANHAM: Committee on Patents. H. R. 6346. A bill providing for the extension of the time limitations under which patents were issued in the case of persons who served in the military or naval forces of the United States during World War II; with amendments (Rept. No. 2686). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. RANDOLPH: Committee on Labor. H. R. 5221. A bill providing equal pay for equal work for women, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 2687). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. LECOMPTE: Committee on the Public Lands. H. R. 5118. A bill to amend an act of September 27, 1944, relating to credit for military or naval service in connection with certain homestead entries; with amendment (Rept. No. 2688). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. RANKIN: Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation. H. R. 7171. A bill to authorize the payment by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs of the purchase price of automobiles or other conveyances purchased by certain disabled veterans, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2689). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. RANDOLPH: Committee on Labor. House Joint Resolution 389. Joint resolution to authorize the Bureau of Labor Statistics to collect price and rent information in additional cities and at more frequent intervals, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2690). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

Mr. FISHER: Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. S. 1478. An act to record the lawful admission to the United States for permanent residence of Edith Frances de Becker Sebald; without amendment (Rept. No. 2684). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. LESINSKI: Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. S. 1607. An act to provide for the naturalization of Peter Kim; without amendment (Rept. No. 2685). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. LARCADE:

H. R. 7189. A bill to prohibit exportation of automobiles, trucks, and tractors; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. McCORMACK (by request):

H. R. 7190. A bill to authorize the promotion of certain officers and former officers of the Army of the United States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CANNON of Missouri:

H. J. Res. 390. Joint resolution making additional appropriations for the fiscal year 1947, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. KNUTSON:

H. R. 7191. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Marian D. McC. Plein; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. KOPPELMANN:

H. R. 7192. A bill for the relief of William S. Meany; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WEICHEL:

H. R. 7193. A bill on behalf of the estate of Howard Cletus Malkmus; 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:

2131. By Mr. VOORHIS of California: Petition of O. W. Fitzsimmons and 21 others, all citizens of San Jose, Calif., urging passage of legislation by Congress (H. J. Res. 325), which would authorize the President and Secretary of Agriculture to issue directives preventing the use of grain for beverage purposes until the world's food shortage is relieved; to the Committee on Agriculture.

2132. Also, petition of Mrs. F. C. Condit and 37 others, all members of the Sunday school of the Church of the Nazarene, Van Nuys, Calif., urging passage of legislation by Congress (H. J. Res. 325), which would authorize the President and Secretary of Agriculture to issue directives preventing the use of grain for beverage purposes until the world's food shortage is relieved; to the Committee on Agriculture.

SENATE

MONDAY, JULY 29, 1946

Rev. Samuel W. Irwin, D. D., Washington, D. C., member, Louisiana Methodist Conference, retired, offered the following prayer:

Divine Father, though Thou dwellest in unmeasured space and dost live in timeless duration, Thou art not far from any one of us. In Thy wisdom Thou dost aid in every constructive human task, for the world struggling to be made is Thy world and Thou wouldst call us to join Thee in its redemption.

Give, we pray, to leaders around the earth and to us, a faith that rejoices to work with Thee in every effort at human betterment—to banish fears, to grant

occasion to live and help live, to offer equal liberty to each.

Let us look upon human life with reverence and upon our own life with dedication. In a world so alarmed, may we sow peace. In a world material and selfish, let us scatter the finest of the spiritual. In an hour dark yet lined with hope, let us go radiantly. Thou dost go before, bearing the weak ones of the stricken places upon Thine arms, hiding the terrified who have no other recourse under the shadow of Thy compassion. In our own strong young land wouldst Thou grant wisdom, unselfish vision, and the Christian will to make things right on every obligation to our fellow man, that a kingdom might dwell among us of law and justice, of worship and honor and faith, of brotherhood and peace.

Through Him that loves us. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BARKLEY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day Saturday, July 27, 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 the bill (S. 2348) to authorize the continuance of the acceptance by the Treasury of deposits of public moneys from the Philippine Islands, with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had passed the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 156) to extend the succession, lending powers, and the functions of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, with amendments, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message further announced that the House insisted upon its amendment to the bill (S. 191) to amend the Public Health Service Act to authorize grants to the States for surveying their hospitals and public-health centers and for planning construction of additional facilities, and to authorize grants to assist in such construction, disagreed to by the Senate; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. BULWINKLE, Mr. CHAPMAN, Mr. MARCANTONIO, Mr. WOLVERTON, and Mr. BROWN of Ohio were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1362) to amend the Railroad Retirement Acts, the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, and subchapter B of chapter 9 of the Internal Revenue Code, and for other purposes.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the amendment

of the Senate to the following bill and joint resolution of the House:

H. R. 5148. An act to provide for the payment of pension or other benefits withheld from persons for the period they were residing in countries occupied by the enemy forces during World War II; and

H. J. Res. 225. Joint resolution to quiet the titles of the respective States, and others, to lands beneath tidewaters and lands beneath navigable waters within the boundaries of such States and to prevent further clouding of such titles.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bills, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 513. An act to amend the Nationality Act of 1940 to preserve the residence for naturalization purposes of certain aliens who serve in the military or naval forces of one of the Allied countries during the Second World War or otherwise assist in the Allied war effort, and for other purposes;

H. R. 1471. An act for the relief of Nicholas Sevaljevick, now known as Nicholas Hornack;

H. R. 6303. An act to amend the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act relating to marketing agreements and orders;

H. R. 6346. An act providing for the extension of the time limitations under which patents were issued in the case of persons who served in the military or naval forces of the United States during World War II;

H. R. 6995. An act to amend the Nationality Act of 1940 to preserve the nationality of citizens residing abroad;

H. R. 7020. An act to provide for the acquisition by exchange of non-Federal property within the Glacier National Park;

H. R. 7046. An act to revive and reenact the act entitled "An act granting the consent of Congress to the State Highway Commission, Commonwealth of Kentucky, to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge across the Cumberland River at or near Burkesville, Cumberland County, Ky.," approved May 18, 1928;

H. R. 7101. An act to protect American agriculture, horticulture, livestock, and the public health by prohibiting the unauthorized importation into, or the depositing in the territorial waters of, the United States of garbage derived from products originating outside of the continental United States, and for other purposes;

H. R. 7109. An act to amend section 6 of Public Law No. 516 of the Seventy-ninth Congress, approved July 16, 1946;

H. R. 7126. An act to amend section 2 of the act of July 16, 1946 (Public Law 514, 79th Cong.), relating to the establishment and operation in the District of Columbia of nurseries and nursery schools, so as to permit payment of compensation for services rendered after June 30, 1946, and prior to the enactment of such act; and

H. R. 7147. An act to repeal certain statutes relating to the war and emergencies.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The message further announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills, and they were signed by the President pro tempore:

S. 78. An act for the relief of the estate of William Edward Oates;

S. 115. An act to modify sections 4 and 20 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934, with reference to certain funds collected in connection with the operation of Indian Service irrigation projects, and for other purposes;

S. 223. An act to provide for the establishment of a modern, adequate, and efficient hospital center in the District of Columbia;

S. 1547. An act to provide for the disposition of vessels, trophies, relics, and material of historical interest by the Secretary of the Navy, and for other purposes;

S. 1717. An act for the development and control of atomic energy;

S. 2177. An act to provide for increased efficiency in the legislative branch of the Government; and

S. 2210. An act to provide for the return of certain securities to the Philippine Commonwealth Government.

ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on July 27, 1946, he presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bills:

S. 162. An act for the relief of Walter S. Faulkner;

S. 496. An act to make it a criminal offense for certain escaped convicts to travel from one State to another;

S. 1235. An act to authorize the use of the funds of any tribe of Indians for insurance premiums;

S. 1477. An act to authorize relief in certain cases where work, supplies, or services have been furnished for the Government under contracts during the war;

S. 1549. An act for the relief of the legal guardian of Duane N. Thompson;

S. 1561. An act to amend the act entitled "Compensation for injury, death, or detention of employees of contractors with the United States outside the United States," as amended, for the purpose of making the 100 percent earning provisions effective as of January 1, 1942;

S. 1573. An act for the relief of James H. Wilkinson;

S. 1640. An act to provide for the acquisition by the United States of certain real property in the District of Columbia;

S. 1674. An act for the relief of Michael Joseph Bennett, a minor;

S. 1731. An act for the relief of Lester A. Deseze;

S. 1751. An act for the relief of Wayne Parker;

S. 1880. An act for the relief of the Crosby Yacht Building & Storage Co., Inc.;

S. 1910. An act for the relief of George D. King;

S. 2036. An act granting the consent of Congress to the State of Rhode Island to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Sakonnet River between the towns of Tiverton and Portsmouth in Newport County, R. I.;

S. 2247. An act to permit the Secretary of the Navy to delegate the authority to compromise and settle claims against the United States caused by vessels of the Navy or in the naval service, or for towage or salvage services to such vessels, and for other purposes;

S. 2253. An act to further amend the act of January 16, 1936, as amended, entitled "An act to provide for the retirement and retirement annuities of civilian members of the teaching staff at the United States Naval Academy and the post-graduate school, United States Naval Academy";

S. 2259. An act to amend the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946, for the purpose of making a clerical correction;

S. 2260. An act for the relief of Roy M. Davidson;

S. 2349. An act to permit the Secretary of the Navy to delegate the authority to compromise and settle claims for damages to property under the jurisdiction of the Navy Department, and for other purposes;

S. 2369. An act for the relief of Col. S. V. Constant, General Staff Corps; and

S. 2405. An act to define the area of the United States Capitol Grounds, to regulate the use thereof, and for other purposes.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. DOWNEY, from the Committee on Civil Service:

S. 2000. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act, approved May 29, 1930, as amended, so as to make such act applicable to officers and employees of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1863).

By Mr. MORSE, from the Committee on Claims:

H. R. 2093. A bill for the relief of J. P. Kerr and Robert P. Kerr; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1864).

By Mr. EASTLAND, from the Committee on Claims:

H. R. 2736. A bill for the relief of Norman Abbott; without amendment (Rept. No. 1865); and

H. R. 3703. A bill for the relief of the city and county of San Francisco; without amendment (Rept. No. 1866).

By Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, from the Committee on Claims:

H. R. 935. A bill for the relief of Andreas Andersen; without amendment (Rept. No. 1867);

H. R. 1357. A bill for the relief of the estate of Otto Frederick Gnospelius, deceased; without amendment (Rept. No. 1868);

H. R. 3855. A bill for the relief of Martin A. Tucker and Emma M. Tucker; without amendment (Rept. No. 1869);

H. R. 4860. A bill for the relief of Materials Handling Machinery Co., Inc.; without amendment (Rept. No. 1870);

H. R. 5050. A bill for the relief of Minnie P. Shorey; without amendment (Rept. No. 1871);

H. R. 5031. A bill for the relief of Ernest C. Heine and Harriet W. Heine; without amendment (Rept. No. 1872);

H. R. 5287. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Cecile W. McAfee, the legal guardian of Sarah McAfee, a minor, and Haven H. McAfee; without amendment (Rept. No. 1873);

H. R. 5463. A bill for the relief of Hiram H. Wilson; without amendment (Rept. No. 1874);

H. R. 5603. A bill for the relief of Wilford B. Brown; without amendment (Rept. No. 1875); and

H. R. 6381. A bill for the relief of Thomas L. Brett; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1876).

By Mr. O'DANIEL, from the Committee on Claims:

H. R. 957. A bill for the relief of Margaret Dunn; without amendment (Rept. No. 1877);

H. R. 1004. A bill for the relief of the legal guardian of Robert Olsen, a minor; without amendment (Rept. No. 1878);

H. R. 1633. A bill for the relief of Raymond Crosby; without amendment (Rept. No. 1879);

H. R. 3209. A bill for the relief of Edward A. Mason; without amendment (Rept. No. 1880);

H. R. 3210. A bill for the relief of Clyde O. Payne; without amendment (Rept. No. 1881);

H. R. 3619. A bill for the relief of Harry D. Koons; without amendment (Rept. No. 1882);

H. R. 4374. A bill for the relief of the legal guardian of Rudolph K. Bartels, Jr., a minor; without amendment (Rept. No. 1883);

H. R. 4924. A bill for the relief of Joseph A. Brown; without amendment (Rept. No. 1884);

H. R. 5093. A bill to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Albert Whilden; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1896);

H. R. 5134. A bill for the relief of Clarence W. Ohm; without amendment (Rept. No. 1885);

H. R. 5166. A bill for the relief of Raphael Elder; without amendment (Rept. No. 1886);

H. R. 5288. A bill for the relief of Warren M. Miller; without amendment (Rept. No. 1887);

H. R. 5469. A bill for the relief of Bertha Lillian Robbins and Charles Robbins; without amendment (Rept. No. 1888);

H. R. 5847. A bill for the relief of Watson Airfotos, Inc.; without amendment (Rept. No. 1889);

H. R. 5848. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Millicent Moore; without amendment (Rept. No. 1890);

H. R. 5849. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Grace A. Phillips; without amendment (Rept. No. 1891);

H. R. 6161. A bill for the relief of the legal guardian of Samuel Roscoe Thompson, a minor; without amendment (Rept. No. 1893);

H. R. 6255. A bill for the relief of Thomas A. Beddingfield and his wife, Opal May Beddingfield; without amendment (Rept. No. 1894); and

H. R. 6399. A bill for the relief of Caesar Henry; without amendment (Rept. No. 1895).

By Mr. O'DANIEL (for Mr. Wilson), from the Committee on Claims:

H. R. 6012. A bill for the relief of Lippert Brothers; without amendment (Rept. No. 1892).

By Mr. O'MAHONEY, from the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys:

H. R. 1860. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue a duplicate of Porterfield scrip certificate No. 53 to the Muskegon Trust Co., Muskegon, Mich., as trustee of the John Torrent trust; without amendment (Rept. No. 1898);

H. R. 4435. A bill 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; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1897);

H. R. 5125. A bill to establish the Castle Clinton National Monument, in the city of New York, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1899);

H. R. 6896. A bill to grant to the city of Miles City, State of Montana, certain land in Custer County, Mont., for industrial and recreational purposes and as a museum site; without amendment (Rept. No. 1900); and

H. R. 7020. A bill to provide for the acquisition by exchange of non-Federal property within the Glacier National Park; without amendment (Rept. No. 1901).

By Mr. TAYLOR, from the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys:

H. R. 5128. A bill to provide for the conveyance of certain real property to Roy C. Lammers; without amendment.

By Mr. WAGNER, from the Committee on Banking and Currency:

S. 2332. A bill to provide that the unexpended proceeds from the sale of 50-cent pieces coined in commemoration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the city of Albany, N. Y., may be paid into the general fund of such city; without amendment (Rept. No. 1902).

By Mr. McCARRAN, from the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys:

S. Res. 316. Resolution increasing the limit of expenditures for the investigation of the use and administration of public lands and reducing certain other expenditures; without amendment, and, under the rule, referred to the Committee To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

BILLS INTRODUCED

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

By Mr. HILL:

S. 2493. A bill to authorize the President to appoint Lt. Comdr. Paul A. Smith as United States representative to the Interim Council of the Provisional International Civil Aviation Organization, or as alternate to the United States representative, without affecting his status and perquisites as an officer of the Coast and Geodetic Survey; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

(Mr. WAGNER introduced Senate bill (S. 2494) to authorize the redemption and retirement of the capital stock of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and appears under a separate heading.)

REDEMPTION AND RETIREMENT OF CAPITAL STOCK OF FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to introduce for appropriate reference a bill to authorize the redemption and retirement of the capital stock of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and for other purposes, and I request that the bill, together with an explanatory statement be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the bill will be received and appropriately referred, and the bill and explanatory statement will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 2494) to authorize the redemption and retirement of the capital stock of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

The explanatory statement presented by Mr. WAGNER is as follows:

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, the bill which I am introducing today would authorize the Board of Directors of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation to retire the capital stock of the Corporation at such times as the Board shall determine, out of the assessments hereafter paid by insured banks. No such retirement could be made at any time if the effect thereof would be to reduce the net worth of the Corporation below \$1,000,000,000. Moreover, the Board of Directors would retire the capital stock only to the extent that the assessments paid by insured banks exceed the amount required, in the judgment of the Board, for the adequate protection of insured depositors and the sound operation of the Federal deposit insurance system. Thus the Board of Directors would retire the capital stock, having in mind the needs of the Corporation for the safety and the security of insured depositors.

The Government has a capital investment in the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation of \$150,000,000. Under the bill this capital investment would be returned to the Government and would become available for further reduction of the public debt. In addition, the retirement of the stock held by the Treasury would eliminate the Government's subsidy of the Federal deposit insurance system and would permit the system to operate as a mutual insurance fund. Not only would the Board be authorized to return the \$150,000,000 to the United States Treasury but it would have authority to retire the capital stock of \$139,000,000 which the Federal Reserve banks hold and which

represents the amount they invested in the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation in 1934. After all the stock has been retired, the Corporation would be self-sustaining and would be a mutual-deposit insurance fund financed solely by the insured banks. It would, however, remain administered as at present, that is, by a board of directors appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The Corporation's power to issue obligations, should the need therefor arise, is in no way changed by this bill but is retained at its present level, notwithstanding that its capital stock is partially or wholly retired.

In addition, the bill proposes to increase the compensation to be paid to the two appointive members of the Corporation's Board of Directors so that it will be on a par with the salaries paid to the Comptroller of the Currency and to the members of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. Each member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System receives \$15,000 a year and the Comptroller of the Currency also receives \$15,000 a year. On the other hand, the two appointive members of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation's Board receive only \$10,000 a year. These officials should be paid on a uniform basis and for that reason the bill proposes to increase the salaries of the two appointive members so that they will be in line with the salaries paid to the other banking officials.

I think this bill is, on its face, so manifestly meritorious and noncontroversial that it should receive unanimous approval. It is most desirable that we authorize the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation to begin to repay to the Treasury the money which the Government made available to inaugurate the Federal deposit insurance system. Now that the Corporation's net worth is approaching \$1,000,000,000 it is time that the Government's investment be returned so that it may be available for further reduction in the public debt, and so that the Federal deposit insurance system may eventually become a mutual-insurance fund financed by the banking system but administered by officials appointed by the Government.

When the permanent Federal deposit insurance system was inaugurated in 1935, it began with a capital of \$289,000,000 invested on behalf of the United States Treasury and the Federal Reserve banks. Since that time the Corporation has had a total income of \$713,300,000 of which \$563,600,000 represents assessments paid by the insured banks and \$149,700,000 represents income from investments and from other sources. The expenses of the Corporation during the entire period of its existence total \$73,400,000 of which \$41,600,000 represents administration expenses and \$31,800,000 represents deposit insurance losses and expenses. The balance of the net income, namely, \$639,900,000 has been added to surplus so that as of December 31, 1945, the Corporation's total capital and surplus amounted to \$929,200,000. In the current year the Corporation will reach a billion dollar net worth, and when that occurs it seems feasible for it to start repaying the Government's capital investment out of the assessments received from insured banks so that eventually the Corporation will be subsidy free. At the rate the Corporation is now collecting assessments, that is, about \$100,000,000 a year, it could repay the Government its \$150,000,000 investment in about 2 or 3 years and still retain a \$1,000,000,000 insurance fund. The entire capital of \$289,000,000 could be repaid at this rate in 4 or 5 years. At the end of that period we would have a \$1,000,000,000-insurance fund entirely free of Government subsidy and built up by our insured banking system. This is a goal which I believe all of us would like to see achieved. Now that the opportunity is at hand to start this program, the

necessary statutory authority embodied in the bill which I am proposing should be enacted.

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation has done an excellent job; it has helped to bring the bank depositors of this country out of the doldrums into which they fell in the early 1930's and has restored in them a feeling of confidence and security in our banking structure. I think this confidence will be increased if they are made aware that the successful operation of the Federal deposit insurance system to date makes it possible for the Corporation to return the original capital investment so that the system depends entirely upon the insured banks themselves.

One aspect of this successful operation which is most impressive has to do with the statistics of bank suspensions. From 1865 until 1933, a period of 69 years, we had 18,844 bank suspensions, involving close to \$10,000,000,000 of deposits—an average for that period of 273 bank suspensions per year, involving \$142,000,000 of deposits. For the 12 years since Federal deposit insurance we have had only 338 banks suspend, involving a total of \$157,000,000 of deposits—an average for that period of only 28 suspensions per year with \$13,000,000 of deposits involved. For the past 2 years there has not been a single involuntary bank closing.

Despite the fact that this bill comes before us rather late in this session, I feel justified in submitting it to the Senate because, believing as I do that it is wholly noncontroversial, I am confident it can be enacted in short order. There has been much talk in recent weeks about recapturing from Government corporations excess Government funds to augment the Treasury's balances and make further reduction in the public debt possible. This bill may prove to be the first step in such a program and for that reason is even more deserving of our prompt consideration.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED

The following bills were severally read twice by their titles and referred, as indicated:

H. R. 513. An act to amend the Nationality Act of 1940 to preserve the residence for naturalization purposes of certain aliens who serve in the military or naval forces of one of the Allied countries during the Second World War or otherwise assist in the Allied war effort, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 6995. An act to amend the Nationality Act of 1940 to preserve the nationality of citizens residing abroad; to the Committee on Immigration.

H. R. 1471. An act for the relief of Nicholas Sevaljevick, now known as Nicholas Hornacky; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 6303. An act to amend the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act relating to marketing agreements and orders; and

H. R. 7101. An act to protect American agriculture, horticulture, livestock, and the public health by prohibiting the unauthorized importation into, or the depositing in the territorial waters of, the United States of garbage derived from products originating outside of the continental United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

H. R. 6346. An act providing for the extension of the time limitations under which patents were issued in the case of persons who served in the military or naval forces of the United States during World War II; to the Committee on Patents.

H. R. 7020. An act to provide for the acquisition by exchange of non-Federal property within the Glacier National Park; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

H. R. 7046. An act to revive and reenact the act entitled "An act granting the con-

sent of Congress to the State Highway Commission, Commonwealth of Kentucky, to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge across the Cumberland River at or near Burkesville, Cumberland County, Ky.," approved May 18, 1928; to the Committee on Commerce.

H. R. 7126. An act to amend section 2 of the act of July 16, 1946 (Public Law 514, 79th Cong.), relating to the establishment and operation in the District of Columbia of nurseries and nursery schools so as to permit payment of compensation for services rendered after June 30, 1946, and prior to the enactment of such act; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H. R. 7147. An act to repeal certain statutes relating to the war and emergencies; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

AMERICAN FREE ENTERPRISE—ADDRESS BY SENATOR WILEY

[Mr. WILEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a radio address entitled "Fight for Freedom From OPA Is On," delivered by him on July 27, 1946, which appears in the Appendix.]

PROBLEMS CONFRONTING THE PARIS PEACE CONFERENCE — ARTICLE BY DREW PEARSON

[Mr. WILEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "Specter of Another War Hovers Over Paris Parley," written by Drew Pearson and published in the Philadelphia Record of July 29, 1946, which appears in the Appendix.]

TALMADGE AND "BEST PEOPLE" SET THE STAGE FOR MURDER—EDITORIAL FROM PHILADELPHIA RECORD

[Mr. GUFFEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Talmadge and 'Best People' Set the Stage for Murder," from the Philadelphia Record of July 29, 1946, which appears in the Appendix.]

INCREASE IN PRODUCTION—EDITORIAL FROM THE WASHINGTON POST

[Mr. LA FOLLETTE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Reuther Too," from the Washington Post of July 29, 1946, which appears in the Appendix.]

SILVER—ARTICLE BY SINCLAIR WEEKS

[Mr. GREEN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "Will There Be Another Holy Crusade for Silver?" by Hon. Sinclair Weeks, chairman of the Silver Users' Association, and former United States Senator from Massachusetts, which appears in the Appendix.]

HOPE IN THE RISING GENERATION—ARTICLE BY G. M. YOUNG

[Mr. HAWKES asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "Hope in the Rising Generation," by G. M. Young, from the London Times of July 14, 1946, which appears in the Appendix.]

LABOR FACT-FINDING BOARDS

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate a resolution coming over from a previous day, which will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. A resolution (S. Res. 215) to discharge the Committee on Education and Labor from further consideration of S. 1661, the Labor Fact-Finding Boards Act.

Mr. BARKLEY. I ask that the resolution go over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the resolution will go over.

THE CALENDAR

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Morning business is closed. The calendar under rule VIII is in order.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that for the time being the call of the calendar be suspended. I will say to the Senate that it is my purpose a little later to ask that the calendar be called today, but for the moment I desire that its consideration be postponed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. BALL. Reserving the right to object, why does the distinguished Senator from Kentucky want the consideration of the calendar postponed?

Mr. BARKLEY. Because I wish to make a motion to proceed to the consideration of a bill which, if the motion is agreed to, I shall then ask that its consideration be laid aside temporarily, so that the calendar may be called.

Mr. BALL. I object.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection is heard.

The clerk will state the first bill on the calendar.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (S. 47) to amend the Interstate Commerce Act as amended.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, if we are going to have a call of the calendar, I think there should be a quorum, and 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	Hoey	Overton
Andrews	Huffman	Pepper
Austin	Johnson, Colo.	Radcliffe
Ball	Johnston, S. C.	Reed
Barkley	Knowland	Revercomb
Bilbo	La Follette	Russell
Byrd	Langer	Shipstead
Capper	Lucas	Smith
Chavez	McCarran	Stewart
Connally	McClellan	Swift
Cordon	McFarland	Taft
Donnell	McKellar	Taylor
Downey	McMahon	Thomas, Okla.
Eastland	Magnuson	Thomas, Utah
Ferguson	Maybank	Tunnell
Fulbright	Mead	Vandenberg
George	Millikin	Wagner
Gerry	Mitchell	Walsh
Green	Moore	Wheeler
Guffey	Morse	Wherry
Gurney	Murdock	White
Hart	Murray	Wiley
Hawkes	Myers	Willis
Hayden	O'Daniel	Young
Hill	O'Mahoney	

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY] and the Senator from Idaho [Mr. GOSSETT] are absent because of illness.

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. CARVILLE] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Virginia [Mr. BURCH] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. BRIGGS] and the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE] are detained on public business.

The Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH] is absent on official business, having been appointed a member of the President's Evaluation Commission in connection with the test of atomic bombs on naval vessels at Bikini.

The Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] are absent on official business, having been appointed to the commission on the part of the Senate to participate in the Philippine independence ceremonies.

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. BUCK], and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. STANFILL] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BUSHFIELD], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. ROBERTSON], and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER] is absent on official business, being a member of the commission appointed to attend the Philippine independence ceremonies.

The Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business as a member of the Special Committee on Atomic Energy.

The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] is absent on official business, having been appointed a member of the President's Evaluation Commission in connection with the test of atomic bombs on naval vessels at Bikini.

The Senator from Iowa [Mr. WILSON] is absent on official business.

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

The clerk will state the first order of business on the calendar.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 47) to amend the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, was announced as first in order.

Mr. BARKLEY. Let that bill go over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

The resolution (S. Res. 83) to change the reference of Senate bill 541 to amend the Civil Aeronautics Act, as amended, from the Committee on Interstate Commerce to the Committee on Commerce was announced as next in order.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, I inquire where is the call to start, at the beginning of the calendar?

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the call begin where we left off at the last call of the calendar. It is my purpose to ask a little later that a call be had of measures which have been passed over heretofore.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Kentucky?

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. President, I did not hear the request.

Mr. BARKLEY. The request was that we begin the call of the calendar where we left off on July 17, which would be with Calendar No. 1756, Senate bill 2401. I stated that later I proposed to have the bills behind that number also called for consideration.

Mr. ANDREWS. Does the Senator mean later today?

Mr. BARKLEY. I am not sure we will get to it today, though that is possible; certainly before we adjourn.

Mr. ANDREWS. I should like to say to the Senator that Calendar No. 494, Senate bill 1250, relating to the damages in connection with the Mediterranean fruitfly, has been on the calendar for over a year, and I have been waiting for it to be reached, not desiring to call it up as a special order.

Mr. BARKLEY. All the bills on the calendar back of the number where I asked that the call begin today will be called. I am not sure that we can do that today. I hope we can, but I am not certain of it.

Mr. ANDREWS. Let me state the difficulty about the situation, so far as I am concerned. An identical bill is now on the calendar of the House, and if we wait until tomorrow to call up the Senate bill, it will be too late to have it approved and signed, so I should like to have the bill considered and acted upon today, when we complete the calendar. The bill has been pending on the calendar for nearly 3 years, waiting until the end of the war, and it has the approval of the joint committee which investigated the matter. I do not feel that there should be any real opposition to it.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I assure the Senator that I shall do the best I can to have the preceding bills called at the earliest possible moment. Of course, if there is objection to my request, it will be necessary to start at the beginning of the calendar and call measures on the calendar many of which have been called and passed over before.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. President, I think that in 2 years I have taken up less time on the floor than any other Member of the Senate, and I should like to have this bill enacted before I leave the Senate. I am pledged to do it. I should like to have the bill considered, and I know that if the anti-poll-tax bill, or some other fool measure, is brought up, it can be debated until the end of the session, and a number of bills, including mine, which are important will fall.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, let me ask the leader—

Mr. BARKLEY. I shall cooperate to the fullest of my ability to see that the senior Senator from Florida has a chance to have his bill considered. Under the rule, the calendar must be called. I requested that the call begin with the beginning of the calendar, but I am now asking that the call begin with Calendar No. 1756.

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

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. May we rely on the assurance that if we comply with the request and start on page 9, Calendar No. 1756, before this session is over the calendar will be called once again?

Mr. BARKLEY. Absolutely.

Mr. WHERRY. We can absolutely depend on that?

Mr. BARKLEY. That is my purpose.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, before a conclusion is reached on that point, may I offer a suggestion to the leader? I wish to say that I concur very heartily with what my colleague the senior Senator from Florida [Mr. ANDREWS], has said about Calendar No. 494, Senate bill 1250. Why could we not have an understanding that if we begin the call somewhere in the calendar other than at the beginning, when we finish the calendar today we may revert to the first part of the calendar and call the measures from that point?

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, if we have to do that, I think we might as well begin at the beginning now.

Mr. PEPPER. It will not take so very long, I think.

Mr. BARKLEY. It will take no more time to do it that way than to go back, so I withdraw my request and ask that the clerk begin the call with the first bill on the calendar.

INCREASE IN PAY OF MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have Calendar No. 1186, Senate bill 1357, to increase the pay of the military and naval forces while on sea duty or duty beyond the continental limits of the United States or in Alaska, recommitted to the Committee on Military Affairs. A similar House bill was passed some time ago, therefore I ask that this bill be removed from the calendar.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will proceed with the call of the calendar.

RESOLUTION PASSED OVER

The resolution (S. Res. 83) to change the reference of Senate bill 541 to amend the Civil Aeronautics Act, as amended, from the Committee on Interstate Commerce to the Committee on Commerce, was announced as next in order.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I ask that the resolution go over. It involves committee jurisdiction, and the chairman of neither committee involved is in the Chamber at this time.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection being heard, the resolution will be passed over.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 101) to prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, creed, color, national origin, or ancestry was announced as next in order.

Mr. RUSSELL. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 1125) to increase the compensation of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Vice President of the United States, Senators, Representatives in Congress, Delegates from Territories, the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, and members of the Cabinet was announced as next in order.

Mr. REVERCOMB (and others). Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 83) to authorize the Federal Works Administrator to advance discretionary apportionment funds to be used for the purpose of making plans for the National Memorial Stadium as a postwar project was announced as next in order.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The joint resolution will be passed over.

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES CAUSED BY MEDITERRANEAN FRUITFLY

The bill (S. 1250) for the relief of certain claimants who suffered losses and sustained damages as the result of the campaign carried out by the Federal Government for the eradication of the Mediterranean fruitfly in the State of Florida was announced as next in order.

Mr. TAFT and other Senators. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. President, I should like to give an explanation of Senate bill 1250 now, or ask that we return and take it up for consideration after the call of the calendar is concluded. This is too important a bill to be ignored simply by some Senator asking that it go over. We cannot afford to continue to postpone action on the bill. I hope the Senator who objected will withdraw his objection so that the bill may now be considered on its merits.

Mr. President, I wish to say that a great deal of money has been spent to investigate this subject and to obtain the facts. A joint committee of Congress went to Florida and made a study of the situation.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, objection has been made, and the bill will have to go over.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. President, I should like to have a chance to make an explanation of the bill.

Mr. TAFT. I shall be glad to withdraw my objection for that purpose.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. President, I wrote a letter to each Member of the Senate more than 10 days regarding this bill, and attached to the letter an explanation of the findings of the joint Senate and House committee which made a detailed investigation of all these claims. I know there are many who think that when something happens in Florida it is not necessary to pay much attention to it. We have been treated in that manner regarding this bill and other matters. As I stated, a detailed investigation was made by the joint committee. The President of the United States had recommended an appropriation of \$10,000,000 for the purpose of eradicating the citrus fly—the Mediterranean fruitfly. In the meantime an investigation was made by the joint congressional committee. Action was postponed for a time. For a long time we tried to secure a full examination and explanation of the situation. In fact, the Secretary of Agriculture, under a special resolution, appointed five men to make investigations of these losses and to establish the standard of the losses for each kind of fruit and vegetable destroyed.

After that report was made, the Senate and the House passed Senate Joint

Resolution No. 40, under which a committee was appointed, among whose members were former Senator Schwartz, of Wyoming, the junior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY], and the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], who is now absent from the Senate, and for whose return I have been waiting in order to call up the bill for consideration. As I understand, he is still in the Pacific, or, perhaps, in Europe. The committee went to Florida and held hearings on the basis of the specifications set forth in the report made by the Department of Agriculture after it had made its investigation. One hundred and seventeen witnesses were heard by the committee. Hearings were held at five or six different places in the Citrus Belt. The committee returned and recommended that the claims be paid. The claims were small. The claims for damage to citrus fruits, avocados, and various kinds of vegetables were made on the basis of less than half the amount that would have to be paid for like quantities of fruits and vegetables now.

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

Mr. ANDREWS. I am glad to yield.

Mr. LUCAS. How many claims were involved in this investigation, and what was the total amount that the committee said the claimants should be paid.

Mr. ANDREWS. There are in all about 7,000 claims. Many of the claimants are old people. Many of them originally came from all the States of Senators present, and they lived in homes established on groves of from 10 to 20 acres. Many thousands of them lost their groves by reasons of this infestation. At the present time I am very doubtful that claims could be established for anywhere near the original amount.

Mr. LUCAS. What was that amount?

Mr. ANDREWS. An appropriation was provided in the amount of \$10,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the claims. To indicate to the Senate how very particular we were in respect to verifying the claims, I will show how the investigation was made. This damage occurred during the depression, when vegetables and fruits were not worth much.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The time of the Senator from Florida has expired.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I renew my objection.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. On objection, the bill will go over.

The clerk will state the next business on the calendar.

BILLS PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 518) to provide for the issuance of permits for the use of live decoys in the taking of ducks was announced as next in order.

Mr. WHITE. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 958) to provide for more effective inspection and supervision by the Congress with respect to the administration of the laws of the United States was announced as next in order.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 2504) to discontinue certain reports now required by law was announced as next in order.

Mr. LUCAS. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 825) to establish a Research Board for National Security was announced as next in order.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, action is being taken so quickly that we cannot follow what is being done. What happened with respect to Calendar 516, Senate bill 958?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill was objected to, and went over.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Nebraska withhold objection to Calendar 517, House bill 2504?

Mr. WHERRY. I did not object. Some other Senator did. And Calendar No. 549, Senate bill 825, the next bill on the calendar, was also objected to.

DISCONTINUANCE OF CERTAIN REPORTS NOW REQUIRED BY LAW

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, with reference to House bill 2504, I will say that I have no personal interest in it whatever. The bill passed the House of Representatives during the last Congress, and died on the Senate Calendar. The bill passed the House of Representatives again during the present session of Congress. It has been on the Senate Calendar for a year's time. I realize that when one first looks at the bill one might have questions concerning it. I wish to ask the Senator who objected to the bill to please examine the bill and the report carefully. It is a bill which in my opinion ought to be passed, because unless we pass the bill it will mean that the Government will continue to spend a great deal of money in a very wasteful manner.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I withdraw my objection.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I should like very much to have a further explanation of the bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL] is recognized to make an explanation.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, at the present time there are some 330 statutory provisions requiring the preparation and submission to the Congress by various agencies and departments of the Government of various monthly and annual reports. Usually only one of these provisions applies to one department. The very provision that applies to one department may be contained in some other law which applies to several departments, and the result is that there is a great deal of duplication of work.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, now that I know the provisions of the bill, I wish to state that I have no objection to it.

Mr. HILL. I thank the Senator from Nebraska.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 2504) to discontinue certain reports now required by law was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS PASSED OVER

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 25) favoring an extension of the air-transportation system in the United States to small cities and towns was announced as next in order.

Mr. TAFT. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The concurrent resolution will be passed over.

The resolution (S. Res. 172) to investigate certain economic questions in the Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain States resulting from termination of the war was announced as next in order.

Mr. DOWNEY and Mr. TAFT. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be passed over.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 92) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to voting qualification was announced as next in order.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The joint resolution will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 7) making unlawful the requirement for the payment of a poll tax as a prerequisite to voting in a primary or other election for national officers was announced as next in order.

Mr. RUSSELL. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

AUTHORIZATION FOR EMPLOYEES OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE TO MAKE ARRESTS—BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 386) to amend the law relating to the authority of certain employees of the Immigration and Naturalization Service to make arrests without warrants in certain cases and to search vehicles within certain areas was announced as next in order.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, was objection made to House bill 386?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection was made by the Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, the Bureau of Immigration is very desirous of having this bill enacted into law. I do not have the facts before me at the present time, but the failure to have such a law upon the statute books now is rendering practically impossible of enforcement the immigration laws. Under the existing system, if a truck loaded with persons who have evaded the immigration authorities at the border in Mexico, for example, by swimming the river, is traveling through the State of Texas it is impossible under the present conditions to capture such individuals who are slipping into this country. I do not know, Mr. President, of any small bill that is more vital to the enforcement of

the immigration laws than is this measure. The members of the Committee on Immigration went into this measure very fully. It was reported unanimously. It applies only to certain areas contiguous to the border of the United States.

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

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. REVERCOMB. The purpose of the bill is to permit searches and seizures without warrants. The authority is unlimited, and would permit the search of any plane coming into this country. The Senator knows that I do not wish to do anything that would interfere with the enforcement of the immigration laws. But a bill which gives an officer the blanket right of search without warrant is not a sound bill.

Mr. RUSSELL. If the Immigration authorities are compelled to obtain warrants when a plane comes into this country from Cuba, it means that all the passengers in the plane may land in this country without let or hindrance, and can be admitted here without any obstacles being interposed.

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

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. CORDON. I should like to add my comment to that of the Senator from Georgia. I know of no State in the United States today where arrests cannot be made without warrants in cases of felony. That is the generally accepted law. In this instance I can conceive of no greater emergency than that which exists with reference to the entry of aliens into this country. I hope the objection will be withdrawn.

Mr. RUSSELL. I sincerely hope that the Senator from West Virginia will withdraw his objection.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I ask that the bill be passed over temporarily.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

AMENDMENT OF LAW RELATING TO ABANDONMENT OF CONDEMNATION PROCEEDINGS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 2938) to amend the Code of Laws of the District of Columbia, with respect to abandonment of condemnation proceedings, which had been reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia, with an amendment in section 1, on page 2, line 8, after the name "District of Columbia," to insert "Provided further, however, That no such owner shall be entitled to such reimbursement in any case where the proceeding is abandoned at the request or with the consent of the owner of such property."

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The bill was read the third time and passed.

TERMS OF OFFICE OF MEMBERS OF THE FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION—BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 1289) to amend section 1 of the Federal Power Act with respect to the terms of office of members of the

Federal Power Commission was announced as next in order.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Let the bill go over.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, all the bill does is to make it possible for members of the Federal Power Commission to hold over until their successors are qualified. The House has passed House bill 3704, Calendar No. 1086. I was about to ask that the House bill be substituted for the Senate bill, and passed.

Mr. REVERCOMB. The bill as written permits a hold-over for an indefinite length of time. It permits any member of the Federal Power Commission whose term of office has expired to continue to serve as a member of the Commission for an unlimited time without reappointment.

Mr. WHEELER. Similar laws are in effect with respect to the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Federal Communications Commission, and many other agencies.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I ask that the bill be passed over temporarily.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

RESOLUTION AND BILLS INDEFINITELY POSTPONED

The resolution (S. Res. 207) to discharge the Committee on Military Affairs from further consideration of joint resolution (S. J. Res. 116) to direct and require the discharge of certain members of the armed forces, to prohibit the drafting of certain persons into the Army or Navy, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President, since the purposes of Senate Resolution 207, Calendar No. 872; Senate bill 1357, Calendar No. 1186; and Senate bill 1869, Calendar No. 1188, have all been accomplished by other legislation, I ask unanimous consent that those measures be taken from the calendar and indefinitely postponed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, I submitted Senate Resolution 207 in the first instance. It is entirely satisfactory to me to take it from the calendar, because the purpose of that resolution has now been fulfilled.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, Senate Resolution 207, Senate bill 1357, and Senate bill 1869 will be indefinitely postponed.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 1248) to establish a Bureau of Scientific Research, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. TAFT. Let the bill go over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

HEALTH PROGRAMS FOR GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

The bill (H. R. 2716) to provide for health programs for Government employees was announced as next in order.

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, before any action is taken on this bill I ask unanimous consent to offer an amendment in the nature of a substi-

tute for the bill which is upon the calendar. I act upon the direction and authorization of the Civil Service Committee in offering this amendment, and I ask that it be read from the desk.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment offered by the Senator from California will be stated.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator how long this amendment is, and whether it is of such a nature that it ought to be adopted on the call of the calendar?

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, the bill is most important. Every industrial group in America, every business group, and every labor group has approved it. Extensive hearings have been held, and the bill has been unanimously approved by the members of the committee, including both Democrats and Republicans. The amendment is brief, and expresses the whole purpose.

At one time the distinguished Senator from Mississippi [Mr. BILBO] objected to the bill, and it has been held up since that time.

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

Mr. DOWNEY. I yield.

Mr. BILBO. What is it proposed to do?

Mr. DOWNEY. At the instigation and direction of the heads of agencies, and with the approval of the Public Health Service and the approval of Congress through an appropriation, the creation of emergency mental and dental facilities would be permitted in each of the departments of the Government. The service would be similar to what we have in the Senate. Physicians would be assigned to establish health and safety standards and to make free examinations. Nothing could be done without an appropriation by Congress.

The hearings on this bill extended over a period of several months. The National Association of Manufacturers, the National Safety Council, and other organizations approve the bill. The labor groups approve such a bill. Practically every great industry in the United States has emergency medical service.

The amendment is self-explanatory. I ask that the amendment be accepted by unanimous consent, that the bill be passed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 2716) to provide for health programs for Government employees, which had been reported from the Committee on Civil Service with amendments.

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, I offer the amendment in the nature of a substitute, which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment in the nature of a substitute offered by the Senator from California will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. It is proposed to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That, for the purpose of promoting and maintaining the physical and mental fitness of employees of the Federal Government, the

heads of departments and agencies, including Government-owned and controlled corporations are authorized, within the limits of appropriations made available therefor, to establish by contract or otherwise, health-service programs which will provide health services for employees under their respective jurisdictions: *Provided*, That such health-service programs shall be established only after consultation with the Public Health Service and consideration of its recommendations, and only in localities where there are a sufficient number of Federal employees to warrant the provision of such services, and shall be limited to (1) treatments of on-the-job illness and dental conditions requiring emergency attention; (2) preemployment and other examinations; (3) referral of employees to private physicians and dentists, and (4) preventive programs relating to health: *Provided further*, That the health program now being conducted by the Tennessee Valley Authority and by the Panama Canal and Panama Railroad Company shall not be affected by the provisions of this act: *And provided further*, That such health programs as are now being conducted for other Federal employees may be continued until June 30, 1947. The Public Health Service, when requested to do so, shall review the health-service programs being conducted by any department or agency under authority of this act and shall submit appropriate comment and recommendations. Wherever the professional services of physicians are authorized to be utilized under this act, the definition of "physician" contained in the act of September 7, 1916, as amended (U. S. C., 1940 edition, title 5, sec. 790), shall be applicable.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I do not understand the reason for an amendment in the nature of a substitute. The bill before us was reported from the committee with several amendments. I am interested only because the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER] was interested in the committee amendments. They are written just as he wanted them. I do not understand why an amendment in the nature of a substitute is offered.

Mr. DOWNEY. I shall be glad to explain the reason. The bill as reported from the committee gives primary direction to the Civil Service Commission. Objection was made on the ground that the primary initiating power should be the Public Health Service. Following that objection, the bill was again referred to our committee, and there was an additional hearing, in which practically all the members of the committee participated. It was finally decided that the primary responsibility under the terms of the bill should be vested in the Public Health Service rather than the Civil Service Commission. That decision having been made at a meeting of the committee, I was directed to offer this amendment in the nature of a substitute, which clarifies the bill and definitely restricts it in certain ways. It merely substitutes the Public Health Service for the Civil Service Commission as the dominating agency.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. DOWNEY. I yield.

Mr. BALL. Would the amendment the Senator has proposed permit the deduction from the salaries of Federal employees of payments to a Blue Cross hospital plan?

Mr. DOWNEY. No; it has nothing to do with that. All it would do would be,

in the case of the large governmental agencies, to permit establishment of a physician or a dentist or facilities for emergency treatment and care of the employees, exactly as we have provided in the case of the Senate and in the case of the House of Representatives of the United States.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment in the nature of a substitute offered by the Senator from California.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment of the amendment and the third reading of the bill.

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

The bill was read the third time and passed.

JOINT RESOLUTION AND BILLS PASSED OVER

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the next measure on the calendar.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 85) proposing to amend the Constitution of the United States to exclude aliens in counting the whole number of persons in each State for apportionment of representatives among several States was announced as next in order.

Mr. McCARRAN. Let the joint resolution be passed over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The joint resolution will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 948) conferring jurisdiction upon the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of California to hear claims for damages as a result of a flood in Yuba County, Calif., was announced as next in order.

Mr. McCARRAN. Let the bill be passed over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 3704) to amend section 1 of the Federal Power Act with respect to the terms of office of members of the Federal Power Commission was announced as next in order.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Let the bill be passed over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

AWARD OF THE DODECANESE ISLANDS TO GREECE

The resolution (S. Res. 82) favoring the award of the Dodecanese Islands to Greece was announced as next in order.

Mr. BARKLEY. Inasmuch as the purpose of the resolution has already been accomplished—

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I do not think the purpose has been accomplished because I think the resolution covers more than the Dodecanese Islands.

Mr. PEPPER. Let me say that the resolution was reported unanimously, or without objection, by the Foreign Relations Committee. It is the same resolution which former Senator Lodge introduced in the Senate and which the Senate passed in the early twenties.

Mr. BARKLEY. I have no objection to the resolution.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I find that I am mistaken. The resolution does refer only to the Dodecanese Islands.

Mr. BARKLEY. I thought it referred only to the Dodecanese Islands. They have already been awarded to Greece by the Foreign Ministers, but not, as I understand, by the Peace Conference as yet. Is that correct?

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I would simply suggest that, although the Foreign Ministers have agreed to award the Dodecanese Islands to Greece, that action has not been made final. The Peace Conference is now in session in Paris. I see no harm in adopting the resolution.

Mr. BARKLEY. I have no objection. The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the adoption of the resolution.

The resolution (S. Res. 82) was agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that Northern Epirus (including Corytsa) and the 12 islands of the Aegean Sea, known as the Dodecanese Islands, where a strong Greek population predominates, should be awarded by the peace conference to Greece and become incorporated in the territory of Greece.

RESOLUTIONS AND BILL PASSED OVER

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the next measure on the calendar.

The resolution (S. Res. 161) authorizing an investigation of all means of interstate and foreign commerce was announced as next in order.

Mr. OVERTON. Let the resolution be passed over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be passed over.

The resolution (S. 245) increasing the limit of expenditures for the investigation of the better mobilization of the material resources of the United States was announced as next in order.

Mr. BALL. Let the resolution be passed over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 5594) to reserve for the use of the United States all deposits of fissionable materials contained in the public lands was announced as next in order.

Mr. CORDON. Let the bill be passed over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

RAILROAD BRIDGE ACROSS THE ALLEGHENY RIVER AT WARREN, PA.

The bill (H. R. 4190) granting the consent of Congress to the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. to construct, maintain, and operate a railroad bridge across the Allegheny River at or near Warren, Pa., was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILLS PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 5316) to repeal the law permitting vessels of Canadian registry to transport iron ore between United States ports on the Great Lakes was announced as next in order.

Mr. RADCLIFFE. Mr. President, since this bill has been on the calendar, certain transportation problems have arisen and are now receiving careful consideration. So, under the circum-

stances, I think it would be well that the bill be passed over, and I so request.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection being heard, the bill will be passed over.

DETAIL OF MILITARY AND NAVAL MISSIONS TO FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS

The bill (S. 1847) to amend the act of May 19, 1926 (44 Stat., pt. 2, p. 565), as amended by the act of May 1935 (49 Stat. 218) providing for the detail of United States military and naval missions to foreign governments was announced as next in order.

Mr. TAFT. Let the bill be passed over.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President, before the bill is passed over, I should like to make an explanation.

Mr. TAFT. I withdraw my objection for the purpose of enabling the Senator to make his statement.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Under present legislation the President of the United States is authorized, upon application from the foreign governments concerned, and whenever in his discretion the public interests render such a course advisable, to detail officers and enlisted men of the United States Army and Navy to assist the Governments of the Republics of North America, Central America, and South America, and of the Republics of Cuba, Haiti, Santo Domingo, and the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands, and, during war or a declared national emergency, the governments of such other countries as the President deems it in the interest of national defense to assist in military matters.

During the war, by Public Law 722 of the Seventy-seventh Congress, approved October 1, 1942, the President was also given authority to send military and naval missions to the governments of such other countries as he might deem to be in the interest of national defense.

Senate bill 1847 is a measure to enact into permanent legislation the authority granted to the President during the war. It will authorize the President to detail military and naval missions to any foreign government whenever, in his discretion, the public interest renders such a course advisable.

Mr. President, enactment of the bill is recommended by the State Department, the War Department, and the Navy Department, and your committee concurs in the view that it is desirable legislation.

An identical bill has already been passed by the House of Representatives, and is on our calendar. Moreover, as chairman of the subcommittee of the Foreign Relations Committee, I am handling two other bills of the same nature, which were recommended by the President of the United States, by the State Department, the War Department, and the Navy Department. If, for example, this bill does not become law, one of the outstanding requests made of us by General Marshall, who now is in China, will not be complied with, and the desired result will not be accomplished.

There is in the committee report a letter from General Marshall to me.

Mr. President, if this bill can be passed, the need for the other two will not be so great. There is no chance of passing the other two in this Congress. Therefore, I trust that the Senate will pass this bill.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I shall object to the bill. I feel very strongly that we should not be sending military missions all over the world to teach people how to fight in American ways. We have done that in the case of South American countries and the Philippines, and I am certainly not in favor of having us undertake military operations all over the world, until the United Nations has a chance to establish itself and until we have an opportunity to operate through it.

So, Mr. President, I object to the bill. The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection being heard, the bill will be passed over.

The clerk will call the next measure on the calendar.

BILLS PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 1271) to provide for cooperation with State agencies administering labor laws in establishing and maintaining safe and proper working conditions in industry was announced as next in order.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Let the bill go over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 5433) to amend section 540 of title 10 and section 441 (a) of title 34 of the United States Code providing for the detail of United States military and naval missions to foreign governments was announced as next in order.

Mr. TAFT. Let the bill be passed over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

AMENDMENT OF PERNICIOUS POLITICAL ACTIVITIES ACT

The bill (H. R. 1497) to amend subsection 9 (a) of the act entitled "An act to prevent pernicious political activities," approved August 2, 1939, as amended, was announced as next in order.

Mr. GREEN. Mr. President, this bill was before the Committee on Privileges and Elections. As chairman of the committee, I was instructed to report it favorably. However, two Senators, the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], drew attention to a desirable amendment, namely, on page 1, in line 10, to strike out the words "employees of the United States Government, including the." In other words, the amendment would limit the bill to the employees of the Alaska Railroad.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. GREEN. Mr. President, I now offer the amendment which I have just stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Rhode Island. The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there be no further amendment to be

proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendment and the third reading of the bill.

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

The bill was read the third time and passed.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 1118) to amend the Hatch Act was announced as next in order.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Let the bill be passed over.

Mr. GREEN. Mr. President, I should like to make an explanation, if I may do so.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Consideration of the bill has been objected to. Does the Senator who objected withdraw his objection temporarily?

Mr. REVERCOMB. I withdraw it temporarily, until the statement can be made.

Mr. GREEN. Mr. President, several bills to the same effect or with the same wording have been introduced in the Senate and the House. This one is now ready for action. It has met with the approval of the committee and it has received the earnest recommendation of the chairman of the Civil Service Commission, for the reason that before the passage of the Hatch Act the Commission had certain discretionary powers in respect to punishing offenders who broke the rules and regulations. By the passage of the Hatch Act, that discretionary power was taken away; and in every instance in which there was a violation of the provisions of the Hatch Act, the Commission had to discharge the offending employee, with no possibility of reemployment. In many cases that seemed to be too severe a penalty to impose.

For example, an employee might distribute some political cards in a political campaign for a friend of his who was running for office. That would be a violation of the Hatch Act. But the penalty of discharge of the employee with no possibility of his being reemployed seems to be too severe. The bill makes it possible for the Commission to use discretion in assessing punishment.

Mr. President, I hope that the objection of the Senator will be withdrawn.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, I feel that if this bill to amend the Hatch Act is passed, we might as well abolish the Hatch Act. The very purpose of the act is to prevent pernicious political activities. If we are going to make punishment for such activities too light and put absolute discretion in the Civil Service Commission with reference to the punishment to be assessed, we might as well abolish the entire act. I must ask that the bill go over.

Mr. GREEN. Mr. President, the Commission already has such powers. Such powers reside in the State officials. This bill would give similar powers to the Federal Commission.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, this bill has great merit. The interpretations and decisions of the Hatch Act have been, in certain instances, very severe. Allow me to give one illustration:

A man was appointed acting postmaster in a community in Massachusetts. At the time of his appointment, he was a member of the local Democratic town committee. He asked whether he should resign, and he was told by the post-office inspector that it was not necessary to resign until he had received a notice to take an examination for permanent appointment. Later, when he was ready to take the examination, some of his political enemies objected on the ground that he had been a member of a political committee. He was denied the right to take the examination and was forbidden from ever thereafter being considered for the postmastership. The Post Office and the Civil Service Commission regretted the situation very much, but they said they had no discretion in the matter, and I believe they favor this bill.

Mr. CORDON. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection is heard. The bill will be passed over.

SIMPLIFICATION OF ADMINISTRATION OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

The Senate resumed consideration of the bill (H. R. 4386) to facilitate and simplify the Administration of Indian Affairs.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, this bill was passed by the Senate on June 14 and the amendments to the bill were agreed to. The bill was subsequently reconsidered at the request of the junior Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BUSHFIELD]. In the interim, I consulted with him, and on his behalf I now offer an amendment, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendments reported by the Committee on Indian Affairs were agreed to when the bill was originally considered by the Senate. The amendment now offered by the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] in behalf of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BUSHFIELD] will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 2, in line 6, after the words "Indian Affairs", it is proposed to strike out the period, insert a comma, and the following:

Insofar as such powers and duties relate to action in individual cases arising under general regulations promulgated by the Secretary of the Interior or the Commissioner of Indian Affairs pursuant to law.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The bill was read the third time and passed.

BILLS PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 2044) to promote the common defense by unifying the departments and agencies of the Government relating to the common defense was announced as next in order.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

INCORPORATION OF FEDERAL CITY CHARTER COMMISSION

The bill (S. 1942) to incorporate the Federal City Charter Commission was announced as next in order.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

TIME LIMIT ON INSTITUTION OF CERTAIN ACTIONS

The bill (H. R. 2788) to limit the time during which certain actions under the laws of the United States may be brought was announced as next in order.

Mr. BARKLEY. Over.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator who made the objection withhold it long enough for me to make an explanation of the bill?

Mr. BARKLEY. I withhold my objection long enough for that purpose. I am frank to say, that if it is a controversial bill it should be considered aside from a call of the calendar, if considered at all.

Mr. WHERRY. I deeply appreciate the remarks of the able majority leader. The bill has been controversial; but, after consideration of the bill was objected to some weeks ago, the proponents of the measure went to the Department of Justice and conferred with officials there. A bill has now been drawn which limits the provisions of the act only to violations under the Fair Labor Standards Act and also the Walsh-Healey Act. The bill, as now drawn by the Department of Justice, eliminates any action which might be instituted in the antitrust division, and I am quite satisfied that the proponents generally of the bill have accepted the amendments. The bill has been printed and lies on the desks of Senators. I feel that it should be taken up at the present time.

Mr. BARKLEY. It is obvious that we have not had an opportunity to read the amendment to which the Senator has referred, and I ask that the bill be passed over temporarily.

Mr. WHERRY. Only temporarily?

Mr. BARKLEY. I should like to have an opportunity to examine the amendment.

Mr. WHERRY. I may say further, if the Senator from Kentucky will permit me, that I do not want to throw a wrench into the machinery of calling the calendar. But I feel that after the majority leader has seen the amendment he will agree that the bill should be considered. If I can obtain consideration of the bill only by moving to have it considered, I shall do that. I think it is quite evident that if the bill is not now considered it will not be considered at this session of Congress. If the majority leader will take the matter up with the Department of Justice I am sure that he will be agreeable to the Senate considering the bill.

Mr. BARKLEY. I might be agreeable to considering the bill. I have not had a chance to examine it.

Mr. TUNNELL. Mr. President, in order that I may be notified, I wish to make an objection to the consideration of the bill.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, if Senators are going to object to a considera-

tion of the bill I shall avail myself of the privileges under rule VIII and move to take up the bill. I was agreeable to the request of the majority leader that the bill be passed over temporarily, but if there will be afforded no opportunity to take up the bill now, I am sure that no such opportunity will be available during the remainder of the session.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, it seems to me that the Senator's attitude is not a reasonable one. We are calling the calendar under the rule which provides that bills may be considered to which there is no objection. I have merely asked that the bill may be passed over temporarily. But any other Senator on the floor has the right to make objection.

Mr. WHERRY. I understand that. Will the distinguished Senator from Delaware withhold his objection until we can give the matter further consideration before the call of the calendar is completed?

Mr. TUNNELL. I object now. I do not know whether I shall be present if the bill is taken up later.

Mr. TAFT. The Senator will not object to the Senate taking up the bill when the majority leader is ready to return to it, will he?

Mr. TUNNELL. I am objecting now.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I hope we may proceed with the calling of the calendar and not be required to stop for the purpose of arguing whether bills shall be taken up, such as this one, because objection has been made.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill may be considered at the conclusion of the call of the calendar at which time Senators will be free to object. When consideration of the calendar has been completed the bill will then be ready for consideration.

Mr. BARKLEY. Under the same rules?

Mr. TAFT. Yes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be temporarily passed over.

BILLS PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 2126) to provide for the disposal of materials or resources on the public lands of the United States which are under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior was announced as next in order.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, I ask that the bill be temporarily passed over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 776) to authorize the naturalization of Filipinos was announced as next in order.

Mr. GERRY. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 2108) to provide for the payment of members of the military and naval forces of the United States who enter or reenter civilian employment of the United States was announced as next in order.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 181) to authorize the appropriation of funds to assist the States and Territories in more adequately financing their system of public education was announced as next in order.

Mr. WALSH. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

SELF-LIQUIDATION OF GREAT LAKES-ST. LAWRENCE BASIN

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 104) approving the agreement between the United States and Canada relating to the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin with the exception of certain provisions thereof; expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to the negotiation of certain treaties; authorizing the investigation through the Department of State and with Canada of the feasibility of making the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence seaway self-liquidating; and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. WHITE. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The joint resolution will be passed over.

BILLS PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 2536) to amend the Interstate Commerce Act, with respect to certain agreements between carriers, was announced as next in order.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 6741) relating to the operation of section 8 of the Federal Airport Act with respect to the fiscal year 1947 was announced as next in order.

Mr. BALL. I ask that the bill go over.

Mr. MCCARRAN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Minnesota, who made the objection, kindly withhold it in order that I may make an explanation which I think will clear away any objection?

Mr. BALL. I withhold it for that purpose, but, as I recall this bill was called a few days ago and we went over it pretty thoroughly, and I think several Senators on this side strongly opposed the bill.

Mr. MCCARRAN. Very well. If the Senator is of that frame of mind, and will object notwithstanding an explanation, I shall not take up the time of the Senate in explaining it.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

BRIDGE ACROSS RIO GRANDE—RECOMMITTAL OF BILL

The bill (H. R. 1212) authorizing the State of Texas, acting through the State Highway Commission of Texas, to operate a free bridge across the Rio Grande was announced as next in order.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that that bill be recommitted to the Committee on Commerce.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the bill is recommitted to the Committee on Commerce.

LANDS IN CUSTODY OF NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

The bill (S. 1839) to provide basic authority for the performance of certain functions and activities of the National Park Service was announced as next in order.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Let the bill go over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

Mr. O'MAHONEY subsequently said: Mr. President, may I inquire what disposition was made of Calendar No. 1602, Senate bill 1839, to provide basic authority for the performance of certain functions and activities of the National Park Service?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill went over.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I wonder if the Senator or Senators who asked that the bill go over will indulge me while I make an explanation?

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, as I understand, the objection which was made was withdrawn, and that the bill was passed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. No. To Calendar No. 1602, Senate bill 1839, objection was made by the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. REVERCOMB].

Mr. REVERCOMB. I withdraw the objection for the purpose of permitting the Senator from Wyoming to make a statement.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, identical bills were introduced on this matter in the Senate and in the House of Representatives. The House bill is H. R. 6629, which passed the House on July 16. I find upon examination of the record that in the House amendments were made which eliminated the objectionable features to which some of us on the Public Lands Committee of the Senate made allusion at the time the bill was previously called, as for example, the Senate bill provides authority for the acquisition of lands or interests therein within any of the national parks or monuments. That has been stricken out by the House, and in the manner in which the bill has passed the House I think it meets all objections. I hope, therefore, Mr. President, that the bill now be considered and passed in the form in which it passed the House.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, this bill was called to my attention by another Member of the Senate, and I made objection to it. As I recall one of the principal bases of objection arose out of subsection (i), on page 4 of the bill, authorizing the "acquisition of lands or interests therein within any of the national parks, monuments, or other permanently established areas administered by the National Park Service."

Mr. O'MAHONEY. That has been eliminated by the House bill, and, if I am permitted to do so, I shall substitute the House bill for the Senate bill.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Am I to understand, then, that no authority is to be given to the National Park Service to acquire "lands or interests therein with any of the national parks, monuments, or other permanently established areas administered by the National Park Service?"

Mr. O'MAHONEY. None whatever. That authority has been eliminated.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I withdraw my objection, in view of the statement of the Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I ask that the Senate consider the bill, and I shall then request that House bill 6629, which passed the House on July 16, be substituted for Senate bill 1839, and that the Senate bill be indefinitely postponed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1839) to provide basic authority for the performance of certain functions and activities of the National Park Service.

Mr. CORDON. I ask the Senator from Wyoming whether the House bill makes amendments other than the one striking out subsection (i) of the Senate bill?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Yes. The House made another amendment by striking out section (k) providing payment to school districts serving the areas.

Mr. CORDON. Those are the only two amendments—the one striking out subsection (i) and subsection (k).

Mr. O'MAHONEY. That is correct; and on page 3, in lines 1 and 2, to strike out after the words "National Cemetery."

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that House bill 6629 be substituted for the Senate bill and be considered at this time.

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 6629) to provide basic authority for the performance of certain functions and activities of the National Park Service was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, Senate bill 1839 will be indefinitely postponed.

BILLS PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 1920) to provide for the demonstration of public library service in areas without such service or with inadequate library facilities was announced as next in order.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 1178) providing equal pay for equal work for women, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 1908) to provide for the maximum and most effective utilization of surplus agricultural commodities through increased industrial and other uses and through the development of improved methods of storing and marketing such commodities was announced as next in order.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

Mr. BALL. I ask that the bill go over. The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

BASIC AUTHORITY, BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

The bill (H. R. 5654) to provide basic authority for the performance of certain functions and activities of the Bureau of Reclamation was announced as next in order.

Mr. CORDON. Over.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, will the Senator who objected to House bill 5654 withhold it for a moment. The bill pro-

poses to grant basic authority to the Reclamation Bureau for the performance of certain functions. I may say that the Senate had this bill under consideration some days ago, and there was objection to its passage. Since then I have conferred with the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY] and the Senator from Colorado [Mr. MILLIKIN], and I understand there is now no further objection to the passage of the bill. It is similar to a bill passed last year to obviate certain nuisance points of order in connection with the Department of Agriculture appropriation bill. Being in charge of the Interior Department appropriation bill, I would appreciate it very much if the bill could be passed.

Mr. CORDON. It was under a misapprehension that I asked that the bill go over. I have no objection to it.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FRANCIS T. LILLIE AND LOIS E. LILLIE

The bill (H. R. 4466) for the relief of Francis T. Lillie and Lois E. Lillie was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ADDITIONAL SECRETARIES OF AGRICULTURE

The bill (S. 1923) to establish 2 additional offices of Assistant Secretaries of Agriculture, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That there are hereby established the offices of two additional Assistant Secretaries of Agriculture, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The salaries of the Assistant Secretaries of Agriculture, including the Assistant Secretary established by the act of February 9, 1889 (25 Stat. 659), shall hereafter be \$10,000 each per annum. The Assistant Secretaries of Agriculture, as well as the Under Secretary provided for by the act of March 26, 1934 (48 Stat. 467), shall perform such duties as may be required by law or assigned by the Secretary and, in addition, shall perform any duties vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by law, regulation, or otherwise, which may be assigned to them by the Secretary, and, while so acting, their act shall be deemed to be the act of the Secretary. Each Assistant Secretary, in the order prescribed by the Secretary, shall perform the duties of the Secretary in case of the death, resignation, absence, or sickness of the Secretary and the Under Secretary, or, as the case may require, the ranking Assistant Secretary or Assistant Secretaries.

BILLS AND RESOLUTION PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 2070) to authorize the Federal Security Administration to assist the States in the development of community recreation programs for the people of the United States, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. BALL and other Senators. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The resolution (S. Res. 296) relating to the utilization and disposition of the water resources of the Central Valley project in California was announced as next in order.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, will the Senator from California explain the resolution please?

Mr. LUCAS. I ask that the resolution go over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be passed over.

The bill (S. 2183) to authorize the heads of executive departments and independent establishments of the United States Government to grant scientific, technical, and professional employees short leaves of absence for advanced research and study was announced as next in order.

Mr. BALL. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 2118) to provide for the payment of a bonus of 30 cents per bushel on wheat produced and sold between January 1, 1945, and April 18, 1946, was announced as next in order.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 2033) to provide support for wool, to amend the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, was announced as next in order.

Mr. WHITE. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

PAYMENT FOR LOGGING TIMBER FOR MENOMINEE INDIANS

The bill (S. 1418) to authorize the payment of certain sums to jobbers in connection with their logging of timber for the Menominee Indians on the Menominee Reservation during the logging season was announced as next in order.

Mr. TAFT. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE subsequently said: Mr. President, while I was called from the Chamber momentarily, Calendar No. 1755, Senate bill 1418, was passed over. I ask unanimous consent to recur to that bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I wish merely to make a very brief explanation of the bill, and then I feel there will be no objection to it.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I am told that I objected, but I had no intention to object to this bill, and, if I was the one who objected, I withdraw the objection.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair does not know who it was that objected.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. If objection is withdrawn, I shall not burden the Senate with an explanation.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill which had been reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and to insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to pay to the Menominee Indian Mills to the credit of the several accounts of Herman Fredenberg; Walter J. Peters, Sr.; Charles J. Frechette; Joe Gristeau, Jr.; James Tebeau; Joe Caldwell, Sr.; John R. Pecore; Roy Oshkosh; Louis Tucker, Jr.; James Warrington; Alexander Waupoose; Bernard Grignon; Earl Vaughn;

Louis Washinawatok; Reuben Long; Nahpone Perote; George Smith; Louis Corn; Paul Vigue, Sr., and Louis Vigue, operating as a partnership; Dan Wescott and Paul Vigue, Jr., operating as a partnership; and the estates of George Irving; Louis Klinepoway; John Tucker, Sr.; Dominic Worden; John Mosehart; George Caldwell; John Okimosh; Anton Shawanometta; Mrs. Lillian Oshkosh, out of the Menominee 4 percent fund, the sum of \$1 for each 1,000 feet of timber respectively logged by said parties on the Menominee Reservation during the logging season of 1934-35 according to the schedule prepared by the Menominee Indian Mills which schedule shall be approved by the general council of the Menominee Tribe. Said amounts shall be credited against the amounts, if any, respectively owed the Menominee Indian Mills by said parties without taking into account any procedural defenses of a personal nature which might have been interposed in an action at law to collect such debts, and the balance, if any, shall be paid to said parties or their heirs: *Provided, however*, That the foregoing amounts shall be in full payment of any and all claims which said parties may claim to have by reason of promises made by officers of the Menominee Indian Mills for the logging of timber during the logging season of 1934-35.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of the Interior or his duly authorized representative is hereby authorized with the concurrence of the general council of the Menominee Indian Tribe to cancel any balance still due to the Menominee Indian Mills by any of the jobbers listed in section 1, after the amount allowable under the said section has been credited, if in his judgment the balance of the claim is uncollectible or inequitable.

Sec. 3. The said Secretary or his duly authorized representative with the concurrence of the advisory council of the Menominee Indian Tribe may cancel other obligations due or which may become due to the Menominee Indian Mills when in his judgment such obligations are uncollectible.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to authorize the payment of certain sums to jobbers in connection with their logging of timber for the Menominee Indians on the Menominee Reservation during the logging season, 1934-35, and for other purposes."

ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEONS IN THE NAVY

The bill (S. 2401) to amend the act of May 4, 1898 (30 Stat. 369), as amended, to authorize the President to appoint 250 acting assistant surgeons for temporary service was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act of May 4, 1898, entitled "An act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, and for other purposes" (30 Stat. 369), as amended by the act of March 18, 1940 (54 Stat. 54), and as further amended by the act of March 17, 1941 (55 Stat. 43), is hereby further amended so that the last paragraph of the appropriation for the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery (30 Stat. 380) shall read as follows:

"The President is hereby authorized to appoint for temporary service 250 acting assistant surgeons, who shall have the rank and compensation of assistant surgeons: *Provided*, That not more than 250 of such acting assistant surgeons may be serving in the naval service at any one time: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Navy, in time of

war or declared national emergency, may appoint, for temporary service with the compensation of assistant surgeons, such acting assistant surgeons as the exigencies of the service may require."

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, what became of order of business 1752, Senate bill 2033? Was that passed over?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It went over.

AVIATION FACILITIES AT THE UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2367) to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to construct aviation facilities at the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., and for other purposes, which was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized and directed to provide by contract or otherwise for the construction of aviation facilities, at the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., including the necessary buildings, quarters, collateral public works facilities and equipment and the acquisition of the necessary land, at a cost not to exceed \$12,000,000.

Sec. 2. The provisions of section 3 of the act of April 25, 1939 (53 Stat. 591), shall be applicable to this project.

Sec. 3. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary to effectuate the purpose of this act.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I thought that bill was recommitted to the committee at the request of the Senator from Massachusetts. May we have an explanation of it? I thought it was sent back to the committee.

Mr. WALSH. No; not this bill.

The purpose of the bill is to authorize the establishment of an airport and the necessary appurtenant facilities at Annapolis, Md., which would be used for flight indoctrination of midshipmen at the Naval Academy.

Under the terms of the bill the Secretary of the Navy is provided the authority to acquire the necessary land and to construct such collateral buildings, quarters, equipment, and public works facilities as are necessary to establish an airport at the Naval Academy. A maximum cost limitation of \$12,000,000 is prescribed.

Section 2 authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to employ architectural or engineering firms for the design or plans for this project, but provides that the fee for such services shall not exceed 6 percent of the estimated cost of the airport.

The construction of an airport at the Naval Academy is considered essential to the training of midshipmen. The acquisition of land and the commencement of construction must be undertaken in the very near future to assure the readiness for use of the airport in 1948.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

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

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 2432) to enable the Department of State more effectively to carry out its responsibilities in the foreign

field by means of (a) public dissemination abroad of information about the United States was announced as next in order.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

REORGANIZATION OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES

The bill (S. 2451) to improve, strengthen, and expand the Foreign Service of the United States was announced as next in order.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I think we should have an explanation of the bill. It contains 105 pages, and it seems to be a very important measure. I doubt that it should be passed on the call of the consent calendar. I reserve the right to object.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, there is on the calendar an identical House bill, Calendar No. 1805, House bill 6967. I ask that the House bill be substituted for the Senate bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, I do not object to the substitution, but I object to the passage of the bill.

Mr. CONNALLY. I thought the Senator wanted an explanation.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I am perfectly willing that the bill be discussed, but I do not think it should be passed on the call of the consent calendar.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, this is a comprehensive measure and is rather voluminous. It provides for a general reorganization of the State Department Foreign Service. It provides for increased compensation and increased opportunities for promotion. It is designed to put into the hands of the State Department authority to meet demands now being made on our Government in the foreign field.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs had hearings on the bill and gave it very careful attention. It received the approval of every member of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, Republican as well as Democrats. I cannot, of course, within the time allowed, 5 minutes, explain every paragraph, every provision, and every phrase in the bill, but the State Department is very anxious to have it passed at the earliest possible date, and I think that on the whole it is a meritorious measure.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Its importance is one of the reasons why I think we should not pass it during the consideration of the Consent Calendar. I know that if the able Senator from Texas cannot explain it in 5 minutes no one could do so. I think we should give some consideration to an important bill of this kind, and I ask that it be passed temporarily to the foot of the calendar.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will go over temporarily.

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. President, I ask the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations if it is not true that the volume of the bill is caused not entirely by new legislation, but by the fact that it codifies and revises the laws relating to the Foreign Service. There

are approximately 70 different existing statutes which are brought forward and reduced, in respect of overlappings and duplications, and otherwise revised in order that the law may be brought up to date. That accounts for the size of the bill, rather than the new matter, does it not?

Mr. CONNALLY. I thank the Senator from Vermont for his very clear explanation. The provisions of law relating to the foreign service are not only in many cases brought forward, but necessarily some changes had to be made in them, and some modifications and amendments. There is nothing radical about the bill. It is merely a renovation, a bringing up to date, of the basic regulations of the Department of State.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, will the Senator from Texas yield?

Mr. CONNALLY. I yield.

Mr. REVERCOMB. This is, however, a bill reorganizing the foreign service of this country?

Mr. CONNALLY. That is true.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Were there extensive hearings before the Senate committee?

Mr. CONNALLY. Not before the Senate committee; there were before the House committee.

Mr. REVERCOMB. There were no hearings before the Senate committee?

Mr. CONNALLY. We had the State Department representatives before us, but we did not have extensive hearings, because it was late in the session, the pressure was tremendous, and we had to get action promptly. We are trying to get action here promptly in order to get the bill through at this session.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Will the Senator tell us who represented the State Department?

Mr. CONNALLY. The Secretary of State, for one. He did not appear at the hearings, but he made a very insistent request. One of the Assistant Secretaries appeared before us, and a number of the lesser employees, who explained the different provisions.

Mr. REVERCOMB. It is a very important bill, and I do not think its passage would be unduly delayed if it were put at the foot of the calendar.

Mr. CONNALLY. Does the Senator make a temporary objection?

Mr. REVERCOMB. A temporary objection at this time.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. What is the disposition to be made of the bill? I could not hear.

Mr. CONNALLY. It is to be passed over temporarily.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Does that mean it will not be acted on at this session?

Mr. CONNALLY. It will mean it will go to the foot of the calendar, and we will take it up later if we can.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I have read the bill. It is a very important measure, but there is not much new in it. The object is to bring some order into the department, to simplify the classification system, and provide better salaries, but not anything extreme; the salaries are not too high. I think it is very important that the bill be passed before final adjournment. It has already passed the House. I have talked to

members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House, who practically rewrote the bill, went into it very thoroughly in many of the details, and studied it with extreme care. I happen to know that all the members of the committee, of both parties, were for it when it came from the committee.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, the Senator from Arkansas is familiar with it, but many other Senators are not. One of the reasons why I object to it is that there comes before us a bill to reorganize the whole Foreign Service, and Senators should have an opportunity to give some consideration to an important subject of this kind.

Mr. CONNALLY. Let me say to the Senator from West Virginia that the House report contains in parallel columns the old laws and the proposed law, so that any Senator can examine the report and in a very short time discover that there is nothing in the bill that is revolutionary or radical. It merely brings the laws up to date. As the Senator knows, foreign governments have some very able and very aggressive representatives, and we want our own Foreign Service to be kept up to a high standard of efficiency in order to represent efficiently the interests of the people of the United States.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, does the bill create a new college or new service school?

Mr. CONNALLY. I think it is a departmental school.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. It is merely within the department.

Mr. CONNALLY. It is an intradepartmental school. It is very desirable to train these men.

Mr. TAFT. I was merely inquiring. I was curious to know what sort of training the department was supplying, whether there was to be a new university.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. It is comparable to the school under the FBI, if the Senator is familiar with that. The bill does not set up an Annapolis or separate institution at all.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from West Virginia objects to the bill.

Mr. CONNALLY. Does the Senator from West Virginia persist in his objection?

Mr. REVERCOMB. Yes; I ask that it go over temporarily.

CANCER RESEARCH

The bill (S. 1875) to authorize and request the President to undertake to mobilize at some convenient place in the United States an adequate number of the world's outstanding experts was announced as next in order.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Over.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, this is the so-called cancer bill. The bill authorizes the President to assemble experts from all over the world and to follow the course that he deems best in correlating public and private research in the United States in an effort to discover the cause and find the cure for cancer, and to correlate and to coordinate research in that field among the nations of the world.

When Senators reflect that 175,000 men, women, and children in the United States, according to past history, will die this year of cancer, I think I am justified in saying that if it is felt that the bill should require further consideration than is now possible, I shall give notice that I will move at the earliest opportunity to bring the bill before the attention of the Senate.

Mr. BARKLEY. May I inquire of the Senator whether this is the same bill that the House defeated a few days ago?

Mr. PEPPER. The House failed to take up the bill on a motion to suspend the rule, but the House has not considered the bill on its merits.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HUFFMAN in the chair). On objection, the bill will be passed over.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE DEGREE FOR GRADUATES OF UNITED STATES MERCHANT MARINE ACADEMY

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 was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 1751) to authorize the course of instruction at the United States Merchant Marine Academy to be given to not exceeding 20 persons at a time from American Republics other than the United States was announced as next in order.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

INCLUSION OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING PERIODS AS SERVICE IN MERCHANT MARINE

The bill (H. R. 6263) to amend the act of June 23, 1943, so as to authorize inclusion of periods of education and training in the Army Transportation Corps civilian marine school as "service in the merchant marine" was announced as next in order.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, will the Senator from Maryland give us an explanation of the bill?

Mr. RADCLIFFE. Mr. President, sometimes it happens that those who are really members of the merchant marine have been loaned to the Army Transportation Corps, and while there, have been put into civilian marine schools. The only purpose of the bill is to provide that members of the merchant marine who are in temporary service with the Army Transportation Corps, if they should be attending civilian marine schools, shall be regarded as having received education and training as though they were attending their own schools in the merchant marine.

Mr. REVERCOMB. We know that under the GI bill of rights men who went into schools prior to being called into active service were not considered to be in the service, even though they were at that time in the Army. Would the bill provide for giving preference to these men?

Mr. RADCLIFFE. No. If they were going to merchant marine schools that

would be considered service. For instance, if a member of the merchant marine were to attend a school of the merchant marine, such as the Merchant Marine Academy at Kings Point, that would be regarded as service. All the bill provides is that members of the merchant marine who are in the Army Transportation Corps and attending a civilian school under the direction of the Army Transportation Corps shall be regarded as being in the service just as though they had attended the school at Kings Point.

Mr. REVERCOMB. In other words, attendance at an Army Transportation School is under the bill to be regarded the same as attendance in the merchant marine school?

Mr. RADCLIFFE. Yes.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I have no objection.

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

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 6263) to amend the act of June 23, 1943, so as to authorize inclusion of periods of education and training in the Army Transportation Corps civilian marine school as service in the merchant marine was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

RECOGNITION OF SERVICES OF MERCHANT SAILORS

The bill (H. R. 6488) to amend the act to provide for the issuance of devices in recognition of the services of merchant sailors was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EXEMPTION OF CERTAIN VESSELS FROM FILING PASSENGERS LISTS

The bill (H. R. 6148) to exempt certain vessels from filing passengers lists was announced as next in order.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of why certain vessels should be exempted?

Mr. RADCLIFFE. Mr. President, this bill has reference to ships on the Great Lakes. For a long period it was not customary to require that they should furnish their passengers lists. Some time ago, as the result probably of an inadvertence, that exemption was left out of the law. All the bill would do would be to provide that the ships plying on the Great Lakes between Canada and the United States shall not have to supply the ordinary passengers lists. It is a matter of convenience, and I think everyone is in accord with the idea that the regulation is an entirely proper one.

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

Mr. RADCLIFFE. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. I have examined the bill and I agree with the Senator from Maryland that it merely affects the Great Lakes, and should be passed.

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

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 6148) to exempt certain vessels from filing passengers lists was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DISPOSAL OF CERTAIN SURPLUS PROPERTY TO MARITIME ACADEMIES

The bill (H. R. 6408) to authorize the War Shipping Administration and the Maritime Commission to make available certain surplus property to certain maritime academies was announced as next in order.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, under the existing law with respect to surplus property the War Shipping Administration and the Maritime Commission would first have to declare it surplus, and it would then automatically come under the War Assets Administration. Do I understand that this measure would make an exception to the act?

Mr. RADCLIFFE. To a certain extent, yes. The maritime academies have to use various materials in connection with their courses of study. If, instead of their having to buy these materials, or to secure them in some other way, the material is available, it would seem reasonable and economical to place them at the disposition of these academies. There is no doubt that in the course of studies in the maritime academies these materials are necessary.

Mr. REVERCOMB. This measure in effect gives a preference, then, to the maritime academies with respect to any property which may be declared surplus by the War Shipping Administration and the Maritime Commission? It gives them a priority over them?

Mr. RADCLIFFE. Yes. It gives a preference so the maritime academies may use them.

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

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 6408) to authorize the War Shipping Administration and Maritime Commission to make available certain surplus property to certain maritime academies was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MOSES TENNENBAUM

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 2485) for the relief of Moses Tennenbaum, which had been reported from the Committee on Immigration with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and to insert:

That in the administration of the immigration laws, relating to the issuance of immigration visas for admission to the United States for permanent residence and relating to admissions at ports of entry of aliens as immigrants for permanent residence in the United States, the provisions of section 3 of the Immigration Act of 1917 (39 Stat. 875), as amended (U. S. C., title 8, sec. 136 (e)), which exclude from admission into the United States "persons who have been convicted of or admit having committed a felony, or other crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude" shall not hereafter be held to apply to Moses Tennenbaum on account of offenses alleged to have been committed in connection with obtaining a passport or a visa for admission to the United States. If he is found otherwise admissible under the immigration laws, an immigration visa may be issued and admission granted to Moses Tennenbaum under this act upon application hereafter filed.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The bill was read the third time and passed.

ADMISSION TO THE UNITED STATES OF VIRGINIA HARRIS CASARDI

The bill (H. R. 5278) to legalize the admission to the United States of Virginia Harris Casardi was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PROTECTION OF NATIONAL FOREST LANDS IN LAWRENCE COUNTY, OHIO

The bill (H. R. 6298) to protect and facilitate the use of national forest lands in township 2 north, range 18 west, Ohio River survey, township of Elizabeth, county of Lawrence, State of Ohio, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PARKER RIVER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE, MASS.—BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 4362) to abolish the Parker River National Wildlife Refuge in Essex County, Mass., was announced as next in order.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Over.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, will the Senator withhold objection so I may make an explanation?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I withhold my objection temporarily.

Mr. WALSH. The Department of the Interior undertook to establish a wildlife refuge in Essex County, Mass. It met with violent protests. The people in that locality based their objections on a variety of grounds; claimed that the establishment of this wildlife refuge would interfere with their clam taking and fishing and other activities in which they engage. The whole country has been practically unanimous in its opposition. The bill asking that the action of the Department of the Interior be repealed passed the House and is now here in the Senate. The Governor of the Commonwealth and all the officials of Essex County and the local communities are opposed to the establishment of this refuge. To the credit of the present Secretary of the Interior let it be stated that he took the position that he did not intend to insist on forcing a wildlife refuge on communities that did not want them. While he thought those who objected made a mistake, and overestimated the harm that would follow, he was of the opinion that if the officials of the State and of the county and the people generally did not want it, he did not think it ought to be established. But there are many people, sportsmen and others, outside the area in question, who would of course like to have the refuge established.

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

Mr. WALSH. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. Can the Senator tell us whether this refuge has actually been established, and if so, how much money has been spent on it?

Mr. WALSH. Some property was purchased. The bill seeks to undo what was done and to abolish the refuge. The refuge was established to the extent of

the purchase of some property and certain planning; but there has been no development of the refuge in the way of providing feed and other facilities.

Mr. FERGUSON. How much money has been expended by the Government, and what would be the loss to the Government?

Mr. WALSH. There would be no loss to the Government. Whatever the Government has paid would be paid back by the people who have sold their places already. There would be no loss to the Government.

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

Mr. WALSH. I yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Normally I do not like to object to a bill relating to the State of my distinguished colleague. However, I served as a member of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. A representative of the Fish and Wildlife Service appeared before the committee, and the bill was discussed. Unfortunately at that time the able Senator from Massachusetts was otherwise engaged and could not be present.

Mr. WALSH. My colleague [Mr. SALTONSTALL] was present representing both of us and we had sent several communications to the chairman of the committee and had several conferences.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I understood at that time that the Fish and Wildlife Service had completed the purchase of the refuge, and that it was in operation. I understand also that the Fish and Wildlife Service is not in favor of abolishing this refuge. I have received a large number of communications from sportsmen up and down the east coast who feel that it would be detrimental to the general conservation policy to abandon this refuge. For that reason, temporarily I shall have to object.

Mr. WALSH. Undoubtedly sportsmen who live outside that area would prefer to have all the wildlife refuges possible. I quote from the committee report with respect to certain features of this controversy which has caused very much opposition in this locality:

The initial mistake at Parker River was a failure to size up the environmental situation accurately and to realize that its peculiarities called for rather extensive adaptation of technical methods. At the same time, there was a serious miscalculation in the field of public relations: It was not foreseen that a 12,000-acre refuge, quite appropriate to more spacious regions, would be entirely out of scale in populous Essex County and would come into direct conflict with many established uses of land and water.

This second mistake would have been less damaging if promptly corrected. The Wildlife Service might well have used the early protests as an opportunity for wider discussion of its purposes and methods, for rechecking its own information, for feeling out where the trouble lay, and modifying its plans to increase public support. The important thing at this stage was to establish the principle of waterfowl management on a scale which public opinion was prepared to accept. Expansion would have followed naturally as the benefits were demonstrated.

Instead, the Service continued to underestimate the validity of the protests and to steadily widen the gap between itself and public understanding. Its policy, whether intentional or merely inept, was to listen to

objections but never explain its decisions, to ignore important segments of local information and opinion, to take refuge in generalities, and to promise benefits it could not be sure of producing. When pressed, it charged bias and untruthfulness against all who questioned the soundness of its plans. Moved more by pride of opinion than by generally accepted fact it finally pushed ahead to a forcible seizure of land which shocked the community in which it hoped to work.

It has staged a convincing demonstration, not of waterfowl management but of the ills which may be expected to accompany remote control of a matter which is essentially local and within the normal field of State administration.

This is particularly unfortunate because there are sound ideas behind the national waterfowl program. There is no question that broad control of migratory waterfowl is a proper Federal function. There is no question that Federal refuges, operating in sparsely settled regions, have been the chief factor in saving an important natural resource. There is no question that some of the methods of refuge management should be tried out in New England. The sole issue is whether or not this trial of methods shall be fitted to the actual conditions and needs of Massachusetts.

Shall the first unit in this difficult New England environment be experimental in size and purpose and so planned that it does not destroy or disturb existing uses of land and water until its own value has been demonstrated?

Or shall the whole standard program, its suitable and unsuitable parts alike, be applied by force on 20 square miles with such disregard of local custom that the final result is a set-back in public opinion for the very idea of game management?

The Senator does not know when the same question may arise in the State or community. The point I am making is that if the State, county, and city officials and the inhabitants in general do not want it, it ought not to go there.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

MRS. MARY D. JOHNSON

The bill (H. R. 4608) for the relief of Mrs. Mary D. Johnson was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SITE ACQUISITION AND DESIGN OF FEDERAL BUILDINGS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2412) to provide for site acquisition and design of Federal buildings, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds with amendments.

The first amendment of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds was in section 2 of title I on page 3, line 6, after the word "land", to insert "there is hereby authorized to be appropriated."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 2 of title I, on page 3, at the beginning of line 12, to strike out "may prepare drawings and specifications prior or subsequent to the approval by the Attorney General of the title to sites for selected projects" and insert "is authorized, prior to the approval by the Attorney General of the title to such acquisition, to prepare drawings and specifications for buildings thereon."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 5 of title I, on page 4, at the beginning of line 9, to strike out "project" and insert "projects"; and in line 12, after the word "basis", to insert "Provided further, That the Commissioner of Public Buildings is authorized, whenever he deems it in the public interest, to hold competitions for the design of any project, and to make reasonable awards to competitors; and shall hold such competitions and make such reasonable awards in the case of structures estimated to cost in excess of \$1,000,000, other than warehouses, garages, and other service buildings."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 6 of title I, on page 4, line 22, after the word "the", to strike out "rental" and insert "rental, alteration, improvement or repair."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 5, to strike out:

SEC. 7. The Commissioner of Public Buildings is authorized to contract for seeding, planting, or landscaping the grounds of any public building constructed by the Public Buildings Administration in an amount not exceeding \$1,000 without reference to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes.

And insert:

SEC. 7. The Commissioner of Public Buildings is authorized to contract for seeding, planting, or landscaping the grounds of any public building constructed by the Public Buildings Administration in an amount not exceeding \$1,000, after receiving bids from not less than three contractors in the locality.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 6, to strike out:

SEC. 10. Effective on the date of approval of this act, all office furniture and rugs, excepting that purchased by Government-owned corporations, which are now or may hereafter be located in Government-owned or leased buildings in and outside the District of Columbia, operated by the Public Buildings Administration, shall be and remain in its custody and under its control without exchange of funds and irrespective of the appropriations from which the furniture was or may be procured or the source from which it was obtained. Effective July 1, 1947, unless specifically so provided, appropriations other than appropriations to the Public Buildings Administration shall not be available for the purchase of furniture and rugs in such buildings, except in executive suites.

SEC. 11. The Commissioner of Public Buildings shall have exclusive authority in all buildings operated by the Public Buildings Administration to enter into contracts, upon such terms and conditions as he may find to be in the public interest and without securing competitive bids, for food services in buildings designed to include such facilities or where such services are subsequently found to be necessary; to establish rules and regulations for the operations thereof; and to make all sanitary inspections in connection therewith: *Provided*, That the Commissioner of Public Buildings wherever he deems it necessary in the public interest may exempt any building operated by the Public Buildings Administration from the provisions of this section.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 7, line 3, after "Sec.", to strike out "12" and insert in lieu thereof "10."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 7, line 10, after "Sec.", to strike out "13" and insert in lieu thereof "11."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 8, after line 19, to insert:

SEC. 12. The provisions of section 601 of the Economy Act, approved June 30, 1932, as amended, are hereby extended to include services which the Public Buildings Administration may be in a position to furnish in the continental United States, at the request of the State Department, to any international body with which the United States Government is affiliated.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 9, after line 2, to insert:

SEC. 13. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent or in conflict with the foregoing provisions are hereby repealed to the extent of such inconsistency or conflict.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 2 of title II, under the heading "The United States Courts of the District of Columbia Building," on page 10, line 3, after the words "committee of", to strike out "five" and insert "six"; and in line 11, after the word "Board", to insert "The Commissioner of Public Buildings."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 3 of title II, on page 10, line 24, after the word "Arts", to insert "and by the Public Buildings and Grounds Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 4 of title II, on page 11, line 11, after the word "Street", and insert "Provided, That the said Commissioners are hereby authorized to continue to lease such land for parking purposes and to receive and use for expenses of the District of Columbia any income derived therefrom, until such time as the use of the land is required by the Federal Government for the new court building."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc.—

TITLE I

That the Federal Works Administrator is hereby authorized under the provisions of the Public Buildings Act of May 25, 1926, as amended (40 U. S. C. 341-347), and as hereby further amended:

For projects outside the District of Columbia: To acquire sites, prepare drawings and specifications, perform other work for the accomplishment thereof, and establish limits of cost for building projects, notwithstanding the fact that appropriations for construction work shall not have been made. The Federal Works Administrator (and the Postmaster General, where his Department is involved), shall select projects based upon reasonable geographical distribution and urgency of need. There is authorized to be appropriated \$30,000,000 for the foregoing purposes.

SEC. 2. The Federal Works Administrator is hereby authorized under the provisions of the Public Buildings Act of May 25, 1926, as amended (40 U. S. C. 341-347), and as hereby further amended, to provide for the following

buildings in or near the District of Columbia and to establish the limits of costs therefor:

(a) General Accounting Office: The project for a building for the General Accounting Office, as authorized in the First Supplemental Civil Functions Appropriation Act of 1941 (54 Stat. 1036), is hereby revised to provide for an additional building on square 529 in the District of Columbia and a tunnel connecting the two buildings, and there is hereby authorized to be appropriated \$1,150,000 to acquire square 529, to prepare drawings and specifications for the revised project, and for any costs incident thereto.

(b) Film Storage Buildings: A building or buildings on Government-owned land for the servicing and storing of film records for the National Archives and the Library of Congress, and there is hereby authorized to be appropriated \$1,160,000 for the drawings and specifications for the whole project and for the construction of the first unit thereof.

(c) Office building, Suitland, Md.: For the preparation of drawings and specifications for an additional office building on Government-owned land, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated \$325,000.

SEC. 3. In carrying out the provisions of this title, the Federal Works Administrator is authorized to acquire lands or interests in lands, as sites, or additions to sites, by purchase, condemnation, donation, exchange, or otherwise, and is authorized, prior to the approval by the Attorney General of the title to such acquisition, to prepare drawings and specifications for buildings thereon.

SEC. 4. Hereafter, when part of the cost of construction of a public-building project has been appropriated by Congress, the Federal Works Administrator may enter into contracts for construction work within the full limit of cost fixed by Congress therefor.

SEC. 5. Whenever deemed by him desirable or advantageous, the Federal Works Administrator is authorized to employ, by contract or otherwise and without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, or to the civil-service laws, rules, and regulations, or to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, the services of established architectural or other professional or technical corporations, firms, or individuals, to such extent as he may require for any public building projects which the Public Buildings Administration is authorized by Congress to construct, or for any such projects funds for which are transferred by another agency to the Public Buildings Administration for construction of the projects, regardless of specific legislation governing such other agency: *Provided*, That this authorization shall not apply to the employment of such corporations, firms, or individuals on a permanent basis: *Provided further*, That the Commissioner of Public Buildings is authorized, whenever he deems it in the public interest, to hold competitions for the design of any project, and to make reasonable awards to competitors; and shall hold such competitions and make such reasonable awards in the case of structures estimated to cost in excess of \$1,000,000, other than warehouses, garages, and other service buildings.

SEC. 6. The provisions of section 322 of the act of June 30, 1932, as amended (40 U. S. C. 278a), shall not apply with respect to the rental, alteration, improvement, or repair of temporary quarters for housing Federal activities during the replacement or remodeling of buildings by the Public Buildings Administration.

SEC. 7. The Commissioner of Public Buildings is authorized to contract for seeding, planting, or landscaping the grounds of any public building constructed by the Public Buildings Administration in an amount not exceeding \$1,000, after receiving bids from not less than three contractors in the locality.

SEC. 8. Section 5 of the Public Buildings Act of May 25, 1926 (44 Stat. 630), is hereby

amended to delete the following words which appear at the end thereof: "and to charge against the total sum of \$150,000,000 hereinbefore authorized only the respective net excess cost, if any, over and above the proceeds of such sales, or providing such new sites and buildings", and, after the words "miscellaneous receipts", change the comma to a period.

SEC. 9. The Commissioner of Public Buildings, together with the Postmaster General where his office is concerned, is authorized to accept on behalf of the United States unconditional gifts of real, personal, or other property in aid of any project or function within their respective jurisdictions.

SEC. 10. The Commissioner of Public Buildings is authorized to purchase buildings and procure space in the District of Columbia by lease for such periods not in excess of five years as he may deem in the public interest, and may, with the approval of the Federal Works Administrator, acquire such buildings or leasehold interests by condemnation proceedings pursuant to existing statutes.

SEC. 11. San Diego (Calif.) quarantine station: In order to provide a suitable site for the San Diego, Point Loma, Calif., Quarantine Station, the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized and directed to transfer to the control and jurisdiction of the Federal Works Administrator a parcel of land in the city of San Diego, county of San Diego, State of California, described as follows: Commencing at an old stone monument marked U. S. M. R., on the northerly boundary line of the naval fuel annex, said point being the true point of beginning; thence from said true point of beginning north eighty-nine degrees thirty-one minutes thirty-five seconds east one hundred and eleven and six one-hundredths feet, more or less, to a point on the mean high-tide line of San Diego Bay; thence south five degrees twenty-two minutes fifty seconds west along the mean high-tide line three hundred and ten and eleven one-hundredths feet; thence south one degree fifteen minutes forty-five seconds west along the mean high-tide line one hundred and three and fifty one-hundredths feet; thence leaving said mean high-tide line south eighty-nine degrees thirty-one minutes thirty-five seconds west five hundred and eighty-seven and nine one-hundredths feet; thence north one degree thirty-eight minutes twenty-five seconds west two hundred and one and forty-three one-hundredths feet; thence north twelve degrees twenty-four minutes forty-five seconds east two hundred and sixteen and nine one-hundredths feet to a point on the northerly boundary line of the naval fuel annex; thence along said northerly line of the naval fuel annex north eighty-nine degrees thirty-one minutes thirty-five seconds east four hundred and sixty-six and seventy-four one-hundredths feet to the true point of beginning containing five and six-tenths acres, more or less, in exchange for the land and appurtenances comprising the present United States Quarantine Station at that point.

SEC. 12. The provisions of section 601 of the Economy Act, approved June 30, 1932, as amended, are hereby extended to include services which the Public Buildings Administration may be in a position to furnish in the continental United States, at the request of the State Department, to any international body with which the United States Government is affiliated.

SEC. 13. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent or in conflict with the foregoing provisions are hereby repealed to the extent of such inconsistency or conflict.

TITLE II

The United States Courts of the District of Columbia Building: The Architect of the Capitol is hereby authorized and directed to prepare drawings and specifications and do all

work incidental thereto, for a building (including equipment, approaches, architectural landscape treatment of the grounds and connections with public utilities, and the Federal heating system) for the use of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia and the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia, to be located on that part of reservation 10 which is bounded by Constitution Avenue on the south, C Street on the north, John Marshall Place on the west, and Third Street on the east, containing 245,266 square feet, title to which is in the District of Columbia with the exception of two pieces of land having a combined total area of 1,238 square feet, title to which said two pieces of land is in the United States.

Sec. 2. (a) The plans for the building shall be prepared under the direction of, and shall be approved by, a committee of six members to be composed of the chief justice of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, the chief justice of the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia, an associate justice of the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia to be designated by the chief justice of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, a member of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia to be designated by said Board, the Commissioner of Public Buildings, and the Architect of the Capitol.

(b) The said committee shall establish the limit of cost for such building notwithstanding the fact that appropriations for construction work shall not have been made.

(c) The said committee and such assistants as they may designate are authorized to perform such travel for visiting other court structures as may be necessary to enable them to carry out the purposes of this title.

Sec. 3. The exact location of the building on the site shall be approved by the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, and the design shall be approved by the Commission of Fine Arts and by the Public Buildings and Ground Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Sec. 4. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized and directed to convey to the United States title to that part of reservation 10 which is owned by the District of Columbia within the area described in section 1 of this title, excepting a strip 5 feet wide immediately adjacent to the south line of C Street and running parallel with said south line of C Street from Third Street to John Marshall Place, said strip to be reserved for the widening of C Street: *Provided*, That the said Commissioners are hereby authorized to continue to lease such land for parking purposes and to receive and use for expenses of the District of Columbia any income derived therefrom, until such time as the use of the land is required by the Federal Government for the new Court Building. The compensation for the site, which is herein fixed at \$2,420,000, shall constitute a credit to the District of Columbia for its share of the cost of the entire project as hereafter established by the Congress.

Sec. 5. The Architect of the Capitol is hereby authorized to employ the necessary personal and other services, to enter into the necessary contracts, and to make such other expenditures (including expenditures for travel) as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of sections 1 and 2 of this title, and there is hereby authorized to be appropriated \$400,000 for such purposes.

DISPOSITION OF CERTAIN PUBLIC LANDS IN OKLAHOMA

The bill (H. R. 3593) relating to the disposition of public lands of the United States situated in the State of Oklahoma between the Cimarron base line and the

north boundary of the State of Texas was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BOUNDARIES OF WIND CAVE NATIONAL PARK, S. DAK.

The bill (H. R. 7004) to revise the boundaries of Wind Cave National Park in the State of South Dakota, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BENEFITS TO CERTAIN NAVAL PERSONNEL UNDER NAVAL RESERVE ACT

The bill (H. R. 7039) to further amend section 1304 of the Naval Reserve Act of 1938, as amended, so as to grant certain benefits to naval personnel engaged in training duty prior to official termination of World War II was announced as next in order.

Mr. LANGER. Let the bill go over.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, let me say to the distinguished Senator from North Dakota that if the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH] will make an explanation, I do not believe there will be any objection to the bill. I wish to offer an amendment to the bill, which I have discussed with the Senator from Massachusetts.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Dakota objected.

Mr. HILL. I do not believe that the Senator from North Dakota would wish to object if he understood the bill. Will he withhold his objection until the Senator from Massachusetts makes an explanation?

Mr. LANGER. My objection stands.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, there are two laws relating to the rights of Naval Reservists on temporary duty. One is Public Law 38, which gives to Reservists on temporary duty the right to the same compensation which civil-service employees receive in case of injury, and the same benefits in case of death. During the war, of course, all the Reservists had the same rights as regular naval officers. In 1941 a law was enacted giving those who had served on temporary duty the benefits accorded civil-service employees.

There is a gap between the two laws, inasmuch as there are certain Reservists who, now that the war is over, will not be entitled to any benefits unless this bill is enacted.

Mr. HILL. Is not this the situation? Whereas we are now at peace so far as the fighting is concerned, from a legal standpoint we are still at war. If a young naval aviator were to go on active duty today and engage in flying activities, as he must do if he is to be worth anything to the Government, and he should be injured, he would be in the position of not being entitled to any benefits under the Employees' Unemployment Compensation Act because we are at war, and those benefits do not apply to him. He would not be entitled to the benefits which the law would give him if we were at peace, because legally and technically we are not at peace. So what the bill does is simply to accord to young Reserve officers the benefits which they would have under the Employees' Compensation Act for injuries incurred in line of duty if we were tech-

nically and legally at peace. That is the purpose of the bill, is it not?

Mr. WALSH. The Senator has stated it accurately.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator has expired.

Mr. WALSH. Will the Senator offer his amendment?

Mr. HILL. I send an amendment to the desk. Am I to understand that the Senator from North Dakota still objects to the bill?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Dakota objected to the consideration of the bill.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, I hope the Senator from North Dakota will not object. The same situation occurs in the Army as in the Navy. The purpose of the bill is to help the Reserve officers who wish to continue their training. Certainly we do not expect them to continue their training if there is no compensation in case of an accident merely because we are technically still at war. I will say to the Senator from North Dakota that cases similar to the ones described arose prior to the war, and we got into a great deal of trouble because the Federal Government was not legally obligated even to pay for hospital expenses, and we had to pass quite a number of private claim bills. I believe that this is a very meritorious measure. If the Senator from North Dakota understood the objective as I do, I feel sure that he would withdraw his objection.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, in view of the statement of the distinguished Senator, I withdraw my objection.

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

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 7039) to further amend section 304 of the Naval Reserve Act of 1938, as amended, so as to grant certain benefits to naval personnel engaged in training duty prior to official termination of World War II, which was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 304 of the Naval Reserve Act of 1938, as amended, is hereby further amended as follows: Insert the following new proviso immediately before the final proviso of the said section: "Provided further, That any member of the Naval Reserve performing active duty with or without pay for periods of 30 days or less, training duty with or without pay, drills, equivalent instruction or duty, appropriate duty, or prescribed duty, or while performing authorized travel to or from such duties, prior to the official termination of World War II, shall be entitled to all the benefits provided by this section to members of the Naval Reserve in time of peace."

Sec. 2. This amendment shall be effective as of December 1, 1945.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I offer the amendment, which I have sent to the desk and ask to have stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 2, after line 7, it is proposed to add the following section:

On page 2, after line 7, to insert the following new section:

"Sec. 3. The act entitled 'An act to extend the benefits of the United States Employees' Compensation Act to members of the Officers' Reserve Corps and of the Enlisted Reserve Corps of the Army who are physically injured in line of duty while performing active

duty or engaged in authorized training, and for other purposes,' approved July 15, 1939 (U. S. C., 1940 ed., title 5, sec. 797), is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"SEC. 2. As used in this act, the term 'in time of peace' shall include that period after September 8, 1945 (the date of formal surrender by Japan), which is prior to the first day on which the United States is, by the action of the Congress or the President, or both, no longer engaged in any war in which the United States is engaged on the date of enactment of this section."

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, the amendment is acceptable to me.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I offer the amendment not only on behalf of myself, but also on behalf of the distinguished Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY], who is very much interested in the bill and in the adoption of the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Alabama on behalf of himself and the Senator from South Dakota.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The bill was read the third time and passed.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I raised the objection because of the speech delivered by the distinguished Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] on Saturday. At that time he stated that in his opinion the war should have been declared over a long time ago. I objected in view of the fact that he had made that statement.

PROTECTION OF NATIONALITY OF UNITED STATES NATIONALS COMPELLED TO VOTE IN A FOREIGN STATE

The bill (H. R. 434) to provide that nationals of the United States shall not lose their nationality by reason of voting under legal compulsion in a foreign state was announced as next in order.

Mr. HAWKES. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arkansas explain House bill 434, please? I do not quite understand it.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I shall be glad to state the purpose of the bill. The act of 1940 contained a provision to the effect that anyone who voted in a foreign election would lose his American citizenship. The fact of the matter is that immediately after that law went into effect, the war was on and there was no practical way for people living in other countries to know about this law.

We have several letters from the State Department on that point. All persons who are involved whose cases came to my attention, I believe—approximately 30 or 40—were American women who had married men living in England or Australia or, I think, in one or two instances in Denmark. The bill is restricted to those persons who have voted in such elections in countries which were not at war with us prior to the enactment of this bill. It does not affect anyone from now on.

We felt, as did the State Department, that those persons had not had adequate knowledge of the provisions of the law of 1940 regarding this matter. I think

there are very good grounds for that, because it was impossible for the new law to be stated in the foreign newspapers or for anyone in a foreign country to know about it.

The bill is very limited in its application, and it will not apply from now on.

Mr. HAWKES. In other words, it affects only women who married foreigners and were living in foreign countries. Is that correct?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. So far as I know, they are women. There may be a few cases of men; but so far as I know, only women are involved.

Mr. HAWKES. I thank the Senator. I did not understand the situation.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. For example, some of them voted in the last election, a year ago, in England, and thereby lost their American citizenship. I think it is uncontroverted that they did not know about this provision of law, which was enacted just prior to the war.

Mr. HAWKES. I thank the Senator.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill H. R. 434, which had been reported from the Committee on Immigration with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and to insert:

That section 323 of the act of October 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 1149), entitled "An act to revise and codify the nationality laws of the United States into a comprehensive nationality code," as heretofore amended, is hereby further amended by adding thereto the following paragraph:

"A person who, while a citizen of the United States and prior to the effective date of this amendment, has lost citizenship of the United States by voting in a political election in a foreign state other than a state at war with the United States during the Second World War may, if he so desires, be naturalized by taking, prior to 1 year from the enactment of this amendment, before any naturalization court specified in subsection (a) of section 301, or before any diplomatic or consular officer of the United States abroad, the oaths prescribed by section 335. Certified copies of such oath shall be sent by such diplomatic or consular officer or such court to the Department of State and to the Department of Justice. Such persons shall have, from and after naturalization under this section, the same citizenship status as that which existed immediately prior to its loss."

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The bill was read the third time and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "An act to provide for the expeditious naturalization of former citizens of the United States who have lost United States citizenship through voting in a political election in a country not at war with the United States during the Second World War."

OVERTIME COMPENSATION FOR CERTAIN CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES

The bill (H. R. 4720) to amend the act of December 7, 1944, relating to certain overtime compensation of civilian employees of the United States was announced as next in order.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, may we have an explanation?

Mr. DOWNEY. I shall be very happy to make an explanation.

I think I am correct in stating that the total amount involved is only \$2,823.86. This bill arises from a rather complicated provision of the Pay Act of 1942 limiting overtime compensation. Apparently, although 32 railroad clerks were entitled to overtime compensation to this extent, they were caught under certain technicalities of the law which are too abstruse for me to understand. It is the opinion of both committees that have heard the evidence in this matter that these 32 railroad clerks are entitled to a payment of approximately \$2,800 for overtime work which they have performed. I hope the bill may be passed without objection.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

COMPENSATION, ETC., OF VETERANS DURING HOSPITALIZATION, ETC.

The bill (H. R. 6811) relating to veterans, pension, compensation, or retirement pay during hospitalization, institutional or domiciliary care, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. BALL. Let the bill be passed over. Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, I hope the Senator who has asked that the bill be passed over will reserve his objection temporarily, until I can explain the bill.

Mr. BALL. Very well.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, this bill has two sections. It is very important. It is true that it will cost the Treasury a considerable amount of money. I shall explain section 2 first, because it is the simplest one to explain. It will increase by 20 percent the pensions and compensation of all veterans of World War I and World War II. There is a companion bill, which we shall reach shortly. It is Calendar No. 1847, I believe, which would provide increased pensions for Spanish-American War veterans. This bill applies to veterans of World War I and World War II.

As I have said, section 2 increases the compensation of such veterans by 20 percent, and it is estimated to cost, in the year 1947, \$285,000,000. Section 2 will cost that amount of money.

As to section 1, let me say that under the present law if a veteran goes to a hospital and is without dependents—either dependent children or a wife or dependent parents—if he is suffering from a service-connected military disability he will receive only \$20 of his disability pay, regardless of what the amount may be. Twenty dollars is the maximum amount which such a veteran may receive while in a hospital. If he is suffering from a non-service-connection disability, the ceiling is \$8.

Under the provisions of this bill the limit would be \$30, or 50 percent of whatever the disability allowance may be.

Another provision authorizes lump-sum payment if the veteran is discharged from the hospital. Another provision would prohibit any deduction until the veteran had been in the hospital for 6 months. If the veteran is in the hospital for the first 6 months he will re-

ceive all of his allowances. At the end of 6 months the limitation will go into effect.

Mr. President, I hope the objection to consideration of the bill will not be pressed. I think enactment of the bill is extremely important, and I believe it to be extremely fair and equitable. It was passed by the House, and it has been approved by the Senate Finance Committee. In the committee we went into the bill rather carefully.

So I hope the objection will be withdrawn.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, I simply wish to add that I hope the bill will be passed. The Senator from Colorado and the other members of the committee have given a great deal of time and thought and study to the bill. It has been prepared with great care, and it has been gone over carefully, with special consideration to the rights of the veterans and the rights of the taxpayers.

I think the bill is an excellent one and I think it is excellently worked out. It will be a great disappointment to the veterans if the bill is not passed at this session.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I thank the Senator for his statement.

The veterans' organization have been very zealous for some time in urging passage of the bill. They have made a long study of the problem, and they know, because of the rising cost of living, how very necessary it is that some of these very low pensions be increased by at least 20 percent.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I simply wish to emphasize the point the Senator from Colorado has just made, namely, that in view of the rise in the cost of living, it seems obvious that a 20-percent increase in compensation to veterans is not out of line. As a matter of fact, it is conservative, being less than the increase which has occurred in the cost of living.

Certainly, it seems to me, insofar as section 1 is concerned, under present conditions we should be willing to increase the amount of money veterans may receive when they are hospitalized.

I certainly hope that the Senator from Minnesota will feel that he can withdraw his objection.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President—

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

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. What is the cost of this bill, per annum?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. The cost of section 2 of the bill is \$285,000,000 for the year 1947.

Mr. TAFT. Will the cost gradually increase hereafter? I assume that it will.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Of course, if new pensions are allowed and if additional compensation is allowed, there might be an increase in the cost. However, the death rate among veterans receiving such compensation is rather high. So I should be inclined to think the cost now stated for 1947 will be close to the maximum cost. Section 1 of the bill would cost a little more than \$13,000,000.

Mr. TAFT. The two sections together will cost approximately \$300,000,000 a year now, and that cost will gradually increase as time passes; will it not?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. The two together will cost very nearly \$300,000,000 annually, but I cannot agree with the Senator that the cost will continue to increase. However, if the high cost of living continues to increase, we should really do something worth while for the men who served and suffered in their service. We will have to increase their compensation so that they will have sufficient to cover their living expenses. I remind the Senator that there are men who are receiving as little as \$11.50 in compensation each month. Certainly, a 20 percent increase in that amount will not be very much of an increase.

Mr. BALL. How much will the 20 percent increase the present allowance for total disability?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. The disability allowances range from \$11.50 to a total maximum of \$300 a month. The total maximum is for blindness, amputations, and other total disabilities of that nature. Three hundred dollars is not too much in cases of that kind.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks a table showing the present rates of compensation, ranging from \$11.50 to \$300 a month.

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

Comparison of rates for wartime and peacetime service-connected disabilities with rates proposed in H. R. 3908, 79th Cong.

(Existing law, war service-connected rates, Veterans Regulations 1 (a), as amended, pt. I)

(a) 10 percent disability.....	\$11.50
(b) 20 percent disability.....	23.00
(c) 30 percent disability.....	34.50
(d) 40 percent disability.....	46.00
(e) 50 percent disability.....	57.50
(f) 60 percent disability.....	69.00
(g) 70 percent disability.....	80.50
(h) 80 percent disability.....	92.00
(i) 90 percent disability.....	103.50
(j) Total disability.....	115.00

(k) Anatomical loss or loss of use of 1 foot, 1 hand, blindness of 1 eye, having only light perception, rates (a) to (j) increased monthly by.....

35.00

Anatomical loss or loss of use of 1 foot, 1 hand, blindness of 1 eye, having only light perception, in addition to requirement for any of rates in (l) to (n), rate increased monthly for each loss or loss of use (but in no event to exceed \$300) by.....

35.00

(l) Anatomical loss or loss of use of both hands, both feet, 1 hand and 1 foot, blind both eyes with 5/200 visual acuity or less, or is permanently bedridden or so helpless as to be in need of regular aid and attendance, monthly pension.....

200.00

(m) Anatomical loss, or loss of use of 2 extremities at a level, or with complications, preventing natural elbow or knee action with prosthesis in place, or suffered blindness in both eyes, rendering him so helpless as to be in need of regular aid and attendance, monthly pension.....

235.00

Comparison of rates for wartime and peacetime service-connected disabilities with rates proposed in H. R. 3908, 79th Cong.—Con.

(n) Anatomical loss of two extremities so near shoulder or hip as to prevent use of prosthetic appliance, or suffered anatomical loss of both eyes, monthly pension.....	\$265.00
(o) Suffered disability under conditions which would entitle him to 2 or more rates in (l) to (n), no condition being considered twice, or suffered total deafness in combination with total blindness with 5/200 visual acuity or less, monthly pension.....	300.00
(p) In event disabled person's service incurred disabilities exceed requirements for any of rates prescribed, Administrator, in his discretion, may allow next higher rate, or intermediate rate, but in no event in excess of.....	300.00

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, does this bill apply only to the allowances made to veterans who may have service-connected disabilities?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. No. It applies to all veterans of World War I and World War II who receive pensions or compensation. Section 2 (C) of the bill applies to both service-connected disability and disability nonconnected with military service.

Mr. WALSH. And it includes dependents.

Mr. BALL. What about the cost under section 2 of the bill?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. The cost under section 2 of the bill will be the greatest.

Mr. BALL. Does the bill apply to allowances only to disabled veterans?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Yes.

Mr. BALL. Does it cover service-connected disabilities only?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. The veteran must already be receiving disability payments. The bill does not extend the disability laws of the Government, or change them. Persons coming under the bill must have a disability before the 20 percent increase would become effective.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, according to the explanation given by the Senator from Colorado, the bill would provide for the payment of \$300,000,000; but I shall not object.

Mr. LANGER. Would the bill permit an increase to be granted to the young men who are attending college?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. The bill provides for an increase of 20 percent in the present disability payments and pensions. The bill does not provide for any bonus for any college students.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks a description of the bill.

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

RÉSUMÉ OF H. R. 6811

Section 1 provides that veterans having neither wife, child, nor dependent parent,

who is being furnished hospital treatment, institutional, or domiciliary care by the Veterans' Administration that any pension, compensation, or retirement pay otherwise payable shall continue without reduction under the following conditions:

1. Will draw full compensation or pension until the first day of seventh month after date of approval of act or date of admission, whichever date is later.

2. After first date of seventh month if he receives over \$30 payment, the payment will be reduced by 50 percent but not less than \$30.

3. If the veteran is discharged from hospital on medical advice, a lump-sum payment of the money withheld will be made.

4. If the veteran leaves hospital against medical advice, lump-sum payment of money withheld will be deferred for 6 months. If upon subsequent readmission to hospital payment will be reduced effective on date of admission (not wait 6 months). If discharged upon medical advice veteran will receive full sum in lump payment.

5. In case of death provision is made for lump-sum payment to certain relatives, namely, widow, child, father, mother, brother, sister, etc. If no such person exists to receive the lump-sum payment there may be paid only so much of the lump sum as may be necessary to reimburse the person who bore the expense of last sickness or burial. Claims for payment of lump sum must be made within 5 years after death except in case where claimant be under legal disability at time of death of veteran.

6. In the case of incompetent veterans, payments are subject to same provisions as in the case of the competent veterans except that:

(a) No lump-sum payment will be authorized until after the expiration of 6 months following a finding of competency.

(b) There is retained limitation under existing law that where the estate of an insane veteran derived from any source equals or exceeds \$1,500, further payments will not be made until estate is reduced to \$500.

(c) At the discretion of the Administrator, payment can be made to the chief officer of institution where veteran is maintained for use of veteran and proper accounting made, or can be paid to the guardian.

7. Existing laws pertaining to apportionment of pension of a veteran while being hospitalized are retained in this bill.

Section 2 authorizes an increase of 20 percent of all monthly rates of compensation and pension payable to veterans of World Wars I and II and the dependents of such veterans, which are payable under laws or regulations administered by the Veterans' Administration. This increase does not apply to subsistence allowance under Public Law No. 16 or Public Law No. 346, as amended (GI bill), nor does it apply to retirement pay.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 6811), which had been reported from the Committee on Finance with amendments.

The first amendment was, on page 2, line 19, after the word "termination," to insert "or in the event of his prior death, as provided in paragraph (2) hereof;" on the same page, in line 21, after the words "pay of" to strike out "such" and insert "any"; on the same page in line 22, after the word "veteran" to insert "leaving against medical advice or as the result of disciplinary action"; and on the same page, in line 23, after the word "upon"

to strike out "any future" and insert "a succeeding."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 4, in line 17, after the words "shall be" to strike out "deemed by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to be insane" and insert "rated by the Veterans' Administration in accordance with regulations as being incompetent by reason of mental illness."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 5, in line 1, after the word "such" to strike out "insane" and insert "incompetent"; on the same page, in line 6, after the words "of any" to strike out "such" and insert "incompetent"; on the same page, in line 10, after the words "veteran is" to strike out "maintained" and insert "hospitalized."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 6, after line 14, to insert the following:

(F) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section or any other provision of law, no reduction shall be made in the pension, compensation, or retirement pay of any veteran for any part of the period during which he is furnished hospital treatment, or institutional or domiciliary care, for Hansen's disease, by the United States or any political subdivision thereof.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on the same page, in line 22, to strike out "(F)" and insert "(G)."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I wish to ask the majority leader what are his intentions with respect to continuing to call the calendar after the conclusion of the morning hour.

Mr. BARKLEY. I shall ask unanimous consent that the call of the calendar be continued until concluded.

Mr. WHERRY. Very well.

RUSSELL-MAJORS-WADDELL NATIONAL MONUMENT

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 147) to provide for the establishment of the Russell-Majors-Waddell National Monument which had been reported from the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, with an amendment on page 1, in line 6, after the words "firm of", to strike out "Russel" and insert "Russell-"; on page 2, in line 7, after the words "constitute the", to strike out "Russel" and insert "Russell-"; on the same page, in line 20, after the words "firm of", to strike out "Russel" and insert "Russell-"; and on page 3, at the beginning of line 2, to strike out "Russel" and insert "Russell-", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to acquire, on behalf of the United States, by gift or purchase, the site of the home of Alexander Majors and corral for mules and oxen used by the firm of Russell-Majors-Waddell near Eighty-fifth and State Line Road in Jackson County, Mo., and Johnson County, Kans., together with such land or

interests in land and any improvements thereon, as the Secretary may deem necessary to carry out the purposes of this act. In the event the Secretary is unable to acquire such property, or any part thereof, at a reasonable price, he is authorized and directed to condemn such property, or any part thereof, in the manner provided by law.

Sec. 2. The property acquired under the provisions of section 1 of this act shall constitute the Russell-Majors-Waddell National Monument and shall be a public national memorial to said firm and the members thereof.

The Director of the National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall have supervision, management, and control of such national monument, and shall maintain and preserve it in a suitable and enduring manner which, in his judgment, will provide for the benefit and enjoyment of the people of the United States.

Sec. 3. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to—

(1) Maintain, either in an existing structure acquired under the provisions of section 1 of this act or in a building constructed by him for the purpose, a museum for relics and records pertaining to the firm of Russell-Majors-Waddell and members thereof, and for other articles of national and patriotic interest, and to accept on behalf of the United States, for installation in such museum, articles which may be offered as additions to the museum; and

(2) Construct roads and mark with monuments, tablets, or otherwise, points of interest within the boundaries of said Russell-Majors-Waddell National Monument.

Sec. 4. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to provide for the establishment of the Russell-Majors-Waddell National Monument."

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, what is the calendar number of this bill?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Calendar No. 1781.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I shall not exercise my right to object to this bill.

Mr. BARKLEY. I was about to ask the author of the bill to explain it, but he is not present.

AMENDMENT OF DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ORGANIC ACT OF 1944

The bill (S. 2404) to amend section 502 (a) of the Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944 was announced as next in order.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, this bill affects three cities in the Tennessee Valley area. Under present law, cities may not borrow money from the TVA Authority Fund with which to extend their lines into rural areas. This bill merely gives such power to three towns in that area. It affects the towns of Athens, Ala., Sheffield, Ala., and Bolivar, Tenn.

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

There being no objection, the bill (S. 2404) to amend section 502 (a) of the Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944 was considered, ordered to be

engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 502 (a) of the Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944 (Public Law 425, 78th Cong., 58 Stat. 739, 740), as amended by Public Law 563, Seventy-eighth Congress (58 Stat. 925), is further amended by inserting after the words "to cooperative associations" the words "and municipalities", and by inserting after the words "said cooperative associations" a comma and the words "and municipalities to the extent that such indebtedness was incurred with respect to electric transmission and distribution lines or systems or portions thereof serving persons in rural areas."

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 6097) to amend the act of March 10, 1934, entitled "An act to promote the conservation of wildlife, fish, and game, and for other purposes," was announced as next in order.

Mr. OVERTON. Over.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, if my able colleague and most agreeable seat mate will withhold his objection, I should like to make a brief statement with regard to this bill.

It is sponsored by the Izaak Walton League of America. It came before the Senate on a former occasion and objections were made to it. The bill was re-committed to the committee, and hearings were held. During the holding of the hearings testimony was heard from the Chief of Engineers, General Wheeler. After hearing the testimony of General Wheeler, the committee made some amendments to the bill. The committee agreed on some amendments which it thought would prevent future objection. For example, on page 7 of the bill, in its original text, the War Department was directed to give full consideration to the needs of fish and wildlife resources. The committee struck out the words "and directed" so that the language now reads, in part, "that Department is hereby authorized to give full consideration and recognition to the needs of fish and other wildlife resources," and so forth.

Further down on the same page the committee inserted, in line 6, new language as follows: "with due respect to the needs of navigation and flood control". That language means that the Chief of Engineers is authorized to give due respect to the needs of navigation and flood control but does not direct him to do so. The Chief of Engineers thought that with these amendments in the bill the Department would not object to it.

Mr. President, I hope that the bill will be passed, because it is one which is being supported by sportsmen and Izaak Walton League members throughout the United States.

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

Mr. OVERTON. I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard. The bill will be passed over.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Mr. President, is there any particular part of the bill to which the Senator objects?

Mr. OVERTON. My objection to it is that it is not possible to regulate dams and reservoirs under such a method as

is proposed in the bill. The amendment adopted provided that it should not interfere with the regulation of dams for navigation and flood-control purposes. The multiple-purpose dams are created for purposes other than navigation and flood control. For instance, that is true of the Snake River and Columbia River developments, in the latter of which the Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON], who I see on his feet, is interested. Those dams could not be operated and maintained at uniform levels without considerable loss of other benefits on the projects. It is impossible to operate dams in that manner.

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

Mr. OVERTON. I yield.

Mr. CORDON. Would the Senator's objection be removed if a motion were made that all of section 7 be eliminated from the bill? Personally, I think it would be a better bill without that section.

Mr. OVERTON. I should have no objection if all of section 7 were eliminated, and were not restored in conference between the two Houses.

Mr. CORDON. I doubt if that could be done now.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, the call of the calendar under the rule is ended.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed with the call of the calendar.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Under the rule under which the Senate is now proceeding, there will not be time for any extended debate. I should regret very much if section 7 were eliminated, but I doubt if the bill can be passed, with the present sentiment obtaining in the Senate, without eliminating the section. I regret that very much, but there is no chance to debate it and have it go back to the House and be passed at this session.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, if there is no objection, I move that the bill be amended by striking out all of section 7.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I suggest that the bill be further amended by renumbering the sections. If one section is stricken out, it will be necessary to renumber the other sections.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection the clerk will renumber the sections.

The question is on the engrossment of the amendment and the third reading of the bill.

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

The bill was read the third time and passed.

COLUMBIA RIVER BRIDGE

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2358) to extend the times for

commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Columbia River, which was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act approved June 13, 1934, as amended, and heretofore extended by acts of Congress approved August 30, 1935; January 27, 1936; August 5, 1937; May 26, 1938; August 5, 1939; December 6, 1940; July 14, 1941; May 3, 1943, and July 16, 1945, authorizing the Oregon-Washington Bridge Board of Trustees to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge across the Columbia River at Astoria, Clatsop County, Ore., be, and is hereby, revived and re-enacted: *Provided*, That this act shall be null and void unless the actual construction of the bridge referred to be commenced within 1 year and completed within 3 years from the date of approval hereof.

Sec. 2. The first section of the act approved June 13, 1934, as amended, is further amended (1) by striking out the words "and L. D. Williams, chairman of the Board of County Commissioners of Pacific County, Wash., and his successors in office, or the chairman of the Board of County Commissioners of Wahkiakum County, Wash., and his successors in office" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "L. D. Williams, chairman of the Board of County Commissioners of Pacific County, Wash., and his successors in office, or the chairman of the Board of County Commissioners of Wahkiakum County, Wash., and his successors in office, the chairman of the State Highway Commission of the State of Oregon, and his successors in office, and the acting director of the Department of Highways of the State of Washington, and his successors in office"; and (2) by striking out the words "in trust for Clatsop County, Ore., Pacific County, or Wahkiakum County, Wash., and the city of Astoria, Ore." and inserting in lieu thereof the words "in trust for Clatsop County, Ore., Pacific County, or Wahkiakum County, Wash., the city of Astoria, Ore., the State of Oregon, and the State of Washington."

Sec. 3. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, I move that the bill be amended on page 1, line 6, after the name "December", to strike out "6" and insert "16", so that it will read "December 16", instead of "December 6."

The amendment was agreed to.

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

REORGANIZATION OF FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, I now call the attention of the Senator from Texas to calendar 1760, Senate bill 2451, to which he asked a moment ago that we revert. I have contacted the able Senator from West Virginia [Mr. REVERCOMB] on the subject. He complained chiefly because the bill was of such length and complexity that he felt we should not pass it on a mere call of the calendar. But I have discussed with him the importance of action, particularly in view of the fact that the House has acted, and he is prepared to withdraw his objection. I suggest, therefore, that we proceed with action on the House bill.

Mr. CONNALLY. I thank the Senator very much. I do not see the Senator from West Virginia present.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I am authorized to speak for him.

Mr. CONNALLY. Then I ask unanimous consent that the Senate revert to Calendar 1805, House bill 6967.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

There being no objection the bill (H. R. 6967) to improve, strengthen, and expand the Foreign Service of the United States and to consolidate and revise the laws relating to its administration was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. With out objection Senate bill 2451 will be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. REVERCOMB subsequently said: Mr. President, I understand that Senate bill 2451, Calendar 1760, was passed over temporarily.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill was passed over temporarily.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I understand it was passed over, and subsequently passed.

Mr. CONNALLY. The Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] assured us that the Senator from West Virginia would have no further objection.

Mr. REVERCOMB. That is correct; but I desire to make a statement at this time. As I said before, the bill, which deals with the reorganization of the Foreign Service is an extensive bill of some 106 pages. I asked that it go over temporarily at the time that I made the objection to the bill so that it might be further considered by Senators. I have talked to members of the Foreign Relations Committee and they advise me of the necessity of immediate passage of the bill. Relying, as I feel justified in doing, on able committee members, I withdrew my objection to consideration of the bill. I feel, however, Mr. President, that it is not the best way to legislate, particularly on so important a subject as this. In this instance, because of the importance of enactment of the measure and the apparent need of prompt enactment, I have withdrawn my objection to the bill, and the bill has been passed.

Mr. CONNALLY. I thank the Senator from West Virginia very much for his explanation.

PROTECTION OF SHORES OF PUBLICLY OWNED PROPERTY

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 2033) authorizing Federal participation in the cost of protecting the shores of publicly owned property, which had been reported from the Committee on Commerce with amendments.

The first amendment of the committee was on page 1, after the word "cost," to insert a proviso as follows: "Provided further, That where a political subdivision has heretofore erected a sea wall to prevent erosion, by waves and currents, to a public highway considered by the Chief of Engineers sufficiently important to justify protection, Federal contribution toward the repair of such wall and the protection thereof by the building of an artificial beach is authorized at not to exceed one-third of the original cost of such wall, and that investigations and studies hereinafter provided for are hereby authorized for such localities."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will not the Senator from Louisiana explain the bill? I had understood a general beach erosion study was being made.

Mr. OVERTON. Such a study is being made. A beach erosion board has been created, but the purpose of this bill is to give some relief to certain portions of beaches which have been eroded. It relates to cases where public property is involved, and where the State or local community has put up two-thirds and the Federal contribution will be only one-third. That is the main purpose of the bill. There are not many cases to which the bill will be applicable. It will apply only where there is involved public property which has to be protected.

There is an amendment to the bill which applies to a public highway which has been protected by the construction of a sea wall, and further protection is required.

Mr. TAFT. I notice that the War Department says in its report that the proposal is not in accord with the program of the President.

Mr. OVERTON. Perhaps they do say that; I do not recall.

Mr. TAFT. I object.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection is heard.

Mr. OVERTON. I think the people on the lake shores are very much interested in the bill. I hope the Senator will give it further consideration.

Mr. TAFT. I shall be glad to go over it.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I hope the Senator from Ohio can see his way clear to withdraw his objection. The people of New Jersey are very much affected by the bill, and they have asked that it be passed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Ohio withdraw his objection?

Mr. TAFT. No, I insist on it temporarily.

Mr. OVERTON. If this legislation had been in force heretofore, the bill in which the Senator was interested a year or so ago would have been passed.

Mr. TAFT. I do not think it would have applied to that.

Mr. OVERTON. I think it would have.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection being heard, the bill will be passed over.

Mr. TAFT subsequently said: Mr. President, some time ago I objected when Calendar 1785, H. R. 2033, was reached. I have read the report and desire to withdraw my objection. I will say to the Senator, however, that the bill applies only to publicly owned property, to a very small proportion of the coast line. It would not cover the particular part of the coast to which the Senator from Louisiana referred. I rather believe, however, that the policy of the Federal Government participating in improving State-owned property will be extended.

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

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 2033) authorizing Federal participation in the cost of protecting the shores of

publicly owned property, which had been reported from the Committee on Commerce with amendments.

The first amendment was, on page 1, line 12, after the word "cost", to insert: "Provided further, That where a political subdivision has heretofore erected a sea wall to prevent erosion, by waves and currents, to a public highway considered by the Chief of Engineers sufficiently important to justify protection, Federal contribution toward the repair of such wall and the protection thereof by the building of an artificial beach is authorized at not to exceed one-third of the original cost of such wall, and that investigations and studies hereinafter provided for are hereby authorized for such localities."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, line 1, after the word "specifications", to insert a colon and the following:

Provided, That the construction of improvement and protective works may be undertaken by the Chief of Engineers upon the request of, and contribution of required funds by, the interested State, municipality, or other political subdivision.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was on page 3, line 8, before the word "estuaries", to insert "lakes,".

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 2033) was read the third time and passed.

PREFERENCE FOR VETERANS IN ACQUIRING VESSELS

The bill (H. R. 4842) to amend the act of April 29, 1943, so as to afford a preference for veterans in acquiring certain vessels was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SUSQUEHANNA RIVER BRIDGE

The bill (H. R. 5537) granting consent of Congress to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to construct a highway bridge across the Susquehanna River was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CONVEYANCE TO IPSWICH, MASS., OF LIGHTHOUSE PROPERTY

The bill (H. R. 5932) providing for the conveyance to the town of Ipswich, in the State of Massachusetts, of lighthouse property at Castle Neck, for public use, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CONVEYANCE TO ATLANTIC CITY OF LIGHTHOUSE PROPERTY

The bill (H. R. 6023) providing for the conveyance to the city of Atlantic City, in the State of New Jersey, of lighthouse property at Atlantic City for public use was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

INTERCHANGE OF PROPERTY BETWEEN ARMY AND NAVY

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 6057) to amend the act of July 11, 1919 (41 Stat. 132), relating to the interchange of property between the

Army and the Navy so as to include the Coast Guard within its provisions.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, for some reason or other the Navy Department objects to the bill. Let me ask the Senator to let it be passed over temporarily until I can find out what the objection is.

Mr. OVERTON. I was not aware of their objecting to the bill. It seems to me it was an oversight to pass the original statute permitting the interchange of property between the Army and the Navy and omitting the Coast Guard. Perhaps it was because the Coast Guard in the meantime had gone under the jurisdiction of the Treasury Department. I did not know of any objection by the Navy Department.

Mr. WALSH. I was apprised of it this morning. I suggest that the bill be passed over for the time being, and I shall take the matter up with the Navy Department.

Mr. OVERTON. Very well.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over temporarily.

TUG FORK BRIDGE, KENTUCKY AND WEST VIRGINIA

The bill (H. R. 6223) to authorize the highway departments of the States of Kentucky and West Virginia to construct a bridge across Tug Fork was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

INCREASE OF EFFICIENCY OF COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

The bill (H. R. 6644) to increase the efficiency of the Coast and Geodetic Survey was announced as next in order.

Mr. HART. Over.

Mr. RADCLIFFE. Mr. President, was there objection to consideration of the bill?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Connecticut objected.

Mr. HART. I have to object to the bill. The title of the bill is "To increase the efficiency of the Coast and Geodetic Survey." In my estimation the most important feature of the bill will decrease their efficiency. The law governing promotions would be decidedly changed. The current law governing promotions in the grades of captain and commander provides for such promotions by selection upward. The proposed bill would change that so as to make the promotions really made by seniority, rather than by selection. The Coast and Geodetic Survey has been following the Navy's methods, and in my estimation such a departure should not now be made.

Mr. RADCLIFFE. Mr. President, I hope the Senator from Connecticut will not press his objections. There is no reason why the officers of the Coast and Geodetic Survey should not be on the same basis as officers in the Army, Navy, and Coast Guard. This bill has been studied very carefully by the House, was passed by that body, and was considered carefully in the Commerce Committee of the Senate. It does nothing more than to seek equality. It is unreasonable to expect that officers in the Coast and Geodetic Survey should not have the same opportunity for promotion, advancement, and compensation, and the

same facilities as are generally accorded to those in certain other branches. It is my impression that all the bill does is to put them on an equal basis with the others referred to.

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

Mr. RADCLIFFE. I yield.

Mr. HART. That is the point, I will say to the Senator from Maryland, that the bill changes that relationship very materially. The officers now seem to be on exactly the same footing in promotions as the officers of the Navy. This bill would change that situation very materially by making the system one of promotion by seniority rather than by election upward.

Mr. RADCLIFFE. The basis provided by the bill is one which is customary. There was no objection raised in the Commerce Committee, as I recall, and none in the House of Representatives. I hope the Senator will not feel that he is obliged to press his objection.

Mr. HART. Mr. President, I shall object.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection being heard, the bill is passed over.

ERADICATION OF PREDATORY SEA LAMPREYS OF THE GREAT LAKES

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 366) authorizing and directing the Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior to investigate and eradicate the predatory sea lampreys of the Great Lakes was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

GRANTING OF CERTAIN PROPERTY TO COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 370) granting certain property to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and relinquishing jurisdiction therein was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

TRUST ASSOCIATION OF H. KEMPNER

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 334) for the relief of the Trust Association of H. Kempner, which had been reported from the Committee on Finance, with amendments, on page 2, line 6, after the word "The", to strike out "Secretary of the Treasury" and insert "Alien Property Custodian"; and in line 18, after the words "to be", to strike out "Trust Association of H. Kempner" and insert "Secretary of the Treasury", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the Court of Claims (a) to hear the claims of the Trust Association of H. Kempner, of Galveston, Tex., against the Government of Germany and nationals of Germany for reimbursement for losses alleged to have been sustained as a result of the sale of certain cotton by such trust association to certain mills in Germany during the years 1928 and 1924, and to determine the amounts of any such losses, and (b) to determine the total of the various amounts wrongfully paid out of the Trust of Germann & Co. while its property was being administered by the Alien Property Custodian.

Sec. 2. The Alien Property Custodian is authorized and directed (a) to credit the Trust of Germann & Co. with an amount equal to any amounts found by the Court of

Claims under clause (b) of the first section of this act to have been wrongfully paid out of such trust, and to charge such sum against the German special-deposit account, created by section 4 of the Settlement of War Claims Act of 1928, or against any other funds or property of the Government of Germany or of nationals of Germany in the possession or under the control of the Government of the United States or which may hereafter come into the possession or under the control of the Government of the United States, and (b) to pay, to the Secretary of the Treasury, out of such special-deposit account or such other funds, the amount so credited to the Trust of Germann & Co. and so charged against such special-deposit account or such other funds, or so much thereof as does not exceed the amount of any losses found by the Court of Claims under clause (a) of the first section of this act to have been sustained by the Trust Association of H. Kempner: *Provided*, That such payment shall not be made unless and until such trust association executes and delivers to the said Trust of Germann & Co. a complete assignment of all claims and demands of the said Trust Association of H. Kempner against the Government of Germany and nationals of Germany arising out of the sale of such cotton during the years 1923 and 1924.

The amendments were agreed to.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I offer an amendment, which I ask to have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 2, in line 17, after (b) it is proposed to insert "The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

EMERGENCY RELIEF FOR CERTAIN CITIZENS OF HAWAII

The bill (H. R. 6918) to provide emergency relief for the victims of the seismic waves which struck the Territory of Hawaii, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The preamble was agreed to.

ACQUISITION OF CERTAIN LANDS AT HILO, HAWAII

The bill (H. R. 6610) to waive certain restrictions of the Hawaiian Organic Act relating to land exchanges, for the acquisition of certain lands at Hilo, Hawaii, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AMENDMENT OF HAWAIIAN ORGANIC ACT

The bill (H. R. 3361) to amend paragraph (1) of section 73 of the Hawaiian Organic Act, as amended, was announced as next in order.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill?

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, the Senator from Maine [Mr. Brewster], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. Chavez], and the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. Ellender], were the subcommittee which looked into this matter. The Senator from West Virginia will remember that the Senator from Maine very recently returned from the Hawaiian Islands and heartily approved all three bills dealing with the Hawaiian Islands.

Mr. REVERCOMB. What would the bill provide with respect to the Hawaiian Organic Act? How would it amend that act in any particular?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, if the Senator from Arizona will permit me—

Mr. HAYDEN. Certainly.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. The Senator will find on page 2 of the report, which is a reprint of the House report, the following:

The bill is the outcome of a situation that exists as a direct result of the war.

The Territory of Hawaii, acting under authority of the organic act, sold a piece of land in the industrial area of Honolulu to one of the large canning companies under the conditions that within a specified period a warehouse would be constructed on this property. The company fully intended to carry out this condition of purchase but was prevented from doing so by the outbreak of war. The land was taken over by the United States Navy for storage space and, in consequence of this and conditions resulting from the war, the company was unable to proceed with the construction of the warehouse.

The enactment of this legislation would protect purchasers in their title to lands in purchases of this kind and would moreover assure the Territory that the conditions of the sale would be carried out in the proper time.

The legislation has the approval of the administrative officials of the Territory of Hawaii.

It is recommended with the amendments, by the Acting Secretary of the Interior, in a letter dated December 14, 1945, addressed to the chairman of the Committee on the Territories.

It is my understanding that the House bill does contain the amendments recommended by the Secretary of the Interior.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 3361) to amend paragraph (1) of section 73 of the Hawaiian Organic Act, as amended, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ADDITIONAL COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

The bill (H. R. 6817) to provide for the appointment of additional commissioned officers in the Regular Army, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill?

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President, this is a vitally important bill. It is thoroughly consistent with the last action which Congress took with regard to the size of the Army. It will be necessary for the Army to expand its officer personnel in order to meet the requirements of the law as it is. Without this measure the Army would be held back several months in obtaining the number of officers required. The bill has passed the House and was reported unanimously by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. It has of course not only the hearty recommendation of the War Department and General Eisenhower, but word coming from the Army officials is that without it the whole progress of

reorganizing the new Army would be stymied.

Mr. FERGUSON. I thank the Senator. The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill which had been reported from the Committee on Military Affairs with an amendment on page 2, line 1, to strike out:

(c) Section 8 of the said act is amended by deleting therefrom the words "one thousand and fifty-four" and substituting therefor the words "two thousand one hundred and eight."

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The bill (H. R. 6817) was read the third time and passed.

DEVELOPMENT OF GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL PARKWAY

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2286) to amend the act entitled "An act for the acquisition, establishment, and development of the George Washington Memorial Parkway along the Potomac from Mount Vernon and Fort Washington to the Great Falls, and to provide for the acquisition of lands in the District of Columbia and the States of Maryland and Virginia requisite to the comprehensive park, parkway, and playground system of the National Capital," approved May 29, 1930, which had been reported from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds with an amendment, at the end of the bill to insert a new section 3, so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That section (a) of the act entitled "An act for the acquisition, establishment, and development of the George Washington Memorial Parkway along the Potomac from Mount Vernon and Fort Washington to the Great Falls, and to provide for the acquisition of lands in the District of Columbia and the States of Maryland and Virginia requisite to the comprehensive park, parkway, and playground system of the National Capital," approved May 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 482), is amended by striking out the third proviso and by striking out of the fourth proviso the words "and the construction of said roads."

Sec. 2. Section 1 (b) of such act is amended by striking out the last sentence thereof.

Sec. 3. So much of section 1 (b) of such act as precedes the first proviso thereof is amended to read as follows:

"(b) For the extension of Rock Creek Park into Maryland, as may be agreed upon between the National Capital Park and Planning Commission and the Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission, for the preservation of the flow of water in Rock Creek, for the extension of the Anacostia Park system up the valley of the Anacostia River, Indian Creek, Paint Branch and Little Paint Branch, the Northwest Branch and Sligo Creek; of the Oxon Run Parkway from the District of Columbia line to Marlboro Road; and of the George Washington Memorial Parkway up the valley of Cabin John Creek, Little Falls Branch, and Willet Run, as may be agreed upon between the National Capital Park and Planning Commission and the Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission, \$1,500,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill.

Mr. GREEN. The Senator from Florida [Mr. ANDREWS] is temporarily absent from the Senate Chamber. I shall be glad to answer any questions I can.

Mr. CORDON. I am particularly interested in knowing what is stricken out by section 1 of the bill?

Mr. GREEN. The bill is now a consolidation of two bills, one having the same number, S. 2286, and the other being S. 2402. The language is simplified and combined. That is the reason for the new language in italics, in the committee amendment.

Mr. CORDON. I am unable to understand what is intended to be meant by a provision striking from the third proviso and from the fourth proviso the words "and the construction of said roads." What was intended to be changed by that language, if the Senator can advise us? I am reading from lines 6, 7 and 8, on page 2.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I am not a member of the committee, but the report seems to indicate that when the act was originally passed it prohibited the use of Federal moneys for highway construction, or Federal aid for highway construction, on the Virginia side, but permitted it on the Maryland side. These amendments are designed to make possible the expenditure of Federal aid funds on both sides of the river. Is that correct?

Mr. GREEN. The Senator from Wisconsin is correct. For some reason which we find it impossible to discover there was a distinction made between the lands for the George Washington Memorial Parkway on the Virginia side and the lands on the Maryland side. This bill does away with the discrimination, and makes it possible for lands on both sides to be used under the same terms, for the same highway. There is no reason for the distinction.

Mr. CORDON. I have no objection to the bill.

Mr. RADCLIFFE. As I understand this bill, it does nothing more than to place Maryland and Virginia on an equality with each other?

Mr. GREEN. It raises Maryland to equality with Virginia in this particular.

Mr. RADCLIFFE. We in Maryland claim equality and even superiority in some respects now, but we like to see that equality maintained in each and every nook and corner.

Mr. GREEN. This bill simply provides for equality in one particular.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 1 (a) of the act entitled "An act for the acquisition, establishment, and development of the George Washington Memorial Parkway along the Potomac from Mount Vernon and Fort Washington to the Great Falls, and to provide for the acquisition of lands in the District of Columbia and the States of Maryland and Virginia requisite to the comprehensive park, parkway, and playground

system of the National Capital," approved May 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 482), is amended by striking out the third proviso and by striking out of the fourth proviso the words "and the construction of said roads."

Sec. 2. Section 1 (b) of such act is amended by striking out the last sentence thereof.

Sec. 3. So much of section 1 (b) of such act as precedes the first proviso thereof is amended to read as follows:

"(b) For the extension of Rock Creek Park into Maryland, as may be agreed upon between the National Capital Park and Planning Commission and the Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission, for the preservation of the flow of water in Rock Creek, for the extension of the Anacostia Park system up the valley of the Anacostia River, Indian Creek, Paint Branch and Little Paint Branch, the Northwest Branch and Sligo Creek; of the Oxon Run Parkway from the District of Columbia line to Marlboro Road; and of the George Washington Memorial Parkway up the valley of Cabin John Creek, Little Falls Branch, and Willet Run, as may be agreed upon between the National Capital Park and Planning Commission and the Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission, \$1,500,000."

ELIMINATION AND RETIREMENT OF REGULAR ARMY OFFICERS, ETC.

The bill (S. 1974) to provide for the selection for elimination and retirement of officers of the Regular Army for the equalization of retirement benefits for members of the Army of the United States and for other purposes was announced as next in order.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Let the bill go over.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Colorado objected. Does the Senator withdraw his objection?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I withhold my objection temporarily, but I shall still object to it.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I hope the Senator from Colorado will withdraw his objection so that this bill may be passed. The House has passed House bill 7063, Calendar No. 1899, a bill to provide for the selection for elimination and retirement of officers of the Regular Army. The bill under discussion includes the National Guard, Reserve officers, and Reserve enlisted personnel. I believe that the only way we can reach a solution in these late days of the session is to have the bill sent to conference, so that we may meet with the House conferees and see if we cannot arrive at something tangible for the good of the Army.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, that is the very reason I have objected to Senate bill 1974. I am afraid it will go to conference, and that the House version will be adopted. The language of Senate bill 1974 as it came to the committee is satisfactory; but if the bill were to go to conference and the House version were adopted, as I am afraid it would be, I do not know of any way it could be stopped when a report from the conferees came before the Senate.

The House bill on this subject opens the door for all sorts of things. If the Senate wishes to be high-pressured, Sen-

ators will learn what high pressure really means if the House version is adopted. That is the reason why I am objecting. If I thought that Senate bill 1974 could be approved as it came from the committee, I certainly would not object to it. But my understanding is that a majority of the members of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs are very anxious to have Senate bill 1974 go to conference, and then adopt the House version. The House version is totally unacceptable.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I hope that in the closing days of the Congress the Senate will either send this bill to conference or have a vote on the House bill. The Senator from Colorado well knows that I believe in the House version. I believe in the Senate bill as it was originally introduced. So far as high pressure is concerned, I have been a Member of the Senate for 6 years, and every day there is a new high pressure. It is about time to do something for the National Guard and the Reserve—those who made up not only the reserves of the Army but the reserves of the Navy, and who did a large share of the fighting in this war. So I hope the Senator will withdraw his objection and at least let the bill go to conference. After it comes back from conference we can decide what to do.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, I join the Senator from South Carolina in urging the earliest consideration of this bill. I hope that my able friend from Colorado will withdraw his objection and let the bill go to conference. I realize that the Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate made changes and reported the bill to the Senate in its present form. I realize that the House bill is somewhat different. The purpose of the bill is to authorize the retirement of men no longer useful for the service, and to induce men, particularly Reserve officers in the National Guard, to go into active service and be ready for active service in the strong and effective army we are trying to build up for the future. I believe that the bill is very important in connection with building up a strong army, and because of its importance I hope it may be passed and go to conference. If the conferees fail to submit a satisfactory report, of course the Senate will not agree to the conference report. I should like to see the bill passed.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President, the outstanding difference between the Senate bill and the House bill is this: The Senate bill provides for the future, and is a bill for incentive purposes, to help build up the Army of the United States and its reserve components. Members of the Senate committee objected to the Senate bill as originally introduced, and we have taken out of it practically all the features which have to do with the past. The bill as it stands is a bill to help the Army in the future. That is what the Army primarily wishes. That is what we hope we can get in the building up of the Army of the future. If the bill could be passed with the understanding that the Senate conferees would have to stand by the action of the Senate on the Senate bill, perhaps that would solve the difficulty. The confer-

ence could then be successful only if the Senate provisions were to prevail. That is about the only way I know of to bind our conferees.

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

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. Does the Senator know the attitude of the War Department and the Chief of Staff with regard to these two bills?

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. The general attitude is that the War Department would rather have the House bill as it is, because there are persons whom the War Department wishes to reward for past services.

Mr. AIKEN. What is the argument for the House bill? Does it take care of more deserving members of the reserve and the National Guard?

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. That is true. Probably the Senator from South Carolina can answer the question better than I can.

Mr. AIKEN. What is the reason for opposing the Senate bill?

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, the House bill is the same as the bill which was originally introduced in the Senate. The Senate bill was changed by the committee. It is not an officers' bill. It takes in both enlisted men and officers. An agreement was arrived at after a period of several months. General Eisenhower agreed to it. General Paul agreed to it. All the high officials in the Army with whom I have spoken, and all the National Guard representatives and reserve officers, representatives whom I have consulted have told me that they agree to it. The President of the United States agreed to it.

Mr. AIKEN. As I understand, the House bill represents a meeting of the minds after months of difference.

Mr. MAYBANK. The House bill is the same as the Senate bill as originally introduced. The Senate bill has been amended by the committee.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, the Senator says that General Eisenhower agreed to the bill. I was told by General Collins that General Eisenhower was finally sold on the bill because it would help to build up the Army, the National Guard, and the Reserve Corps in the future. That is not the part to which the Senator from Colorado is objecting. What I am particularly objecting to is the handsome rewards proposed to be given for past services. The bill has two purposes. The first is to help build the Army for the future. I enthusiastically favor that part of the bill. However, the other part, to pay generous rewards for services which have been rendered, is the part to which I object. The part which I favor is the part which General Eisenhower favors.

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

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. Does the bill reward members of the National Guard and Reserve officers more handsomely than members of the Regular Army are rewarded under existing laws and regulations?

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

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. The rewards to enlisted personnel of the Reserves and officers and enlisted personnel of the National Guard are in no way comparable to the rewards in the Regular Army. So far as gratuitous hand-outs are concerned, I would not support any such measure. The committee studied it for many months. Everyone knows what the National Guard did.

The former Governor of Vermont, the present junior Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN] well knows what the National Guard did. Every Senator knows what the National Guard has meant to this country both in time of war and in time of peace, and all of us know what the Reserves have meant to the country. But, of course, some people in the United States do not want the Reserves or the National Guard to get anything. I do not allude to my friend, because of course he is in favor of future payments.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I fail to see why the National Guard or the Reserves should not receive rewards in proportion to what the rewards would have been if the members of the National Guard had been members of the Regular Army.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, it seems to me that there is no objection to Senate bill 1974; but if a conference is held on the bill, I believe there will be some objection to the conference report.

Inasmuch as there is no objection to Senate bill 1974, I think we should pass it. Then, of course, the Senate conferees would urge the Senate bill in the conference, and if the conferees reported a measure which did not satisfactorily meet the views of the Senators who objected, we could decide on the floor of the Senate whether the conference report should be adopted. The conferees might report Senate bill 1974, which, as I understand, is not objected to by anyone.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President, I think the Senator's last statement is entirely correct, and I think we should emphasize that fact. The Senate bill has general support.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I favor the Senate bill as reported by the Committee on Military Affairs, but I do have apprehension about the House bill. In fact, I have apprehension as to what might happen if the bill went to conference at this time. I think the bill should go over until we can sit down and work out an arrangement whereby we can pass the Senate bill. So I object.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection being heard, the bill will be passed over.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 4982) to enable the Department of State more effectively to carry out its responsibilities in the foreign field by means of (a) public dissemination abroad of information about the United States, and so forth, was announced as next in order.

Mr. TAFT. Let the bill be passed over.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President, before we proceed further, I should like to make an explanation. I feel sure that those who object to House bill 6967 have the same idea with respect to House bill 4982. The bill comes under the State Department's plan for reorganization, and it includes features which have to do with advertising, publicity, and the explaining of America's aims throughout the world.

Mr. President, the failure to pass the bill at this time will mean that we shall only half-heartedly enter into the great scheme of trying to make the world a world of peace.

This bill probably is as essential as any other bill we can think of. If we are to carry through the President's program and the State Department's program with regard to the activities of the State Department, I trust that Senators will withdraw their objections and will permit the bill to be considered and passed and become law.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. TAFT. I object.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection being heard, the bill will be passed over.

ADDITIONAL INDUCEMENTS FOR CAREERS IN THE MILITARY OR NAVAL SERVICES

The bill (S. 2460) to provide additional inducements to citizens of the United States to make a career of the United States military or naval service, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill?

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, I think both the chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee and the chairman of the Military Affairs Committee should make explanations of the bill.

So far as the bill applies to the Navy, a bill S. 1438 was passed by the Senate some months ago, and went to the House of Representatives, where an amendment was attached. The amendment would give for enlistment in the Army the same inducements that were provided for enlistment in the Navy.

The amendment was added in an attempt to make the same conditions applicable to the Army. However, the amendment was poorly drawn. It was offered on the floor of the House.

When the bill came to the Senate, instead of accepting the Army amendment offered on the floor of the House, I sent it to the Committee on Military Affairs, for it to study and to report as to whether the amendment should be accepted or rejected. Unfortunately, the Army authorities took a long time to study and consider the bill. Due to the fact that the naval bill amended the Naval Reserve Act which the Navy has had for some time, and due to the fact that the Army had nothing comparable to the Naval Reserve, the Army authorities decided to attempt to set up some organization which would be comparable to what we know as our Fleet Naval Reserve. In any event, very recently the Army and the Navy have gotten together, so as to bring

about the same conditions and the same privileges and the same rights in respect to that situation.

The bill is for the purpose of inducing enlistments. So far as I am able to speak for the Navy, the original bill was one of the most forward-looking bills that has ever been introduced, to invite young men to join the Navy, to give them a naval career, to provide for their advancement, and to provide for the granting of commissions. The bill has been very favorably received by the enlisted men of the Navy.

The original naval bill provided that at the end of 16 years the naval enlisted man could transfer to the Reserves and could be given a certain amount of pay on retirement. Unfortunately, that provision was not acceptable to the Army, as applied to it. The Army authorities thought 16 years would be too soon for men who had entered the Army to be transferred to a Reserve organization. So that feature has been eliminated—to my very great regret. I am hopeful that the 16-year provision may be restored later.

In order that legislation might be obtained at this session of the Congress I consented to the drafting of a new bill. The bill is most important and most desirable—in fact, the delay in obtaining action upon the measure has been detrimental to obtaining enlistments, for any young man who might have considered entering the naval service during the last number of months could not know under what conditions he would enter.

So it is essential that the bill be passed.

Mr. President, the Senator from Utah and I have agreed upon certain amendments which I am to offer, so as to make the bill conform to certain needs of the Navy which unintentionally were overlooked in drafting the substitute bill in the Military Affairs Committee.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Military Affairs with an amendment, on page 4, in line 7, after the word "be", to strike out "accounted" and insert "counted."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, I now offer the amendments, which I send to the desk and ask to have stated. They merely seek to preserve existing rights.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendments will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 3 in line 14, between the word "all" and the word "service", it is proposed to insert "active."

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 4, in lines 12 and 13, it is proposed to strike out the following: "and if they shall have completed a total of 20 years or more of active service their pay shall be computed in the manner prescribed in section 204 of this act as amended."

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 11, in line 13, following the word "Act", it is proposed to strike out the period, and to

insert "except as otherwise provided in section 3."

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 11, in line 16, following the word "Act" and the period, it is proposed to insert the following:

Retired enlisted personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps, personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps who are members of the Fleet Reserve or Fleet Marine Corps Reserve, and personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps who become eligible and who apply for transfer to the Fleet Reserve or Fleet Marine Corps Reserve shall receive an opportunity to elect to receive retained and retired pay under the provisions of this act or to receive such pay under the provisions of law in effect immediately prior to the date of enactment of this act, and these persons shall be entitled to receive the pay elected.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there be no further amendments to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 4 of the Naval Reserve Act of 1938 (52 Stat. 1176) is hereby amended by inserting after the words "insular possessions of the United States" a comma and the following: "including citizens of the Philippine Islands who are members of the naval service at the time independence of the Philippine Islands becomes effective."

SEC. 2. Section 204 of the Naval Reserve Act of 1938 (52 Stat. 1179) is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 204. Members of the Navy who first enlisted in the Navy after July 1, 1925, or who reenlisted therein after July 1, 1925, having been out of the Regular Navy for more than 3 months, may upon their own request be transferred to the Fleet Reserve upon the completion of at least 20 years' active Federal service. After such transfer, except when on active duty, they shall be paid at the annual rate of 2½ percent of the annual base and longevity pay they are receiving at the time of transfer multiplied by the number of years of active Federal service: *Provided*, That the pay authorized in this section shall be increased 10 percent for all men who may be credited with extraordinary heroism in the line of duty: *Provided further*, That the determination of the Secretary of the Navy as to the definition of extraordinary heroism shall be final and conclusive for all purposes: *Provided further*, That the pay authorized in this section shall not exceed 75 percent of the active-duty base and longevity pay they were receiving at the time of transfer: *Provided further*, That all enlisted men transferred to the Fleet Reserve in accordance with the provisions of this section and of sections 1 and 203 of this act shall, upon completion of 30 years' service, be transferred to the retired list of the Regular Navy, with the pay they were then legally entitled to receive: *Provided further*, That nothing contained within this section shall be construed to prevent persons who qualify for transfer to the Fleet Reserve under the provisions of section 203 of this act from being transferred in accordance with the provisions of this section if they so elect: *Provided further*, That a fractional year of 6 months or more shall be considered a full year for purposes of this section and section 203 in computing years of active Federal service and base and longevity pay: *And provided further*, That the provisions of this section shall apply to all persons of the class described herein heretofore or hereafter transferred to the Fleet Reserve, except that no increase

in pay or allowances shall be deemed to have accrued prior to the date of the enactment of this amendment. For the purposes of this section, all active service in the Army of the United States, the Navy, the Marine Corps, the Coast Guard, or any component thereof, shall be deemed to be active Federal service."

SEC. 3. Title II of the Naval Reserve Act of 1938 (52 Stat. 1178) is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section to read as follows:

"Sec. 208. Whenever enlisted men of the Fleet Reserve, transferred thereto after more than 16 years' service, or enlisted men transferred from the Fleet Reserve to the retired list of the Regular Navy; perform active duty after July 1, 1925, such active duty, except that which they are required to perform in time of peace under section 206 of this title, shall be included in the computation of their total service for the purpose of computing their retainer or retired pay when in an inactive-duty status, and in the computation of their retainer or retired pay all active duty so performed subsequent to the effective date of transfer to the Fleet Reserve or to the retired list shall be counted for the purpose of computing percentage rates and increases with respect to their retainer or retired pay and shall be based on the enlisted pay received by them at the time they resume an inactive-duty status, including increases in consequence of advancement in rating, longevity, and extraordinary heroism: *Provided*, That such pay shall not exceed 75 percent of the base and longevity pay of the highest rating to which entitled under the provisions of this section: *Provided further*, That active duty performed during any period of national emergency declared by the President shall be considered for the purpose of this section as not being active duty in time of peace required by section 206: *Provided further*, That nothing contained in this section shall operate to reduce the retainer or retired pay and allowances to which any enlisted man would otherwise have been entitled: *Provided further*, That a fractional year of 6 months or more shall be considered a full year for purposes of this section in computing years of active Federal service and base and longevity pay: *And provided further*, That persons of the classes described in this section who have been retired or returned to an inactive duty status prior to the date of approval of this section shall be entitled to the benefits of this section from the date of retirement or return to an inactive duty status."

SEC. 4. (a) The authority conferred upon the President by the act approved June 27, 1942 (56 Stat. 422), as amended, to appoint commissioned warrant and warrant officers of the Regular Navy to commissioned grades or ranks is hereby extended to include authority to appoint chief petty officers of the Regular Navy who have completed not less than 3 years of service as chief petty officers to commissioned grades or ranks in like manner and under the same conditions and circumstances, except as otherwise provided in this subsection, as is provided in that act, as amended, for the appointment of commissioned warrant and warrant officers to commissioned grades or ranks.

(b) The authority conferred upon the President by the act approved June 27, 1942 (56 Stat. 422), as amended, to appoint commissioned warrant and warrant officers of the Regular Navy to commissioned grades or ranks is hereby extended to include authority to appoint any enlisted man of the Regular Navy who has not, on the date of such appointment, attained his thirty-third birthday and who has served continuously and immediately prior to such appointment in the Regular Navy for a period of not less than 4 years to the commissioned grade or rank of ensign in the line or staff corps of the Regular Navy in like manner and under the same conditions and circumstances, except as otherwise provided in this subsection, as

is provided in that act, as amended, for the appointment of commissioned warrant and warrant officers to commissioned grades or ranks: *Provided*, That the authorized number of commissioned officers of the line and of each staff corps to which appointments pursuant to this subsection may be made will not be increased according to the number of appointments made, and officers appointed pursuant to this subsection shall not be carried as extra numbers in the grades or ranks in which appointed.

(c) In computing the years of service necessary for appointment to commissioned grade or rank pursuant to the act approved June 27, 1942 (56 Stat. 422), and pursuant to this section, at least 1 year of such service shall have been in the Regular Navy. The remaining portion of such service may have been active duty in a reserve component of the Navy after September 8, 1939, and before the termination of the present war as proclaimed by the President or established by act or resolution of the Congress.

SEC. 5. (a) Subsection 8 (c) of the act approved July 24, 1941 (55 Stat. 604), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(c) An officer or enlisted man on the retired list of the Regular Navy or Marine Corps who was placed thereon by reason of physical disability shall, if he incurs physical disability while serving under a temporary appointment in a higher rank, subject to the provisions of subsection (e) hereof, be advanced on the retired list to such higher rank with retired pay at the rate of 75 percent of the active-duty pay to which he was entitled while serving in that rank."

(b) Subsection 8 (e) of the act approved July 24, 1941 (55 Stat. 604), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(e) The benefits of this section shall apply only to an individual who incurs physical disability in line of duty in time of war or national emergency. In the case of those officers and enlisted men to whom subsection (c) hereof is applicable retirement in the next higher rank shall be effected upon a finding by a naval retiring board that the disability was incident to the service while on active duty in the higher rank and upon a rating by such board, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, at not less than 30 percent permanent disability. In all other cases officers and enlisted men shall be retired in accordance with existing law providing for the retirement of officers or enlisted men."

SEC. 6. (a) Section 4 of the act approved October 6, 1945 (Public Law 190, 79th Cong.), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 4. Whenever any enlisted man of the Regular Army shall have completed a minimum of 20 but less than 30 years of active Federal service, he may, under such regulations as the Secretary of War shall prescribe, upon his own request be transferred to the Enlisted Reserve Corps and thereupon will be placed on the retired list of the Regular Army. An enlisted man so transferred and retired shall receive, except when on active duty, monthly retired pay at the rate of 2½ percent of the base and longevity pay of the enlisted grade held at the time he made application for retirement multiplied by the number of years of active Federal service, not to exceed 30 years. The retired pay authorized by this section shall be increased 10 percent for any enlisted man who is credited with extraordinary heroism in line of duty: *Provided*, That the determination of the Secretary of War as to extraordinary heroism for purposes of this section shall be final and conclusive for all purposes: *Provided further*, That the total retired pay (including the 10 percent increase for extraordinary heroism) authorized by this section shall not in any case exceed 75 percent of the total enlisted base and longevity pay such enlisted man was receiving at the time he made application for retirement: *And provided further*, That

any fractional part of a year amounting to 6 months or more shall be counted as a complete year for the purpose of computing retired pay, but shall not be counted for the purpose of determining eligibility for retirement under this section."

(b) The number of years of service to be credited in computing eligibility for retirement under this act or any other act providing for retirement of enlisted men of the Army shall include all active Federal service performed in the Army of the United States, the Navy, the Marine Corps, the Coast Guard, or any component thereof.

(c) Any enlisted man retired under the provisions of section 4 of the act approved October 6, 1945 (Public Law 190, 79th Cong.), shall, commencing the first day of the month following the effective date of this act, receive retired pay computed as provided in section 6 of this act.

SEC. 7. An enlisted man who is transferred to the Enlisted Reserve Corps pursuant to the provisions of section 6 of this act shall remain a member thereof until his active Federal military service performed prior to such transfer plus the period of his service in such corps equals 30 years, and while a member of such corps shall be subject to perform such periods of active duty as may now or hereafter be prescribed by law.

SEC. 8. (a) Each enlisted man of the Regular Army retired under the provisions of section 6 of this act or the provisions of section 4 of the act approved October 6, 1945 (Public Law 190, 79th Cong.) who performs or has performed active military service subsequent to retirement shall, upon relief from such active duty, receive retired pay on the same basis as received by him prior to his recall to active duty, or in the amount resulting from a recomputation, as provided herein, whichever is the greater. Such recomputation shall be made in the same manner as provided in section 6 of this act on the basis of the enlisted grade held at the time of relief from active military service, or the enlisted grade in which originally retired, whichever is higher: *Provided*, That the service to be credited shall include periods of active Federal service subsequent to retirement: *Provided further*, That the retired pay shall not exceed 75 percent of the enlisted base and longevity pay he was receiving in his active-duty status.

(b) Each enlisted man of the Regular Army retired under the provisions of the act of March 2, 1907 (34 Stat. 1217; 10 U. S. C. 947), or under the provisions of the act of June 30, 1941 (55 Stat. 394; 10 U. S. C. 982a), who performs or has performed active military service subsequent to retirement shall, upon relief from such active duty, receive retired pay in the amount received by him prior to his recall to active duty, or on the basis of his grade and length of service at the time of relief from active duty, whichever is the greater: *Provided*, That the amount of his retired pay shall not in any event exceed 75 percent of the enlisted base and longevity pay of the highest enlisted grade held by him.

SEC. 9. No back pay for any period prior to the date of enactment of this act shall accrue to any person by reason of the enactment of this act except as otherwise provided in section 3. No person, active or retired, of any of the armed forces, shall suffer, by reason of this act, any reduction in any pay, allowances, or compensation to which he was entitled upon the effective date of this act. Retired enlisted personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps, personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps who are members of the Fleet Reserve or Fleet Marine Corps Reserve, and personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps who become eligible and who apply for transfer to the Fleet Reserve or Fleet Marine Corps Reserve shall receive an opportunity to elect to receive retainer and retired pay under the

provisions of this act or to receive such pay under the provisions of law in effect immediately prior to the date of enactment of this act; and these persons shall be entitled to receive the pay elected.

LUMP-SUM PAYMENTS FOR ACCUMULATED LEAVE

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 2523) to provide for lump-sum payment of compensation for accumulated leave.

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, this bill is rather inconsequential. I shall be glad to explain it to the Senate; but it is my desire to obtain unanimous consent to attach to this bill an amendment which is of prime importance, and which I am sure every Senator will be interested in.

First, I shall make an explanation of the bill, to which I think there can be no objection, and then I shall explain the proposed amendment.

The bill itself affects approximately 100 Federal employees, and the amount involved is somewhat less than \$17,000. These 100 employees were working under the Bituminous Coal Act of 1937, which, as I recall, was repealed in 1942. Due to the fact that that agency was closed, these employees had no opportunity to take their final leave; and due to a technical defect in the law, they were not able to get a lump-sum settlement. A lump-sum settlement is now provided for in the case of all other employees, generally.

So the purpose of this bill is merely to do away with the particular inequities as to these particular employees, at a cost of approximately \$17,000.

Mr. President, I invite the most careful attention of the Senate to what I am now about to say. As Senators know, in the last 14 months we have passed two Federal pay bills which increase the compensation of Federal workers approximately 20 percent or 35 percent, the higher percentage being, of course, in the case of employees whose salaries are in the lower brackets. But at the time of the passage of each law, we imposed a ceiling of \$10,000, so that any person in the Federal employment who was receiving \$10,000 has received no increase of his compensation. Any employee who was earning more than \$8,200 has, as a result of that ceiling, received less than his proportionate share of increase in pay, as fixed in the law.

As a result of that situation, a most lamentable and, I think, inequitable condition has come about, namely, that all the workers whose salaries were in the bracket from \$8,200 to \$10,000 have been squeezed together, so to speak, and in many cases in the same agency there have been a number of employees of different ability and rank who have been receiving the same salary. I believe that the reason Congress imposed that ceiling was because it felt that it was unwise to increase those salaries above \$10,000 inasmuch as the Members of Congress were held to that limit. At least, the attitude of the Civil Service Committees was to the effect that as soon as the salaries of Members of Congress were raised, the salary limit of other persons might be lifted. So this morning I requested the Civil Service Committee of the Senate to

give me authority to present an amendment to one of these bills which would lift the ceiling of \$10,000. My request occasioned considerable discussion, and the senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] made a suggestion which was accepted by the committee. He suggested that, in lieu of lifting the salaries, the ceiling itself should be lifted to \$12,500. If the ceiling were merely lifted, the salaries of Cabinet officers would be increased, and the salaries of certain departmental officials would be increased, also.

The amendment which I was authorized to present would lift the ceiling to \$12,500, which would result in a proper, logical, and mathematically graduated scale from \$8,200 to \$12,500, and would take care of all present difficulties.

The total cost of the amendment would be somewhat less than \$1,000,000 annually. There are involved approximately 700 employees. Those employees are high career men who are receiving salaries from \$8,200 a year up. Agency heads would also be involved.

I have felt that at the present time Congress should take this step for the reason that there is involved a moral question. Most of the Federal employees to whom I have referred have received no increase in salaries since 1937, and those in the low brackets have received a very minimum increase generally. If the Members of Congress, judges, and others receive increases in salary, a very unhappy situation will result from squeezing together the present levels of many salaries. The Civil Service Committee of the House favors this measure. I have consulted with nearly all the members of the Civil Service Committee of the Senate, some of whom were not present at the meeting of the committee, and they favor the measure. I have discussed it with the senior Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], and he stated to me—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The time of the Senator has expired.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I may favor the amendment. I should like to have it read so that we may know what it contains.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, in my time, I wish to ask a question of the Senator from California so that I may understand correctly his proposal. The general increases which have been granted to civil-service employees apply only to salaries up to \$8,200. Am I correct?

Mr. DOWNEY. Yes; the only ones affected by this bill are those who were receiving more than \$8,200 a year.

Mr. TAFT. I refer to the general increases heretofore granted. They have applied to those receiving less than \$8,200 annually, have they not?

Mr. DOWNEY. No; the last increases, in effect, applied to all, but the ceiling was imposed so that the salary of no one could be increased to more than \$10,000 a year. That meant that those whose salaries were brought up to \$10,000 a year could receive no more than that. As a matter of fact, our increases in the higher brackets were less than in the lower brackets, proportionately speaking, and this measure would merely make

it possible to grant the statutory increase without imposing a \$10,000 ceiling.

Mr. TAFT. The persons who were receiving \$10,000 a year would, under this measure, receive approximately how much?

Mr. DOWNEY. I have the figures before me. Those now receiving \$10,000 a year would receive \$12,369. Those now receiving \$9,600 a year would receive, under this measure, \$11,890.20.

Mr. TAFT. My feeling is that in the case of the upper salaries the Congress should determine by law what the figures shall be.

Mr. DOWNEY. I may say to the distinguished Senator that the figures to which I have referred are determined by law. This measure would merely make it possible to increase the pay of Federal employees who did not receive the raise which was generally provided.

Mr. TAFT. When the Congress, by law, creates a position and provides that the person filling the position shall receive an annual salary of \$10,000, will his salary be increased according to the figures provided for in the measure to which the Senator has referred?

Mr. DOWNEY. Yes; if he is one of those affected by the increase in pay which was provided for by law. The bill does not affect Cabinet members. The Interstate Commerce Commission members are already receiving, I believe, from \$12,500 to \$15,000.

Mr. TAFT. The members of the National Labor Relations Board receive \$10,000 a year. Would all their salaries be increased to \$12,369, according to the Senator's figures?

Mr. DOWNEY. Their salaries would be raised to the same extent that the salaries of other employees in the upper brackets would be raised. I believe the increase is approximately 24 percent. The increase provided for under this measure would be less in the upper brackets than would be the increased cost in living. So there is really no increase in salary.

Mr. President, I ask that the amendment be stated.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, this is a very important subject and 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:

Alken	Hoey	Overton
Andrews	Huffman	Pepper
Austin	Johnson, Colo.	Radcliffe
Ball	Johnston, S. C.	Reed
Barkley	Knowland	Revercomb
Bilbo	La Follette	Russell
Byrd	Langer	Shipstead
Capper	Lucas	Smith
Chavez	McCartan	Stewart
Connally	McClellan	Swift
Cordon	McFarland	Taft
Donnell	McKellar	Taylor
Downey	McMahon	Thomas, Okla.
Eastland	Magnuson	Thomas, Utah
Ferguson	Maybank	Tunnell
Fulbright	Mead	Vandenberg
George	Millikin	Wagner
Gerry	Mitchell	Walsh
Green	Moore	Wheeler
Guffey	Morse	Wherry
Gurney	Murdoch	White
Hart	Murray	Wiley
Hawkes	Myers	Willis
Hayden	O'Daniel	Young
Hill	O'Mahoney	

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

Mr. RADCLIFFE. Mr. President, in about an hour and a half I am to serve as a pall bearer at a funeral in Baltimore. I had thought we would have finished the calendar by this time, but that has not happened. There are four bills on the calendar still unacted upon. Orders No. 1867, 1886, 1887, and 1888, bills which I have reported to the Senate, and I desire to be present when they are under consideration on the floor. I shall not ask unanimous consent that they be taken up at this time out of order, but I do ask unanimous consent that when the bills are reached they be passed over, so that I may have an opportunity of bringing them up tomorrow or the following day.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator from Maryland to state the numbers.

Mr. RADCLIFFE. Orders of Business 1867, 1886, 1887, and 1888.

Mr. GURNEY. I have no objection.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. There being no objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will state the amendment proposed by the Senator from California.

The CHIEF CLERK. It is proposed to insert at the proper place in the bill a new section, as follows:

Sec. —. (a) Section 603 (b) of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of this act, no officer or employee shall, by reason of the enactment of this act, be paid with respect to any pay period, basic compensation, or basic compensation plus any additional compensation provided by this act, at a rate in excess of \$12,500 per annum."

(b) Section 7 of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946 is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 7. Notwithstanding any other provision of this act, no officer or employee shall, by reason of the enactment of this act, be paid with respect to any pay period, basic compensation, or basic compensation plus any additional compensation provided by the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946, as amended, at a rate in excess of \$12,500 per annum."

(c) Clause (3) of section 102 (a) of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"(3) heads of departments or of independent establishments or agencies of the Federal Government, including Government-owned or controlled corporations, whose rate of basic compensation exceeds \$12,500 per annum."

(d) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 102 (b) of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, as amended, the provisions of section 602 (b) of such act and the provisions of section 4 of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946 shall apply to the rates of basic compensation of the members of the Tennessee Valley Authority and the chairman of the Advisory Board of the Inland Waterways Corporation.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the Senator from California.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I wish to say just a word on this matter. This bill was placed on the calendar July 22, 1946. While I believe that many of our public servants are underpaid, and that it would be better for the Government to pay them higher salaries, thereby not only obtaining better men,

but better service, I feel that this is no way to legislate. In the closing days of the session an amendment is proposed which would increase the salaries of some 700 employees, without any discrimination. It may be true that the matter has been before the committee, but the amendment was not attached to the bill as it was reported. Senators who have seen fit to be away temporarily, who have been given permission to leave for a few days, when they return will find that an amendment has been attached to the bill which involves a great amount to the Government, and a considerable increase in the salaries of those who would be affected. In my opinion it is not the way to legislate in the closing hours of the session. For that reason, Mr. President, I shall object.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, I do not think the objection of the Senator goes to the bill itself.

Mr. FERGUSON. No; merely to the amendment. The committee had an opportunity to study the bill, and I have no objection to the bill, but I do object to the amendment.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from California withdraw the amendment?

Mr. DOWNEY. Yes; I withdraw the amendment on objection being heard, and I ask for action on the bill.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I think the salaries of these officials should be raised, but dozens of different kinds of positions are affected. We have fixed certain salaries at from \$10,000 to \$12,000. In my opinion the proposal deserves more consideration. I think probably some of those who would be affected are entitled to a greater increase and others less. If the amendment is not agreed to, I think a study should be made immediately so that when we return a definite proposal may be made. I agree with the Senator in what he says: I do not like the idea of lump-sum increases for positions of an entirely different character, which have no relationship to each other at all. In some cases we fix \$10,000 and in some \$12,000, purely hit or miss. Since I have been a Member of the Senate no study has been made as to the proper way of fixing the compensation of officials in the class affected, and I think such a study should be made. I think some action should be taken during the recess to deal with the subject on a more scientific basis.

Mr. FERGUSON. I thank the Senator from Ohio. I think he has touched one weak spot, which I tried to suggest. I am in favor of certain salaries being increased even more than they have been, but I believe the Senate, through a committee, should give a thorough study to this matter, and that there should be no discrimination.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from California withdraws his amendment.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, I wish to address a question to the Senator from California. Does the bill he is now asking to have passed deal only with those who work for the Bituminous Coal Commission?

Mr. DOWNEY. Yes.

Mr. REVERCOMB. How many employees would be affected?

Mr. DOWNEY. Less than a hundred.
Mr. REVERCOMB. How large an expenditure will be entailed?

Mr. DOWNEY. Less than \$17,000. The bill merely provides an adjustment of accumulated leave to which the employees were entitled but which they did not get.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there be no further amendment to be proposed the question is on the third reading of the bill.

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

Mr. CORDON. I should like to make an inquiry of the Senator from California with reference to the bill. I endeavored to make the inquiry in adequate time. The Senator from California states that this measure—and it is clear that that statement is correct—applies only to the employees of the Bituminous Coal Commission. Is that due to some peculiar situation whereby only that group of Federal employees who were let out fell into a special category?

Mr. DOWNEY. Yes. I may say they were in a peculiar condition. The agency operating under the Bituminous Coal Act was wound up, so that the employees were unable to take their terminal leave, but worked during the period of time during which it was winding up its business. The general law which gives the right to the employee either to a lump sum payment for his leave or for the leave if he previously could not get it, did not apply to them, and this fairly makes provision for that situation.

Mr. CORDON. So far as the Senator knows, this is the only group in that peculiar position?

Mr. DOWNEY. Yes.

Mr. CORDON. These individuals have not been singled out from others who were in the same position.

Mr. DOWNEY. No.

MR. AND MRS. CONRAD NEWMAN

The bill (H. R. 1788) for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Newman was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

J. L. HARRIS

The bill (H. R. 2222) for the relief of J. L. Harris was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

VIOLA MCKINNEY

The bill (H. R. 3833) for the relief of Viola McKinney was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

W. C. JONES

The bill (H. R. 2663) for the relief of W. C. Jones was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MARJORIE B. MARABLE

The bill (H. R. 5198) for the relief of Marjorie B. Marable was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CAPITAL OFFICE EQUIPMENT CO.

The bill (H. R. 6248) for the relief of Capital Office Equipment Co. was con-

sidered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DAVID WEISS

The bill (H. R. 5261) for the relief of David Weiss was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EDWARD PITTWOOD

The bill (H. R. 1570) for the relief of Edward Pittwood was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

RELIEF OF CERTAIN POSTMASTERS

The bill (H. R. 6642) for the relief of certain postmasters was announced as next in order.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of that bill?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Texas [Mr. O'DANIEL], who reported the bill, is not in the Chamber at the moment.

Mr. REVERCOMB. The bill says it is for the relief of certain postmasters. I do not want to object—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will read the bill for the information of the Senate.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Comptroller General of the United States is authorized and directed to allow credit for payments of per diem made by postmasters acting under direction of the First Assistant Postmaster General to postal employees detailed to postal units at camps, posts, or stations to handle military mail or at civilian plants devoted to war production at rates not to exceed that provided and authorized by the act of December 7, 1945, Public Law 249, the credit to be allowed notwithstanding that the payments were made on orders issued retroactively by the Postmaster General.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, it seems to me that the bill is a validation of payments which have been made. I have no objection to it.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 6642) for the relief of certain postmasters was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ELMER C. HADLEN

The bill (H. R. 1070) for the relief of Elmer C. Hadlen was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LOYAL F. WILLIS

The bill (H. R. 4406) for the relief of Loyal F. Willis was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ESTATE OF HARRY WRIGHT

The bill (H. R. 4686) for the relief of the estate of Harry Wright was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FRANCESCO D'EMILIO

The bill (H. R. 6307) for the relief of Francesco D'Emilio was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

COY C. BROWN

The bill (H. R. 3099) for the relief of Coy C. Brown was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JAMES B. MCGOLDRICK

The bill (H. R. 4341) for the relief of James B. McGoldrick was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

W. G. MAGRUDER

The bill (H. R. 5368) for the relief of W. G. Magruder was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MARIE GORAK

The bill (H. R. 5414) for the relief of Marie Gorak was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. MARTHA P. MATTHEWS

The bill (S. 2440) for the relief of Mrs. Martha P. Matthews was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Comptroller General of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to remove from the records of his office the debt which has been raised therein against Mrs. Martha P. Matthews (nee Miss Martha L. Pearson), clerk-typist, Jackson, Tenn., in the sum of \$222.80, together with interest thereon from the date of loss of public funds for which she is accountable and which were stolen from the office without her fault between the close of business Saturday, February 5, 1944, and the opening of business Monday, February 7, 1944: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

EDGAR F. RUSSELL AND OTHERS

The bill (S. 2370) for the relief of Edgar F. Russell; Lillian V. Russell, his wife; and Bessie R. Ward was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Edgar F. Russell and Lillian V. Russell, his wife, the sum of \$903.25, and to Bessie R. Ward, the sum of \$135.75, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for the value of personal property destroyed by fire on June 14, 1944, in a Government building at Hoonah, Alaska: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act for each claim 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 such 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.

JESSIE WOLFINGTON

The bill (H. R. 5372) for the relief of Jessie Wolfington was considered, or-

dered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CHARLES MARTIN

The bill (H. R. 4375) for the relief of Charles Martin was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOSEPH MAEZER

The bill (H. R. 5874) for the relief of Joseph Maezer was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BURGESS C. MOORE

The bill (H. R. 3742) for the relief of Burgess C. Moore was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ESTATE OF ESTELLE DANIEL BOYLE, DECEASED, AND E. B. ROSEGARTEN

The bill (H. R. 1351) for the relief of the estate of Estelle Daniel Boyle, deceased, and E. B. Rosegarten was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM F. PATCHELL, JR.

The bill (H. R. 3197) for the relief of William F. Patchell, Jr., was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MILTON A. JOHNSON

The bill (H. R. 6593) for the relief of Milton A. Johnson, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ETHEL GUENTHER

The bill (H. R. 4947) for the relief of Ethel Guenther was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SADIE FREY AND THE ESTATE OF MARIE HVIDING

The bill (H. R. 5725) for the relief of Sadie Frey, and the estate of Marie Hviding, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FELIX NAPIORKOWSKI

The bill (H. R. 2850) for the relief of Felix Napiorkowski was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM TOLAR SMITH

The bill (H. R. 1631) for the relief of William Tolar Smith was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SOUTHEASTERN SAND & GRAVEL CO.

The bill (H. R. 6536) for the relief of Southeastern Sand & Gravel Co. was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The preamble was agreed to.

FRANK A. GORMAN

The bill (H. R. 6231) for the relief of Frank A. Gorman was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

REGISTRATION FEES FOR NURSES

The bill (S. 2408) to amend the act of February 9, 1907, as amended, with respect to certain fees was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third read-

ing, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the first sentence of section 4 of the act of February 9, 1907, entitled "An act to define the term 'registered nurse' and to provide for the registration of nurses in the District of Columbia," as amended (D. C. Code, sec. 2-404), is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 4. That every nurse desiring to register in the District of Columbia shall make application to the nurses' examining board for examination and registration, and at the time of making such application shall pay to the treasurer of said board \$15."

Sec. 2. That the first sentence of section 9 of the act entitled "An act to define the term 'registered nurse' and to provide for the registration of nurses in the District of Columbia," as amended (D. C. Code, sec. 2-408), is amended by substituting, in lieu thereof, the following:

"Sec. 9. That all expenses incident to the execution of the provisions of this act shall be paid from fees collected (a) from schools of nursing, (b) from registration or reregistration of nurses, and (c) from the following services—

"(1) for repeat examinations of nurses;

"(2) for the evaluation of each high-school record of a candidate for admission to a school of nursing;

"(3) for verification of records;

"(4) for a duplicate certificate of registration upon proof acceptable to the nurses' examining board that the original certificate has been lost or destroyed;

"(5) for duplicate annual registration cards;

"(6) for mailing a certificate of registration a second time if no notification of change of address has been made; and

"(7) for proctoring examination for out-of-State applicants when the examination is held at a time other than the regular examination of the District of Columbia.

The fees referred to in clause (c) shall be reasonable fees fixed by the nurses' examining board, subject to the approval of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia."

VOTES BY PROXY OR BY MAIL IN THE CASE OF CERTAIN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ASSOCIATIONS

The bill (H. R. 5970) to permit the members and stockholders of charitable, educational, and religious associations incorporated in the District of Columbia to vote by proxy or by mail was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

APPOINTMENT OF THREE ADDITIONAL DEPUTIES FOR THE REGISTER OF WILLS

The bill (H. R. 6859) to amend section 121 of the act entitled "An act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia," approved March 3, 1901, as amended, to authorize the appointment of three additional deputies for the register of wills was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF SPREAD OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 4410) to amend the act entitled "An act to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to make regulations to prevent and control the spread of communicable and preventable diseases," approved August 11, 1939.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment to the bill which

I ask to have stated. I will say that the chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia has approved the amendment. I offer the amendment at the request of the Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER], who is not present. I also ask that there be printed in the RECORD a letter from the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., which explains the amendment.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the letter will be printed in the RECORD.

The letter is as follows:

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST,
Boston, Mass., July 19, 1946.

HON. THEODORE G. BILBO,
Chairman, Senate Committee on the
District of Columbia, United States
Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR BILBO: This has reference to S. 1008, to amend the act entitled "An act to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to make regulations to prevent and control the spread of communicable and preventable diseases," approved August 11, 1939.

Although we appreciate the worthy purposes of the bill, we believe that without a proper amendment, it will unintentionally violate the right of religious freedom, as provided in the first article of the Bill of Rights of the Constitution of the United States. We, therefore, wish to offer an amendment which will in a simple way avoid a possible constitutional defect which might adversely affect the entire statute.

In the practice of their religion, Christian Scientists rely entirely upon prayer or spiritual means in dealing with human ailments. This fact is recognized by the statutes of most of the States of the Union, in particular by the Healing Arts Practice Act, District of Columbia, 1928, which reads as follows:

"The provisions of this act shall not be construed to apply * * * to persons treating human ailments by prayer or spiritual means, as an exercise or enjoyment of religious freedom: *Provided*, That the laws, rules, and regulations relating to communicable diseases and sanitary matters are not violated."

The bill (S. 1008) provides that any person believed upon "probable cause" to be affected by communicable disease may be removed by order of the health officer to such place or institution as he may designate. If a Christian Scientist were removed under the powers of this bill to a hospital or institution where there would be medical observation and supervision, it would nullify his right to be treated by prayer or spiritual means. In Christian Science, any mixing of medical or material means, including medical supervision or observation with Christian Science methods, tends to lower the effectiveness of treatment by prayer or spiritual means and even make it entirely ineffective. For this reason, to place a Christian Scientist in any type of medical institution would deprive him of the right of the free exercise of his religion. To avoid this situation, it is thought that your honorable committee will agree that the bill should be changed. We therefore propose that a new section be inserted on page 10 to follow section 10 to read as follows:

"With respect to all persons who, either on behalf of themselves or their minor children or wards, rely in good faith upon spiritual means or prayer in the free exercise of religion to prevent or cure disease, nothing in this act shall have the effect of requiring or giving any health officer or other person the right to compel any such person, minor child or ward, to go to or be confined in a hospital or other medical institution unless no other place for quarantine of such person, minor child or ward can be secured, nor

to compel any such person, child or ward to submit to any medical treatment."

There are a number of precedents for the foregoing type of amendment. As an example, we would cite a paragraph from the regulations of the Indiana State Board of Health, Division of Communicable Disease Control, unanimously adopted on December 13, 1945:

"Exceptions in cases of persons having certain religious beliefs: With respect to all persons who either on behalf of themselves or their minor children or wards, rely in good faith upon spiritual means or prayer to prevent or cure disease or suffering, the following provisions shall apply: Nothing in any of the regulations of the State board of health shall have the effect of requiring or giving any health officer or other person the right to compel any such person, minor child or ward, to go to or be confined in a hospital or other medical institution, unless no other place for quarantine of such person, minor child or ward, can be secured; nor to compel any such person, child or ward to submit to any immunization; nor to compel any such person, child or ward to submit to any medical treatment; nor shall any such person, child or ward be compelled to submit to any medical test or examination except in the case of statutory requirements, and except in the case of nose and throat cultures for cases or carriers of diphtheria and stool and urine analyses for cases of carriers of typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, or dysentery which are necessary to determine the eligibility for release from quarantine. Nothing contained in this regulation shall be construed to abridge the powers of the State or any local board of health or other public-health authority to establish quarantine, as provided by law, for the purpose of preventing the spread of communicable disease" (Regulation HCD 54).

The whole objective of our proposed amendment is not to escape the reporting of communicable disease, isolation and quarantine, as prescribed by the health regulations, but to provide for isolation in a home or suitable place other than a hospital or medically operated institution, and to avoid any compulsory medical treatment. Christian Scientists of the District of Columbia, as elsewhere, accept and strictly comply with the requirements of the law and the regulations of health officers. Compliance with these regulations is enjoined upon them through a pamphlet of instructions, issued sometime since, of which the health officer of the District of Columbia has a copy. We do, however, object and protest against being subject to arrest and imprisonment in such a manner that the treating of disease by prayer or spiritual means is interfered with and an essential element of the free exercise of our religion restricted or made void.

In addition, the bill in its present form might be considered unconstitutional for other reasons, namely, denial to the citizen of due process of law, and delegation of legislative power whereby the Commissioners of the District of Columbia legislate the cause or basis of the arrest and detention of the citizen.

Sincerely yours,

ARTHUR J. TODD,
Manager, Washington, D. C., Office.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 10, between lines 22 and 23, it is proposed to insert a new section, as follows:

SEC. 11. With respect to all persons who, either on behalf of themselves or their minor children or wards, rely in good faith upon spiritual means or prayer in the free exercise of religion to prevent or cure disease, nothing in this act shall have the effect of requiring or giving any health officer or other person

the right to compel any such person, minor child, or ward, to go to or be confined in a hospital, or other medical institution unless no other place for quarantine of such person, minor child, or ward can be secured, nor to compel any such person, child, or ward to submit to any medical treatment.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The bill was read the third time and passed.

DESIGNATION OF THE CHARLES A. LANGLEY BRIDGE

The bill (H. R. 5928) to name the bridge located on New Hampshire Avenue, Washington, D. C., over the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad tracks the Charles A. Langley Bridge was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

INCREASE IN PENSIONS TO CERTAIN MEMBERS OF THE REGULAR ARMY, NAVY, MARINE CORPS, AND COAST GUARD

The bill (H. R. 3908) to provide increased pensions to members of the Regular Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard who became disabled by reason of their services therein during other than a period of war was announced as next in order.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, that bill appears to provide an increase in pensions in the Regular Army, the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard. I should like to have an explanation of the bill, and to find where it fits into the general plan of disability benefits paid under the present law.

Mr. TUNNELL. The bill provides for increased pensions to members of the Regular Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard who became disabled by reason of their services during other than a period of war.

Mr. REVERCOMB. And what is the extent of the increase, may I ask the Senator?

Mr. TUNNELL. They receive 75 percent of the wartime rates for injury now, and the bill raises that to 90 percent. The bill has the endorsement of the Secretary of War. The committee has submitted a report on the measure, if the Senator would like to have it read.

Mr. REVERCOMB. The whole purpose is to increase the percentage of payment?

Mr. TUNNELL. Yes. The bill increases the percentage of payment to those who are injured in service during other than a period of war to 90 percent, instead of 75 percent.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 3908) was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

INCREASED SERVICE PENSIONS IN CERTAIN SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR CASES

The bill (H. R. 6900) to grant increased service pensions in certain Spanish-

American war cases not included in recent legislation providing increases to other Spanish-American War veterans and their dependents, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SIMON FERMIN IBARRA

The bill (S. 1993) for the relief of Simon Fermin Ibarra was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws Simon Fermin Ibarra, of Twin Falls, Idaho, shall be held and considered to have lawfully entered the United States for permanent residence on March 14, 1940, the date of his actual entry into the United States, upon the payment by him of the visa fee of \$10 and the read tax of \$8; and the Attorney General is authorized and directed to discontinue any deportation proceedings which may have been commenced in the case of Simon Fermin Ibarra upon the ground of unlawful residence in the United States.

Sec. 2. Upon the enactment of this act, the Secretary of State is authorized and directed to instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the non-preference category of the first available Spanish immigration quota.

RELIEF OF CERTAIN BASQUE ALIENS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 1402) for the relief of certain Basque aliens, which had been reported from the Committee on Immigration, with an amendment, on page 1, line 8, after the name "Mendiola", to insert "Juan Pedro Eguibegui (alias Raymond Etchevers), Miguel Iriarte."

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The bill was read the third time and passed.

PEDRO UGALDE

The bill (S. 1992) for the relief of Pedro Ugalde was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws Pedro Ugalde, of Twin Falls, Idaho, shall be held and considered to have lawfully entered the United States for permanent residence on May 18, 1940, the date of his actual entry into the United States, upon payment by him of the visa fee of \$10 and the head tax of \$8, and the Attorney General is authorized and directed to discontinue any deportation proceedings which may have been commenced in the case of Pedro Ugalde upon the ground of unlawful residence in the United States.

Sec. 2. Upon the enactment of this act, the Secretary of State is authorized and directed to instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the non-preference category of the first available Spanish immigration quota.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 6035) to provide that there shall be no liability for acts done or omitted in accordance with regulations of the Director of Selective Service, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. MURRAY. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

ROBERT E. LAURITZEN

The bill (S. 1931) for the relief of Robert E. Lauritzen was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War is authorized and directed (1) to make such additions to the War Department records relating to Robert E. Lauritzen, of Pacific Grove, Calif., as may be necessary in order that such records will reflect the fact that the said Robert E. Lauritzen was not guilty of the offense which he was charged with having committed while serving as a master sergeant, Eight Hundred and Fifty-third Bombardment Squadron, Four Hundred and Ninety-first Bombardment Group (H), Army Air Forces, and for which he was convicted on November 17, 1944, by an Army special court martial, upon testimony later determined to have been perjured, and (2) to pay to the said Robert E. Lauritzen, out of any funds available for the pay of the Army, the sum of \$1,017.60, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for reimbursement of amounts paid as fines, and for losses of Army pay resulting from his reduction to the grade of private, pursuant to the sentence of such court martial.

PRESERVATION OF RECORDS OF
DOMESTIC SOURCES OF ORE

The bill (H. R. 4562) to insure the preservation of technical and economic records of domestic sources of ores of metals and minerals was announced as next in order.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, will some Senator advise us of the purpose of the bill?

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, this is a bill identical with one which passed the Senate in the last Congress. The House passed the same bill in the present session of Congress. The Senator will remember that after the last war there had to be disposed of many claims for relief of persons who produced various kinds of minerals, and a great deal of difficulty was encountered. In this war the Government spent many millions of dollars investigating various mineral deposits throughout the United States. The bill provides that the records which were made during the war with respect to mining operations undertaken because of the war be consolidated in the Bureau of Mines, with copies to be filed in the National Archives so that there will be a complete record.

Mr. REED. As I understand, the bill does not call for any considerable expense. It merely provides for gathering records in the Bureau of Mines and preserving them for further use. I have no objection to the bill.

Mr. REVERCOMB. The Senator has cleared up my difficulty. As I understand, no considerable expenditure is involved?

Mr. HAYDEN. No. The purpose of the bill is only to gather records and keep them in the proper office.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 4562) to insure the preservation of technical and economic records of domestic sources of ores of metals and minerals was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MR. AND MRS. ANDREW EVANS

The bill (S. 1969) for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Evans was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, (1) to Andrew Evans, of Athens, Ga., the sum of \$556, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for compensation for loss of earnings and loss of use of automobile sustained by him, and for reimbursement of medical and other expenses incurred by him, as a result of an accident which occurred when the automobile which he was driving was struck by a United States Navy vehicle, at the corner of Milledge Avenue and Broad Street, in Athens, Ga., on January 14, 1945; and (2) to Mrs. Andrew Evans, of Athens, Ga., the sum of \$305.25, in full satisfaction of her claim against the United States for compensation for loss of earnings and for reimbursement of medical and other expenses incurred by her as a result of such accident: *Provided,* That no part of the amounts appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with these claims, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

MRS. IDA ELMA FRANKLIN

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1911) for the relief of Mrs. Ida Elma Franklin, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with amendments, on page 1, after the words "satisfaction of", to strike out "her claim" and insert in lieu thereof "all claims"; and on page 2, line 3, after the word "Avenue", to strike out "Phoenix" and insert in lieu thereof "Tucson", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mrs. Ida Elma Franklin, of Phoenix, Ariz., the sum of \$2,500, in full satisfaction of all claims against the United States for compensation for personal injuries sustained by her and for reimbursement of hospital, medical, and other expenses incurred by her, as a result of an accident which occurred when she was struck by a United States Government vehicle, driven by an employee of the Department of Agriculture, on North Stone Avenue, Tucson, Ariz., on November 3, 1944: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendments were agreed to.

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

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the reports of the committees of conference on the disagreeing

votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to each of the following bills of the House:

H. R. 4497. An act to create an Indian Claims Commission, to provide for the powers, duties, and functions thereof, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 5991. An act to simplify and improve credit services to farmers and promote farm ownership by abolishing certain agricultural lending agencies and functions, by transferring assets to the Farmers' Home Corporation, by enlarging the powers of the Farmers' Home Corporation, by authorizing Government insurance of loans to farmers, by creating preferences for loan and insured mortgages to enable veterans to acquire farms, by providing additional specific authority and directions with respect to the liquidation of resettlement projects and rural rehabilitation projects for resettlement purposes, and for other purposes.

T. H. ALLEN AND OTHERS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1341) for the relief of T. H. Allen and others, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, on page 1, line 5, after the words "appropriated, to," to strike out "T. H. Allen the sum of \$197; to W. Badorek the sum of \$2,667; to Stella Branden the sum of \$59.50; to California Oregon Power Co. the sum of \$22.77; to George E. Campbell, by Joseph Myerscough, agent, the sum of \$306; to Joseph Myerscough the sum of \$98; to E. M. Carlson the sum of \$569.50; to W. A. Chambers the sum of \$725; to Italia Conti the sum of \$31.50; to Edgar Cummings the sum of \$270.50; to O. D. Ellis the sum of \$244; to Steven B. Hoage the sum of \$220; to Home Lumber & Supply Co. the sum of \$495.45; to Ernest T. Hondrick the sum of \$220; to F. E. Jigger the sum of \$696.50; to Myrtle D. Kester the sum of \$167.50; to Klamath County Road Department the sum of \$932.95; to Newton Webb and wife, by Ivy R. Koenig, agent, the sum of \$283.75; to Lillian K. Mingo the sum of \$664; to G. C. Motley the sum of \$679.25; to Northwestern Theaters Co., by Lloyd R. Lamb, agent, the sum of \$655.33; to Palmerton Lumber Co., Inc., the sum of \$548.10; to Maxine Quinowski the sum of \$706.50; to Otto Sari the sum of \$740; to David and Joan Totton, by Mrs. H. Kransenburg, agent, the sum of \$121.50; to Myrtle Rhea the sum of \$1,250; to Mrs. Aura B. Ferguson, by Arthur L. Baker, guardian, the sum of \$177.58; to Mrs. Ray McBride the sum of \$308.04; to A. E. Book the sum of \$550; and to Chester H. Hamaker the sum of \$24.50, in full satisfaction of their respective claims, for compensation for damages sustained by them" and insert "to persons who have heretofore filed with the Department of the Interior or who shall within 90 days from the date of approval of this act file with the Department of the Interior, claims for damage sustained by reason of the canal break hereinafter described, such sums as the Secretary of the Interior shall certify are adequate to compensate such persons for damage so incurred. Payments so made shall be in full satisfaction of claims for compensation for damages sustained by such persons" so as to make the bill read:

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

out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to persons who have heretofore filed with the Department of the Interior, or who shall within 90 days from the date of approval of this act file with the Department of the Interior, claims for damage sustained by reason of the canal break hereinafter described, such sums as the Secretary of the Interior shall certify are adequate to compensate such persons for damage so incurred. Payments so made shall be in full satisfaction of claims for compensation for damages sustained by such persons as a result of the flooding of their property after a break in the main canal of the Bureau of Reclamation's Klamath Falls project, one-half mile east of the city limits of Klamath Falls, Oreg.: *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 the claims of said persons. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this act with respect to any claim, in excess of 10 percent thereof, on account of services rendered in connection with such claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

MRS. IRMA M. PIERCE

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2117) for the relief of Mrs. Irma M. Pierce and Charles Z. Pierce, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, on page 1, at the beginning of line 5, to strike out "appropriated, (1) to Mrs. Irma M. Pierce, of Tampa, Fla., the sum of \$2,500, in full satisfaction of her claim against the United States for compensation for personal injuries sustained by her and for reimbursement of hospital, medical, and other expenses incurred by her as a result of an accident which occurred when the automobile in which she was riding was struck by a United States Army vehicle in Ellenton, Fla., on March 12, 1944; and (2) to Charles Z. Pierce, of Tampa, Fla., the sum of \$400.40, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for compensation for property damage sustained by him and for reimbursement of hospital, medical, and other expenses incurred by him as a result of such accident" and insert "appropriated, to Mrs. Irma M. Pierce, of Tampa, Fla., the sum of \$2,500, in full settlement of all claims of the said Mrs. Irma M. Pierce against the United States for damages sustained by her as a result of a collision between the automobile in which she was riding and a United States Army vehicle which occurred in Ellenton, Fla., on March 12, 1944," so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mrs. Irma M. Pierce, of Tampa, Fla., the sum of \$2,500, in full settlement of all claims of the said Mrs. Irma M. Pierce against the United States for damages sustained by her as a result of a collision between the automobile in which

she was riding and a United States Army vehicle which occurred in Ellenton, Fla., on March 12, 1944: *Provided*, That no part of the amounts appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with these claims, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of Mrs. Irma M. Pierce."

CLAIMS OF ALGERNON BLAIR, ET AL.

The bill (H. R. 2161) to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claims of Algernon Blair, his heirs or personal representatives, against the United States was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EASTERN CONTRACTING CO., INC.

The bill (H. R. 1088) for the relief of the Eastern Contracting Co., Inc., was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

COAST GUARD SITES AT FORT LAUDERDALE, FLA.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2419) relating to the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange sites at Fort Lauderdale, Broward County, Fla., for Coast Guard purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the act of April 6, 1938 (52 Stat. 201), as amended by the act of July 9, 1941 (55 Stat. 580), is hereby further amended by adding a new section thereto reading as follows:

"Sec. 3. In addition to the authority granted by this act to exchange the existing Coast Guard site (commonly known as the Base Six property) located at Fort Lauderdale, Broward County, in the State of Florida, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to sell and convey said property to the municipality of Fort Lauderdale, Broward County, Fla., at not less than its fair market value, as determined by the Board of Coast Guard officers referred to in section 1 hereof, and to devote the proceeds thereof, which proceeds are hereby appropriated, to the same purposes for which such property may be exchanged under the provisions of this act: *Provided*, That the municipality of Fort Lauderdale shall consummate such purchase not less than 6 months after the property is offered to said municipality for sale."

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. President, to the committee amendment I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated. It is a clarifying amendment.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment offered by the Senator from Florida will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 3, line 11, after the word "thereof" in the commit-

tee amendment, it is proposed to strike out "which proceeds are hereby appropriated."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Florida to the committee amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to amend further the act of April 6, 1938, as amended by the act of July 9, 1941, entitled 'An act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange sites at Miami Beach, Dade County, Fla., for Coast Guard purposes.'"

OFFICE OF UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

The bill (H. R. 6646) to establish the Office of Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS, AUXILIARY TO THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1650) to provide for the incorporation of the National Woman's Relief Corps, Auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic, organized 1883, 62 years old, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the following persons, to wit: Ellemore M. Zeller, 2629 Southeast Salmon Street, Portland 15, Oreg.; Grace O'Brien, 213 West Seventh Street, Huntington, W. Va.; Nell P. Webster, 319 Grant Street, Dennison, Ohio; Cora M. Davis, 326 Southeast Yamhill Street, Portland 15, Oreg.; Katherine Antrim, 629 South Seventh Street, Springfield, Ill.; Fern Jordan Long, 224 North Third Street, Arkansas City, Kans.; Harriette C. McCollough, 1335 York Street, Des Moines, Iowa; Laura I. Smith, 28 Prairie Avenue, Providence 5, R. I.; Bessie M. Cummings, rural free delivery 5, Pennacook, Webster, N. H.; Lizetta Coady, 2579 Field Avenue, Detroit, Mich.; Alice F. Larson, 510 Seventh Street, Minot, N. Dak.; Grayce L. Vedetta, 1833 East Thirty-eighth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Lena Brucken, 643 Kinder Street, Richland Center, Wis.; Eleanor Stables, 12160 Broadstreet Boulevard, Detroit 4, Mich.; Laura Keller, box 2048, Great Falls, Mont.; Sallie Mae Cartmill, 628 South Thirty-fifth Street, Louisville, Ky.; Eugenia Bergen, 114 Oakwood Avenue, Cliffside Park, N. J.; Tillie Oken, 712 North Thirty-fourth Street, Seattle 3, Wash.; Mary J. Love, 2206 Alta Avenue, Louisville, Ky.; Mary E. Curtis, 188 Oakland Beach Avenue, Oakland Beach, R. I.; Moree Buckles McElroy, 1412 Sixteenth Street Northwest, Washington, D. C.; and such persons who are members of the National Woman's Relief Corps, Auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic (a corporation not for pecuniary profit) formed pursuant to the general laws of the State of Illinois, and their successors, are hereby created and declared to be a body corporate by the name National Women's Relief Corps, Auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic, and by such name shall be known and have perpetual succession of the powers, limitations, and restrictions herein contained.

Sec. 2. The qualifications for membership in such corporation shall be loyal women,

such as are fixed by the constitution and bylaws adopted by the governing body thereof.

SEC. 3. The objects and purposes of the corporation shall be: To especially aid and assist the Grand Army of the Republic and veterans of all wars of the United States of America to perpetuate the memory of their heroic dead; to assist such veterans of all wars and such widows and orphans of veterans of all wars as need help and protection, to find them homes and employment, and assure them of sympathy and friends; to cherish and emulate the deeds of Army nurses and of all loyal women who rendered service to the United States during her hour of peril; to maintain true allegiance to the United States of America; to inculcate lessons of patriotism and love of country among the children and in the communities of the United States; and to encourage the spread of universal liberty.

SEC. 4. The corporation shall have perpetual succession and the following powers: To sue and be sued in courts of law and equity; to receive, hold, own, use, and dispose of such real and personal property as shall be necessary for its corporate purposes; to adopt a corporate seal and alter the same at pleasure; to adopt and alter a constitution and bylaws not inconsistent with the laws of the United States or of any State; to use in carrying out the purposes of the corporation such emblems and badges as it may adopt; to establish State and Territorial organizations and local chapter or post organizations; to publish a magazine or other publications; and to do any and all acts and things necessary and proper in carrying into effect the purposes of the corporation, and for such purpose shall have, in addition to the foregoing, the rights, powers, duties, and liabilities of the existing corporation so far as they are not modified or superseded by this act.

SEC. 5. (a) No part of the activities of the corporation shall consist of carrying on propaganda.

(b) The corporation, and its officers and the members of its executive board or board of directors as such, shall not contribute to or otherwise support or assist any political party or candidate for elective public office.

(c) No part of the income or assets of the corporation shall inure to any of its members, directors, or officers, or be distributable thereto.

(d) The first executive board or board of directors shall consist of 21 members, who shall be the incorporators named in section 1 of this act.

(e) The headquarters office and principal place of business of said corporation shall be located in Springfield, Ill., but the activities of such corporation, as set out herein, may be conducted throughout the various States, Territories, and possessions of the United States.

SEC. 6. Each member of the corporation shall have the right to one vote in the conduct of official business at the post level. Each post shall have the right to elect delegates to national conventions of the corporation, which delegates shall each exercise one vote in the conduct of business of the respective convention to which he is elected.

SEC. 7. The corporation may acquire all of the assets of the existing Illinois corporation of the same name upon discharge or satisfactory provisions for the discharge of all liabilities of such Illinois corporation and upon satisfactory assurances that such Illinois corporation will thereupon be dissolved.

SEC. 8. The corporation and its State and Territorial organizations and local chapter or post organizations shall have the sole and exclusive right to have and to use the name "National Women's Relief Corps, Auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic."

SEC. 9. In the event of a final dissolution or liquidation of the corporation, and after

the discharge or satisfactory provisions for the discharge of all its liabilities, the remaining assets of the corporation shall be transferred to the Grand Army of the Republic or to such other patriotic order or orders, having similar purposes, as may have been designated by majority vote of authorized delegates of the corporation in national convention assembled.

SEC. 10. The corporation shall be liable for the acts of its officials, representatives, and agents when acting within the scope of their authority.

SEC. 11. The corporation shall maintain in the District of Columbia at all times a designated agent authorized to accept service of process for such corporation; and notice to or service upon such agent, or mailed to the business address of such agent, shall be deemed notice to or service upon the corporation.

SEC. 12. The corporation shall keep correct and complete books and records of accounts and shall also keep minutes of the proceedings of its members, executive committee, and committees having any of the authority of the executive committees; and shall keep at its registered office or principal office a record giving the names and addresses of its members entitled to vote; and shall permit all books and records of the corporation to be inspected by any member or his agent or his attorney for any proper purpose at any reasonable time.

SEC. 13. The corporation shall not have or issue shares of stock, nor declare or pay dividends.

SEC. 14. No loan shall be made by the corporation to its officers or directors, or any of them, and any directors of the corporation who vote for or assent to the making of a loan or advance to an officer or director of a corporation, and any officer or officers participating in the making of any such loan or advance, shall be jointly and severally liable to the corporation for the amount of such loan until the repayment thereof.

SEC. 15. (a) The financial transactions of the corporation may be audited annually by the General Accounting Office in accordance with the principles and procedures applicable to commercial corporate transactions and under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Comptroller General of the United States. The audit shall be conducted at the place or places where the accounts of the corporation are normally kept. The representatives of the General Accounting Office shall have access to all books, accounts, financial records, reports, files, and all other papers, things, or property belonging to or in use by the corporation and necessary to facilitate the audit, and they shall be afforded full facilities for verifying transactions with the balances or securities held by depositors, fiscal agents, and custodians.

(b) The corporation shall reimburse the General Accounting Office for the full cost of any such audit of the financial transactions of such corporation as billed therefor by the Comptroller General.

SEC. 16. As a condition precedent to the exercise of any power or privilege herein granted or conferred the National Woman's Relief Corps, Auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic, shall serve notice on the secretary of state, in each State, of the name and address of an authorized agent in such State upon whom legal process or demands against the corporation may be served.

SEC. 17. For the purposes of court jurisdiction based upon diversity of citizenship the corporation shall be deemed to be a citizen of Illinois.

SEC. 18. The right to repeal, alter, or amend this act at any time is hereby expressly reserved.

SEC. 19. The officers of the corporation shall be as follows: President, Ellenore M. Zeller, 2629 Southeast Salmon Street, Portland 15, Oreg.; secretary, Cora M. Davis, 3206 Southeast Yamhill Street, Portland 15, Oreg.;

treasurer, Katherine Antrim, 629 South Seventh Street, Springfield, Ill. These officers shall hold their respective offices until new officers are elected. The election of new officers and the election of all officers hereafter shall be by a majority vote of the duly authorized delegates of the corporation in national convention assembled.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

EVACUATION CLAIMS COMMISSION—BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 2127) to create an Evacuation Claims Commission under the general supervision of the Secretary of the Interior, and to provide for the powers, duties, and functions thereof, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, let the bill go over.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President—
Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, does the Senator care to withhold his objection?

Mr. CORDON. I made no objection.

Mr. LANGER. I made the objection.

Mr. CORDON. I was about to ask for an explanation.

Mr. McCARRAN. I wonder if the Senator from North Dakota would care to hear an explanation.

Mr. LANGER. I have no objection to the bill if the words "of Japanese ancestry" are stricken. I will not vote for a bill to prefer the Japanese over every other nationality.

Mr. McCARRAN. This bill does not discriminate. It simply deals with the Japanese who were taken into custody at the time of the outbreak of the war. They were American citizens who lived in certain States in the West, and it is now sought to restore them to their homes.

Mr. LANGER. I shall object temporarily at least.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

REESTABLISHMENT OF OFFICES OF REGISTERS OF LAND OFFICES, ETC.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2442) to supersede the provisions of Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1946 by reestablishing the offices of registers of land offices, and providing for appointment of the Director and Associate Director of the Bureau of Land Management, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with amendments, on page 2, line 21, after the words "the rate of", to strike out "\$12,000" and insert "\$10,000"; and at the beginning of line 23, to strike out "\$10,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$9,000", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That notwithstanding the provisions of section 403 of Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1946—

(a) That offices of all registers of the district land offices, abolished by subsection 403 (d) of such plan, are hereby reestablished, subject to all provisions of law applicable thereto prior to the effective date of such plan: *Provided*, That registers of all land offices shall hereafter be under the Bureau of Land Management of the Department of the Interior: *Provided further*, That any register

of a land office duly commissioned and serving at the time the offices of all registers of the district land offices were abolished by subsection 403 (d) of Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1946 shall continue in office as the register of such land office, under this act, in the same manner and for the same period as if appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, on July 15, 1946, for a term expiring upon the date on which the commission held by such register on July 15, 1946, would have expired if Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1946 had not become effective; and a new commission shall be issued to such register in accordance with the provisions of this subsection.

(b) The Director of the Bureau of Land Management of the Department of the Interior, and the Associate Director of such Bureau, shall be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate. Such Director shall receive a salary at the rate of \$10,000 per year; and such Associate Director shall receive a salary at the rate of \$9,000 per year.

(c) The Director of the Bureau of Land Management shall perform, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, all executive duties appertaining to the surveying and sale of the public lands of the United States, or in anywise respecting such public lands, and, also, such as relate to private claims of land, and the issuing of patents for all grants of land under the authority of the Government; together with such other and further duties as the Secretary of the Interior shall designate.

(d) The Associate Director of the Bureau of Land Management shall be authorized to sign such letters, papers, and documents, and to perform such other duties as may be directed by the Director, and shall act as Director in the absence of that officer, or in case of a vacancy in the office of Director. The Associate Director shall also perform such other and further duties as the Secretary of the Interior shall designate.

The amendments were agreed to.

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

ALASKAN INTERNATIONAL HIGHWAY COMMISSION—BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 2871) to create a commission to be known as the Alaskan International Highway Commission was announced as next in order.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I shall ask that the bill be passed over, but I should like to make a brief explanation.

In 1938 the Congress, on the basis of a bill which I introduced in the House, created the Alaskan International Highway Commission, to study all phases of the highway to Alaska. That Commission, of which I had the honor to be chairman, was in existence for about 7½ years. We made several reports and surveys, and held many meetings with a similar commission appointed by the Canadian Government. Although I do not disagree with the basic purposes of the bill, it seems to me that there is no further need for an Alaskan International Highway Commission. The files are filled with reports. As I have pointed out, I do not object to the basic principles of the bill, but it seems to me that there is no need at this time for a further continuation of the International Alaskan Highway Commission. I voluntarily allowed the Commission to lapse last year. All that remains to be done in connection with the Alaskan

highway is for the Canadian Government to act. There are sufficient facts available. The Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] is vitally interested in this subject.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, my understanding is that the Canadian Government is providing a Commission of this kind and that it is desirous of having a commission from the United States to join in studying the problem, with the idea of providing funds to carry out its share of the program.

Mr. MAGNUSON. In 1938, after the American Commission had been appointed, the Canadian Government appointed a like commission. The Canadians have allowed that commission to lapse, as our commission has been allowed to lapse. I believe that the Canadian Government is now willing to appoint direct representatives from the Department of External Affairs. The Secretary of State and the President of the United States are very familiar with the situation, and they are willing to appoint American representatives. I know how deeply interested the Senator from Montana has been in this question.

Mr. MURRAY. The Senator from Washington has been giving very careful study to this problem. Of course he has been familiar with it from its inception. I am perfectly willing that the bill should go over, but I wished to have the Senator from Washington explain the situation.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Since the creation of the first commission, of course, the military highway has been built. We on the west coast are anxious to have a connecting link with it. There are a great number of problems. Until Canada indicates that she is willing to do something in this connection, there is not much more to do.

The Governor of Alaska and I went to Ottawa about 90 days ago and had a conference with the Canadian Cabinet on this question. At that time we were told that the Canadian Government did not have the funds, and that it was obligated to maintain, if possible, the present military highway. They indicated that this was probably not the time to discuss the question. We made the plea that we would like to have some of the preliminaries out of the way and lay out a blueprint for the construction of connecting links, and further construction into the State of the Senator from Montana of major highways connecting with the military highway, if and when the Canadians are ready to join with us in an allocation of funds. It is a project which should be begun shortly. Upon my recommendation to the State Department, and upon Canada's acceptance regarding representatives to discuss the question further, I hope that I can prevail upon the Department to have the distinguished Senator from Montana appointed as one of our representatives, because he has shown a great deal of interest in the matter.

Mr. President, I ask that the bill be passed over.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, the military highway is now completed. As the Senator points out, the State of Washington and my State are desirous

of having connecting links with it. I believe that it is of very great importance to the country that the road system be completed and placed in working order, because of the part it will play in national defense, and also in the development of trade relations between the two countries.

Mr. MAGNUSON. It is important that as soon as possible connecting links be built to furnish adequate highways from the present military highway to the State of Montana and eastern Washington. We have high hope that next year we can accomplish the job. In the meantime, we have all the engineering data. We have files and reports. We have held literally scores of conferences on the subject. I am hoping that next year the Dominion Government will see fit to join with us in finishing this great international highway system, which will give us a connecting link not only from the United States to Alaska, but, without any stretch of the imagination, the day is not far distant when a tunnel can be constructed under the Bering Sea and one can drive from this country to Asia.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

EVACUATION CLAIMS COMMISSION

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to revert to Senate bill 2127, Calendar 1864, which was passed over temporarily on objection by the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER].

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I accept the amendments proposed to be offered by the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, in view of the acceptance of the amendments, I withdraw objection.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

There being no objection the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, as a member of the Judiciary Committee, I do not feel that this bill has received adequate attention, in that when it came before the committee no hearings were held upon it by the subcommittee.

Under this bill we would transfer to the Interior Department the right to hear any and all claims for any damages up to \$2,500, arising under certain circumstances. We would create as to the very agency which was responsible for the removal of those people into the camps and concentration areas, the right to award any compensation desired, up to \$2,500. I do not feel that we have given this question proper attention.

Some day I think we shall have to provide compensation for all the wrongs that have been done to these people. But I think it should be done not through the Interior Department, but through the Court of Claims, so that the same persons who were responsible for the removal of these persons would not endeavor to compensate them.

This bill would not affect any places in the United States except the States named. If we are to compensate these

persons for losses, we should do it in an orderly, judicial way, rather than to place the matter in the hands of the Department of the Interior.

For that reason, I am compelled to object.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection being heard, the bill will be passed over.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I should like to say just a word, if the Senator will withdraw his objection for a moment.

Mr. FERGUSON. I shall be glad to withdraw the objection temporarily.

Mr. McCARRAN. Let me emphasize to the Senator the reason why the bill was taken up by the full Judiciary Committee, and let me point out first that we had in attendance at that time a greater number of members of the committee than have been present at the meetings of the committee for a long time. As I started to say, the bill was taken up for the reason that a letter was received from the President of the United States, requesting immediate action on the bill.

As regards the fact that the Interior Department would administer this matter, let me say that the Interior Department had control over the camps where these Japanese people were held during the war, and therefore the Department has still continued to handle the matter and dispose of it.

If that explanation means anything to the Senator from Michigan, I wish he might see fit to let the bill be considered and passed at this time, with the amendments which have been offered by the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I feel, as I have felt in the past, and as I announced before the committee, where I expressed myself very freely, as I am doing now, that under the bill the Interior Department would adjust these claims up to a maximum amount of \$2,500 in each case, and would continue to have charge of these matters. In total, an enormous sum of money would be involved. I do not feel that the Interior Department should be allowed to determine what should be done in such cases.

Personally, I had my say before the Judiciary Committee; and all who were there did. The President wrote a letter in which he urged that the bill be passed immediately. But the method proposed is not the way to enact such legislation. These matters should receive very careful attention from the committees, and should receive very careful attention on the floor of the Senate by all Members of the Senate.

Under the new reorganization law a new commission is to be created to hear claims; a new method of hearing claims is provided. These persons will be able to go before that new claims commission, just as all other persons in the United States will, rather than to go to the Interior Department.

So, Mr. President, for the reasons stated, I object.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection being heard, the bill will be passed over.

ADJUSTMENT OF DIVIDEND RATE AND PREMIUM CHARGES OF FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN INSURANCE CORPORATION

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 4428) to adjust the rate of dividends paid by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation on its capital stock and to decrease the premium charge for its insurance, which had been reported from the Committee on Banking and Currency, with amendments.

The first amendment was, on page 2, in line 2, to strike out "1945" and insert "1946."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, in line 4, to strike out "1945" and insert "1946."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, in line 20, to strike out "1945" and insert "1946."

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there be no further amendments to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

CANTON INSANE ASYLUM

The bill (S. 2426) providing for the conveyance to the city of Canton, S. Dak., of the Canton Insane Asylum, located in Lincoln County, S. Dak., was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Commissioner of Public Buildings is authorized and directed to convey by quitclaim deed to the city of Canton, S. Dak., all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to all lands, including the buildings and other improvements thereon, constituting the old Canton Insane Asylum, located to the east of the city of Canton, Lincoln County, S. Dak.

SEC. 2. The lands conveyed pursuant to the provisions of the first section of this act shall be used by the grantee for park, recreation, airport, or other public purposes; and the deed of conveyance of such lands shall contain the express condition that if the grantee shall fail or cease to use such lands for such purposes, or shall alienate or attempt to alienate such lands, title thereto shall revert to the United States.

REESTABLISHMENT OF UNITED STATES EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION COMMISSION

The bill (S. 2456) to provide for the reestablishment of the United States Employees' Compensation Commission with the same functions which it had prior to the time reorganization plan No. 2 became effective was announced as next in order.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I should like to have an explanation of the bill. A few days ago we agreed to reorganization plan No. 2. It seems to me that before the reorganization is put into operation, this bill, if passed, would have the Senate amend that plan in some way.

Therefore, I should like to have an explanation of the bill.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I am glad to explain the bill. When this matter was heard before the Judiciary Committee, it was clearly established that the real objection to reorganization plan No. 2 was the proposal for the abolition of the United States Employees' Compensation Commission. It was a bipartisan commission created in 1916, and its members were approved by the Senate. It functioned as an independent agency from 1916 until the present time. All who appeared before the committee praised the work done by the Commission. They said it had been fair and had properly administered the law.

By the abolition of this Commission, we now would place in the hands of the Federal Security Administrator, if this bill is not passed, the full power to pass on all employees compensation claims. Naturally, he will be so engaged in other work, because of the many and difficult functions of the Federal Security Agency, that he personally will have no time to give to this particular work, which is very important. It covers the Coast Guard and those who have contracts and all United States employees, including all civil-service employees. So it is a very important measure.

In reorganization plan No. 2 we have authorized the Administrator himself to create his own appeal board of three members. The Senate will not pass upon those members. He will make the rules and regulations for them.

I spoke at length against the plan, because I felt that by abolishing this commission we would be making a grave mistake, and immediately, on behalf of myself and the Senator from New York [Mr. MEAD] and the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], I introduced this bill. I hope it will be passed.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, we debated reorganization plans No. 2 and No. 3, which were sent to us by the President under legislation which we enacted. We debated them on the floor of the Senate. Objection was made to approval of the plan, in part, if not chiefly, because it abolished the United States Employees' Compensation Commission and placed the functions of that Commission under the Federal Security Administrator, for it was provided that practically all of the organizations and the functions of the Government with regard to compensation and security and related matters should be under one department or one head.

The fact that the Federal Security Administrator is the head of the whole group, under the new plan, does not mean that he personally must pass on the claims.

I have sent for a copy of plan No. 2. As I recall, it provided that under the Federal Security Administrator there would be a functionary who would do these things. The board is to be set up by him, as I recall.

Am I mistaken about that, or have I stated the matter correctly?

Mr. FERGUSON. I think the Senator is mistaken about that. Appeal from the Administrator's action is to be made to a board.

Mr. BARKLEY. Of course, the Administrator himself cannot personally review all these matters. But my recollection is that the reorganization plan authorized him to set up a board to handle them, after they had reached him.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, it is to be an appeal board, which is practically equivalent to what the Senator has said.

Let me say to the Senator the question was under consideration; there was serious objection. If we do not permit this bill to be passed, I have very serious doubt whether we shall be able to get any reorganization bill at all passed, if it contains any objectionable features. I think this is the method by which to remove such objection.

Mr. BARKLEY. It seems to me rather incongruous that within a week or two after we have approved a plan of reorganization by a vote of the Senate, we should whittle it down by a separate bill, so that it is not the reorganization which we approved.

I have found the provision as to the Compensation Commission:

The functions of the United States Employees' Compensation Commission are transferred to the Federal Security Agency and shall be performed in such manner and under such rules and regulations as the Federal Security Administrator shall prescribe. Such regulations shall provide for a board of three persons to be designated or appointed by the Federal Security Administrator with authority to hear and, subject to applicable law, make final decision on appeals taken from the determinations and awards with respect to claims of employees of the Federal Government or of the District of Columbia. The United States Employees' Compensation Commission is abolished.

That does not say who is to hear or examine into the claims in a preliminary way. It provides the right of the board to have an appeal from the Administrator's decision—which means, of course, that the board can finally pass on the claims. It does not make very clear who would handle it, up to the Administrator. Of course, we all know that the Administrator himself cannot handle these claims in person.

I wish to be recorded as objecting to the practice, if this is to be regarded as a practice, of enacting legislation such as this after we have enacted a reorganization plan as requested by the President, for bills such as this one would strike it out piecemeal.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, is the Senator from Kentucky objecting to the bill?

Mr. BARKLEY. No; I am not objecting to the bill, but I am objecting to the practice.

Mr. FERGUSON. I agree with the Senator with regard to the matter of practice. I would not want to see such a practice established.

Mr. BARKLEY. Of course, the only way that a practice is established is to begin doing something which becomes a habit.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (S. 2456) to provide for the reestablish-

ment of the United States Employees' Compensation Commission with the same functions which it had prior to the time reorganization plan No. 2 became effective was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the United States Employees' Compensation Commission, which was abolished by section 3 of reorganization plan No. 2 (transmitted to the Congress on May 16, 1946) is hereby reestablished. Such Commission shall be composed of three Commissioners to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The President shall designate one of the Commissioners as Chairman of the Commission. No Commissioner shall hold any other office or position under the United States. No more than two of said Commissioners shall be members of the same political party. Each Commissioner shall be appointed for a term of 6 years, except that (1) any Commissioner appointed to fill a vacancy expiring prior to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed shall be appointed for the remainder of such term; and (2) the terms of office of the three Commissioners first taking office after the date of enactment of this act shall expire, as designated by the President at the time of appointment, one at the end of 2 years, one at the end of 4 years, and one at the end of 6 years, after the date of enactment of this act.

Sec. 2. All functions which were transferred to the Federal Security Agency by section 3 of such reorganization plan No. 2 are hereby transferred to the United States Employees' Compensation Commission, reestablished by the first section of this act, and shall be performed in the same manner in which they were being performed on July 15, 1946.

Sec. 3. All personnel, property, records, and unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations, and other funds of the Federal Security Agency which were transferred from the United States Employees' Compensation Commission pursuant to the provisions of section 12 of such Reorganization Plan No. 2 are hereby transferred to the United States Employees' Compensation Commission for use in the administration of the functions transferred by section 2 of this act.

MEDAL FOR GENERAL PERSHING

The bill (H. R. 3944) authorizing the President of the United States to award a special medal to General of the Armies of the United States John J. Pershing was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill is unanimously passed.

MARVIN SACHWITZ

The bill (H. R. 1002) for the relief of Marvin Sachwitz was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

POSTAGE ON DOMESTIC AIR MAIL

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 5560) to fix the rate of postage on domestic air mail, and for other purposes.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, the rate for air-mail postage is, at the present time, 8 cents an ounce. The question was raised in the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads as to whether the rate should be reduced to 6 cents or 5 cents. It was unanimously agreed that the rate should be reduced. The law provides that 6 months after the official cessation of hostilities the rate for air-

mail postage shall be returned to what it was formerly, or 6 cents an ounce. Last year the Post Office Department made a profit of approximately \$100,000,000. This year it is facing a deficit of from \$160,000,000 to \$180,000,000.

The majority of the members of the committee favored a rate of 6 cents an ounce. By the use of proxies, the rate of 5 cents an ounce was agreed to.

I am prepared to object, but I do not want to object. Therefore, I will ask the Senator from Arizona, who, I understand is in charge of the bill, if he will consent to an amendment on page 1, in line 3, and on page 2, in line 3, to change in each each instance the numeral "5" to "6"? I have talked with some of my colleagues with regard to the change, and they have agreed that they will raise no objection.

Mr. WHITE. The bill provides for a rate of 5 cents for each ounce or fraction thereof, instead of 6 cents, does it not?

Mr. REED. Yes. My suggestion is made because I should like to have the bill passed.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, obviously the 8-cent rate has not been producing the revenue which it should have produced. It is too high. The bill as reported by the committee provided for a 5-cent rate. If we cannot agree on 5 cents, I suggest that we try to agree on 6 cents. However, I should like to have the chairman of the committee express his views with regard to the subject.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, it is the opinion of the chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads that a meritorious case was made out for a 5-cent rate. I believe that sufficient evidence was adduced before the committee to indicate that a rate of 5 cents would be better than a rate of 6 cents. However, we want to have legislation enacted which will lower the present rate. There can be no question about the fact that the 6-cent rate produced more revenue than has been produced by the 8-cent rate. While the rate was 6 cents, the Post Office Department was making more money than it has made since. During 1941, when the 6-cent rate was in effect, the revenue from air-mail postage amounted to \$81,000,000. After the Congress passed the law providing for an increase of 2 cents in the air-mail postage rate the increase in revenue was only 2 percent. Since the war ended the decrease in revenue of the Post Office Department has been very pronounced.

Of course, I do not think it is quite fair to attribute to the air mail the fact that the Post Office Department will experience a deficit in its receipts. I think the Congress will be responsible for the deficit because it has passed three pay-increase bills since the rate on air-mail postage was increased to 8 cents. The Post Office Department is of the opinion that by reducing the present 8-cent rate to a rate much lower, the volume of air mail handled will increase to such an extent that it will result in greater revenue being received by the post office. It has been testified before the committee by businessmen throughout the country

that the straight 3 cents an ounce for surface mail and 8 cents for air mail is too high. However, they believe that a 5-cent rate for air mail will again justify them in using air-mail services.

I should like to see a bill passed by Congress reducing the rate, and in that view the Post Office Department concurs. I believe my friend from Kansas feels the same way about it.

I am willing to accept an amendment making the rate 6 cents.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, many commercial clubs throughout my State are in favor of a 5-cent rate for air mail. They have asked me to object to the bill if the rate is to be any higher than 5 cents. So temporarily I shall object to an amendment changing the rate to 6 cents.

Mr. HAYDEN. If the rate were now made 6 cents, it would be in effect for at least a few months, and later Congress could change it. If no action is taken at all on this bill the constituents of the Senator from North Dakota will be compelled to continue to pay the 8 cents rate until Congress convenes next January. If the bill is now passed providing for a decrease in rate the Senator's constituents will have the advantage of a 6 cents rate—if that is the rate adopted—in the interim. I am satisfied that eventually a 5-cent rate will be adopted. But for the time being, instead of there being no reduction at all in the rate on air-mail postage I would rather see a rate of 6 cents adopted than a rate of 5 cents.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I never received such expressions of unanimity of opinion as those which I have received from the commercial clubs of my State. Those clubs are located in Bismarck, Fargo, and other cities and towns. The representatives of those clubs have told me to oppose any rate higher than 5 cents an ounce.

Mr. HAYDEN. I understand that very well, but those businessmen will be required to pay 8 cents for at least several months yet unless a lower rate is agreed to.

Mr. LANGER. Did not the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads vote almost unanimously in favor of a 5-cent rate?

Mr. CHAVEZ. No. The division was 7 to 5, as I now recall. There was a very pronounced division of opinion. As chairman of the committee I may say that I am in agreement with the Senator from Arizona. We must agree on a 6-cent rate, or the bill will fall of passage, and then everyone using the air-mail service will be required to continue paying the present 8-cent rate until Congress does something about it at some time in the future.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, this is a House bill, and action must be taken on it if there is to be any reduction whatever this year in the air-mail rate. If an objection is made to the bill and the bill is not passed, no legislation with reference to the subject will be enacted. I hope that the Senator from North Dakota will not object, and will agree to the proposal to amend the bill so as to provide for a rate of 6 cents.

Mr. LANGER. If the Senate agrees on the 5-cent rate now, the bill will not have to go back to the House.

Mr. BARKLEY. That is true, but if some Senator objects to consideration of the bill, there will be no chance of getting even a 5-cent rate.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, is the bill now before the Senate?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senate is discussing it.

Mr. AIKEN. Why is it not proper to settle the matter by first voting whether or not we wish to agree to a 6-cent rate?

Mr. CHAVEZ. Because I have been informed that the opponents of the 5-cent rate are most anxious to debate the bill for 3 or 4 or 5 hours. I came to the conclusion that, rather than having the bill fall of passage, and the present 8-cent rate continued, it would be advisable to accept the proposal to make the rate 6 cents and discuss the matter with the House conferees.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The 5-minute rule is in effect.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, the bill is before the Senate only on the reservation of an objection. The objection of any Senator will put the bill over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 5560) to fix the rate of postage on domestic air mail, and for other purposes.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, on page 1, line 3, after the words "shall be", I move to strike out "5" and insert "6", and on page 2, line 3, after the words "rate of", to strike out "5" and insert "6."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Kansas. [Putting the question.] The Chair is in doubt.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I ask for a division.

On a division the amendment was agreed to.

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

The bill was read the third time and passed.

WESLEY A. MANGELSDORF

The Senate proceed to consider the bill (H. R. 2480) for the relief of Wesley A. Mangelsdorf, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, on page 1, line 5, after the words "sum of", to strike out "\$5,000" and insert "\$9,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The bill was read the third time and passed.

RESOLUTION PASSED OVER

The resolution (S. Res. 196) proposing acceptance of compulsory jurisdiction of International Court of Justice by United States Government was announced as next in order.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be passed over.

AMENDMENT OF FIRST WAR POWERS ACT, 1941

The bill (S. 2378) to amend the First War Powers Act, 1941, was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. There is on the calendar an identical House bill, which will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 6890) to amend the First War Powers Act, 1941.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, I ask the Senator from Ohio, does the House bill change my amendment?

Mr. HUFFMAN. The House bill is identical with the Senate bill.

Mr. WALSH. The House bill excludes the section I want excluded?

Mr. HUFFMAN. Yes; section 33.

Mr. WALSH. So that it is not necessary for me to renew my amendment.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, the committee struck out section 33, which was the section objectionable to the Senator from Massachusetts.

The House included language on page 11, line 25, and I think to make it clear we should add after the word "a" the words "interest or proceeds in respect of which a suit or" and the words "a suit" should be inserted.

Then on page 12, at the foot of the page, the words "or return of just compensation" should be stricken out.

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

Mr. FERGUSON. I am glad to yield. Mr. HUFFMAN. Is the Senator referring to the House bill or the Senate bill? Are we not considering the House bill instead of the Senate bill?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The House bill is before the Senate.

Mr. HUFFMAN. I shall refer to the lines in the House bill. The same amendment may be inserted in the House bill in line 25, page 4, to strike out the words "or for just compensation."

Mr. FERGUSON. On page 17, lines 15 and 16, it is proposed to strike out the words "or for just compensation in respect thereof."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Will the Senator refer to that in the House bill?

Mr. HUFFMAN. That is in lines 15 and 16 on page 10 of the House bill.

Mr. FERGUSON. And on page 9 of the Senate bill, line 8, the words "a suit or", after the word "pending", should be inserted.

Mr. HUFFMAN. I do not have the corresponding place in the House bill, but it may be inserted at the appropriate place in the bill.

Mr. FERGUSON. In our report on page 6, lines 1, 2, 3, 7 and 10, the words "just compensation" are mentioned. These references are I am sure inadvertent, and should be treated as eliminated from the report. They had reference to section 33 of the committee form of the bill, and section 33 was eliminated by an amendment.

Mr. HUFFMAN. Mr. President, with the former section 33 deleted, those words have no meaning, and they may be eliminated.

Mr. FERGUSON. I thank the Senator. Mr. HUFFMAN. This I believe, makes the bill a clean bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator offer the amendments?

Mr. HUFFMAN. I should like to have the clerk state the amendments of the committee.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk has not the amendments before him.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I suggest that we pass the bill over until Senators can get together on the amendments.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over temporarily.

ADDITIONAL JUDGES, MUNICIPAL COURT,
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2374) a bill authorizing the appointment of three additional judges of the municipal court for the District of Columbia, which had been reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia with amendments.

The first amendment was on page 1, after line 7, to strike out section 2, as follows:

SEC. 2. Section 2 and section 6 of said act of April 1, 1942, are amended by striking out the words "Further, all appointees shall have been actively engaged in the practice of law in the District of Columbia for a period of at least 5 years immediately prior to their appointment" and substituting in lieu thereof the following: "Further, all appointees shall have been actively engaged in the private practice of law in the District of Columbia, for a period of at least five consecutive years immediately prior to their appointment, and shall have, during such period, maintained an office in said District for such purpose and devoted the major portion of their time and derived the principal portion of their occupational income from such private practice of law."

And to insert:

SEC. 2. Section 2 of said act of April 1, 1942, is amended by striking out the words: "Each judge, when appointed, shall take the oath prescribed for judges of courts of the United States. No person other than a bona fide resident of the District of Columbia and maintaining an actual place of abode therein for at least 5 years immediately prior to his appointment or who shall have been a judge of one of the courts of the District of Columbia, shall be appointed a judge of the municipal court for the District of Columbia: *Provided, however,* That not more than two nonresident persons may be appointed and serve as judges of the said municipal court at any one time. Further, all appointees shall have been actively engaged in the practice of the law in the District of Columbia for a period of at least 5 years immediately prior to their appointment. Service during the present emergency in the armed forces of the United States shall be included in the computation of the 5-year requirements herein specified," and substituting in lieu thereof the following: "Each judge, when appointed, shall take the oath prescribed for judges of courts of the United States: *Provided, however,* (a) That no person other than a bona fide resident of the District of Columbia and maintaining an actual place of abode therein for not less than 5 years immediately prior to his appointment, or who shall have been a judge of one of the courts of the District of Columbia, shall be appointed a judge of the municipal court for the District of Columbia; (b) That each such appointee (other than such an appointee who shall have been a judge of one of the courts of the District of Columbia) shall have been actively engaged in the private practice of the law in the District of Columbia for a period of at

least 5 consecutive years immediately prior to his appointment, and shall, during such period, have maintained an office in said District for the purpose of such practice and devoted a major portion of his time and derived the principal portion of his income from such private practice of the law; and service during the present emergency in the armed forces of the United States shall be included in the computation of the 5-year requirements specified herein and in clause (a) above; (c) That of the 13 judges herein authorized to constitute the judicial appointees of the said court, not more than 2 persons may be appointed and serve as judges of the said municipal court at any one time having either of the following qualifications: (1) a nonresident person who has been a member of the bar of the highest court in the State in which he shall have been domiciled for a period of at least 5 years and who is a member of the bar of the District of Columbia, or (2) a member of the bar of the District of Columbia for at least 5 years who shall have been employed as an attorney in the District of Columbia in the Government of the United States or in the government of the District of Columbia; and in either of said alternatives a person appointed under this clause shall not be subject to the requirements of the preceding clauses (a) and (b) hereof."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, to add a new section at the end of the bill, as follows:

SEC. 3. The appropriations in the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes" (Public Law 493, 79th Cong., ch. 544, 2d sess., H. R. 5990), approved July 9, 1946, for the municipal court for the District of Columbia are hereby continued available for the purposes specified therein, and for the expenditures authorized by this act. And there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the District of Columbia not otherwise appropriated, such funds as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the number of judges authorized by the act approved April 1, 1942 (56 Stat. 190, D. C. Code, title II, sec. 752), is hereby increased from 10 to 13. Appointments and reappointments in the case of the additional judges authorized by this act shall be for a term of 10 years each.

SEC. 2. Section 2 of said act of April 1, 1942, is amended by striking out the words: "Each judge, when appointed, shall take the oath prescribed for judges of courts of the United States. No person other than a bona fide resident of the District of Columbia and maintaining an actual place of abode therein for at least 5 years immediately prior to his appointment, or who shall have been a judge of one of the courts of the District of Columbia, shall be appointed as judge of the municipal court for the District of Columbia: *Provided, however,* That not more than two nonresident persons may be appointed and serve as judges of the said municipal court at any one time. Further, all appointees shall have been actively engaged in the practice of law in the District of Columbia for a period of at least 5 years immediately prior to their appointment. Service during the present emergency in the armed forces of the United States shall be included in the computation of the 5-year requirements herein specified," and substituting in lieu thereof the following: "Each judge, when ap-

pointed, shall take the oath prescribed for judges of courts of the United States: *Provided, however,* That (a) no person other than a bona fide resident of the District of Columbia, and maintaining an actual place of abode therein for not less than 5 years immediately prior to his appointment, or who shall have been a judge of one of the courts of the District of Columbia shall be appointed a judge of the municipal court for the District of Columbia; (b) that each such appointee (other than such an appointee who shall have been a judge of one of the courts of the District of Columbia) shall have been actively engaged in the private practice of the law in the District of Columbia for a period of at least five consecutive years immediately prior to his appointment, and shall, during such period, have maintained an office in said District for the purpose of such practice and devoted a major portion of his time and derived the principal portion of his income from such private practice of the law; and service during the present emergency in the armed forces of the United States shall be included in the computation of the 5-year requirements specified herein and in clause (a) above; (c) that of the 13 judges herein authorized to constitute the judicial appointees of the said court, not more than two persons may be appointed and serve as judges of the said municipal court at any one time having either of the following qualifications: (1) A nonresident person who has been a member of the bar of the highest court in the State in which he shall have been domiciled for a period of at least 5 years and who is a member of the bar of the District of Columbia, or (2) a member of the bar of the District of Columbia for at least 5 years who shall have been employed as an attorney in the District of Columbia in the Government of the United States or in the government of the District of Columbia; and in either of said alternatives a person appointed under this clause shall not be subject to the requirements of the preceding clauses (a) and (b) hereof."

SEC. 3. The appropriations in the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the Government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes" (Public Law 493, 79th Cong., ch. 544, 2d sess., H. R. 5990), approved July 9, 1946, for the municipal court for the District of Columbia are hereby continued available for the purposes specified therein, and for the expenditures authorized by this act. And there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the District of Columbia not otherwise appropriated, such funds as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to authorize the appointment of three additional judges of the municipal court for the District of Columbia and prescribe the qualifications of the judges of such court."

CONSERVATION OF FISHERY RESOURCES
OF THE COLUMBIA RIVER

The bill (S. 2318) to amend the act of May 11, 1938, for the conservation of the fishery resources of the Columbia River, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 2 of the act of May 11, 1938 (52 Stat. 345), entitled "An act to provide for the conservation of the fishery resources of the Columbia River, establishment, operation, and maintenance of one or more stations in Oregon, Washing-

ton, and Idaho, and for the conduct of necessary investigations, surveys, stream improvements, and stock operations for these purposes," is amended by deleting therefrom the comma after the word "construct" as it appears therein and inserting in lieu thereof the word "and" and by deleting the words "and maintain."

Sec. 2. Section 3 of said act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"In carrying out the authorizations and duties imposed by section 2 of this act, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to utilize the facilities and services of the agencies of the States of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho responsible for the conservation of the fish and wildlife resources in such States, under the terms of agreements entered into between the United States and these States, without regard to the provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, and funds appropriated to carry out the purposes of this act may be expended for the construction of facilities on and the improvement of lands not owned or controlled by the United States: *Provided*, That the appropriate agency of the State wherein such construction or improvement is to be carried on first shall have obtained without cost to the United States the necessary title to, interest therein, rights-of-way over, or licenses covering the use of such lands."

REIMBURSEMENT OF STATES FOR TRAINING PROGRAMS FOR VETERANS

The bill (S. 2477) to authorize the Veterans' Administration to reimburse State and local agencies for expenses incurred in rendering services in connection with the administration of certain training programs for veterans, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 3 of Public Law No. 16, Seventy-eighth Congress, as amended by section 401 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, is amended by inserting at the end thereof a new sentence as follows: "Any such appropriation shall also be available for use by the Administrator in reimbursing State and local agencies for reasonable expenses incurred by them in (1) rendering necessary services in ascertaining the qualifications of industrial establishments for furnishing on-the-job training to veterans under the provisions of part VIII of such regulation, and in the supervision of industrial establishments furnishing such training, or (2) furnishing, at the request of the Administrator, any other services or facilities in connection with the administration of programs for training on the job under such provisions, or (3) furnishing, at the request of the Administrator, information concerning educational opportunities available in schools and colleges."

Sec. 2. Paragraph 6 of part VIII of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a) as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"6. While enrolled in and pursuing a course under this part, such person, upon application to the Administrator, shall be paid a subsistence allowance of \$65 per month, if without a dependent or dependents, or \$90 per month, if he has a dependent or dependents, including regular holidays and leave not exceeding 30 days in a calendar year. Such person attending a course on a part-time basis, and such person receiving compensation for productive labor whether performed as part of their apprentice or other training on the job at institutions, business, or other establishments, or otherwise, shall be entitled to receive such lesser sums, if any, as subsistence or dependency allowances, as may be determined by the Administrator: *Provided*, That in no event shall the rate of such allowance plus the compensation received exceed \$175 per month for a veteran without

a dependent or \$200 per month if he has a dependent or dependents."

Sec. 3. Paragraph 11 of part VIII of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a) is hereby amended, to read as follows:

"11. (a) As used in this part, the term 'educational or training institutions' shall include all public or private elementary, secondary, and other schools furnishing education for adults, business schools and colleges, scientific and technical institutions, colleges, vocational schools, junior colleges, teachers colleges, normal schools, professional schools, universities, and other educational institutions, and shall also include business or other establishments providing apprentice or other training on the job, including those under the supervision of an approved college or university or any State department of education, or any State apprenticeship agency or State board of vocational education, or any State apprenticeship council or the Federal Apprentice Training Service established in accordance with Public Law No. 308, Seventy-fifth Congress, or any agency in the executive branch of the Federal Government authorized under other laws to supervise such training.

"(b) As used in this part the term 'Other training on the job' shall include courses offered by establishments approved by the appropriate agency of the State or the Administrator whenever such courses of training on the job are furnished in accordance with the following provisions:

"1. Any establishment desiring to undertake an on-the-job training program will be required to submit to the appropriate State approving agency a written application setting forth the course of training for each job for which a veteran is to be trained. The written application covering the training program will include the following:

"a. Title and description of the specific job objective for which the veteran is to be trained.

"b. Length of the training period.

"c. Schedule listing various operations for major kinds of work or tasks to be learned and showing, for each, job operations or work, tasks to be performed, and the approximate length of time to be spent on each operation or task.

"d. Wage or salary to be paid at the beginning of the training program, at each successive step in the program, and at the completion of training.

"e. Entrance wage or salary paid by the establishment to employees already trained in the kind of work for which the veteran is to be trained.

"f. Number of hours of supplemental instructions required.

"2. The appropriate approving agency of the State or the Administrator may approve the application of the establishment when such establishment is found upon investigation to have met or made provision for meeting the following criteria:

"a. The training content of the program is adequate to qualify the veteran for appointment to the job for which he is to be trained.

"b. There is reasonable certainty that the job for which the veteran is to be trained will be available to him at the end of the training period.

"c. The job is one in which progression and appointment to the next higher classification are based upon skills learned through organized training on the job and not on such factors as length of service and normal turn-over.

"d. The wages to be paid the veteran for each successive period of training are not less than those customarily paid in the establishment and the community to a learner in the same job and who is not a veteran and are in conformity with State and Federal laws and applicable bargaining agreements.

"e. The job customarily requires a period of training of not less than 3 months and not more than 2 years of full-time training.

"f. The length of the training period is no longer than that customarily required by the establishment and other establishments in the community to provide the trainee with required skills, arrange for the acquiring of job knowledge, technical information, and other facts which the trainee will need to learn in order to become competent on the job for which he is being trained.

"g. Provision is made for related instruction for the individual veteran who may need it.

"h. There is in the establishment adequate space, equipment, instructional material and instructor personnel to provide satisfactory training on the job.

"i. Adequate records are kept to show the progress made by the veteran toward his job objective and a periodic report showing the conduct and progress made in the course of training on the job will be provided for the Veterans' Administration.

"j. Appropriate credit is given the veteran for previous job experience, whether in the military service or elsewhere, his beginning wage adjusted to the level to which such a credit advances him and his training period shortened accordingly. No course of training will be considered bona fide if given to a veteran who is already qualified by training and experience for the job objective.

"k. A copy of the training program as approved by the State agency is provided to the veteran and to the Veterans' Administration by the employer.

"l. Upon completion of the training the veteran is given a certificate by the employer indicating the length and type of training provided and that the veteran has completed the course of training on the job satisfactorily.

"3. The Veterans' Administration is not authorized to award the benefits under this part, if it is found by the Administrator that the course of apprentice training or other training on the job fails to meet the requirements of this paragraph."

COINAGE OF 50-CENT PIECES IN COMMEMORATION OF THE HUNDRETH ANNIVERSARY OF ADMISSION OF IOWA INTO THE UNION

The bill (H. R. 2377) to authorize the coinage of 50-cent pieces in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the admission of Iowa into the Union as a State was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION WITH RESPECT TO METEOROLOGY

The bill (H. R. 6030) to amend the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, so as to improve international collaboration with respect to meteorology was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 6932) to provide for further research into basic laws and principles relating to agriculture and to improve and facilitate the marketing and distribution of agricultural products, which had been reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry with amendments.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill?

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, this bill came over from the House some 2 or 3

weeks ago. It is a result of 2 or 3 years' work by the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives. It undertakes to merge two bills, one of which has been known commonly as the Flanagan bill, providing for research in production of agricultural crops, and a bill known as the Hope-Andresen bill, which provides for research into marketing and into the best ways of handling agriculture commodities.

Mr. President, the pending bill is of tremendous importance to the farmers of the United States. While there has been disagreement as to details, all the farm organizations have strongly supported the general principles enunciated in the measure.

We must realize that for several years the farmers have tremendously increased the production of food and fiber. It is estimated that today there are 3,000,000 more people living on the farms, who are necessary to be there in order to produce the food and fiber necessary to maintain life in this country. It is of the highest importance that greater research be made into the utilization of agricultural commodities, and into the methods of their marketing and preservation.

There is another reason why it is most important that the bill be enacted at this session of the Congress. Most of the funds must be matched by the several States. The State legislatures of 43 States will convene next January, and unless they are apprised of the fact that it is necessary for them to match under the terms of the pending bill, it will be 3 years before we will be enabled to embark on this most important work.

Mr. President, I wish to point out that title I of the bill expands and broadens the scope of research that is already authorized by law. It provides for an initial appropriation of \$2,500,000 a year.

Furthermore, in title I there is an authorization of appropriation of \$3,000,000 for the first year, with authority to increase it thereafter, to carry on further research in the utilization of agricultural commodities in order that new uses may be developed for those commodities, and therefore preserve the farmer's market.

Title II authorizes an initial appropriation, with authority to increase it thereafter, of \$2,500,000 a year for the purposes of investigation and research into the distribution and marketing of agricultural products.

Up until now, Mr. President, the National Government has never engaged in research into the marketing and distribution of crops, and I regard this as being one of the most important features of the bill.

I certainly hope that there will be no objection to the consideration of the bill. As I stated, there was some disagreement between some of those interested in the legislation as to how clearly the bill should define the cooperating agencies within the several States set up to carry on this work.

The Senate committee adopted an amendment which undertook to define this work. Since then all the parties in interest, including the House authors of the bill, have gotten together and agreed

upon substitute language. I know of no opposition anywhere to the bill if the substitute for the language of the Senate committee be adopted.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Will the Senator tell us where the amendment comes in and what the effect of it is?

Mr. RUSSELL. It comes in on page 15 of the bill and would be a substitute for the language of the committee amendment beginning in line 23. The amendment has the effect of eliminating the so-called veto power in the agencies of State governments as to where the work shall be done. The amendment reads as follows:

To the maximum extent practicable marketing-research work done hereunder in cooperation with the States shall be done in cooperation with the State agricultural experiment stations; marketing, educational, and demonstrational work done hereunder in cooperation with the States shall be done in cooperation with the State agricultural extension service; market information, inspection, regulatory work, and other marketing service done hereunder in cooperation with the State agencies shall be done in cooperation with the State departments of agriculture and State bureaus and departments.

Mr. President, I hope there will be no objection to the consideration of the bill.

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

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. Does this bill in any way extend the power of the Department of Agriculture or the Commodity Credit Corporation to buy and sell, or is it strictly confined to research?

Mr. RUSSELL. It does not in any way extend the power of the Department of Agriculture or any of its subdivisions.

Mr. TAFT. Either to buy or sell or regulate production?

Mr. RUSSELL. It does not to the slightest degree make any such provision. It provides wholly for research.

Mr. TAFT. There are a couple of very general statements contained in the bill which I had not read with care, so I could not judge whether the language was sufficiently broad to cover other activities.

Mr. RUSSELL. It is strictly a research bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The time of the Senator has expired.

Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 6932) to provide for further research into basic laws and principles relating to agriculture and to improve and facilitate the marketing and distribution of agricultural products, which had been reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry with amendments.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I offer an amendment as a substitute for the committee amendment on page 15, beginning in line 23 and ending on page 16 in line 17, which I should like to have acted upon before the committee amendments are considered.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. In title II, on page 15, at the end of the sentence in line 23, it is proposed to insert the following:

To the maximum extent practicable marketing research work done hereunder in cooperation with the States shall be done in cooperation with the State agricultural experiment stations; marketing, educational, and demonstrational work done hereunder in cooperation with the States shall be done in cooperation with the State agricultural extension service; market information, inspection, regulatory work, and other marketing service done hereunder in cooperation with the State agencies shall be done in cooperation with the State departments of agriculture, and State bureaus and departments.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Georgia to the committee amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment as amended.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, there are a number of other committee amendments to be acted upon.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the other amendments reported by the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

The first amendment was in title I, on page 2, line 10, before the word "employment", to strike out "full" and insert "maximum."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 13, line 15, after the figure "9", to strike out "(a)" and insert "(b)."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 17, line 19, after the word "new", to insert "or expanded"; in line 19, after the word "markets", to insert "(domestic and foreign)", and in the same line, after the word "new", to insert "and expanded"; in line 22, after the word "and", to strike out "elsewhere" and insert "abroad."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 21, line 18, after the word "cooperative", to strike out "research", and in the same line, after the word "marketing", to insert "service and in marketing research"; on page 22, line 2, after the word "marketing", to insert "services and for marketing"; in line 5, after the word "specific", to strike out "research"; in line 11, after the word "cooperative", to strike out the word "research."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was on page 25, line 12, after the word "products", to insert "fish and shell fish."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in title III, on page 26, line 22, after the word "program", to strike out:

The membership of such advisory committee shall consist of the following: One person from each of the general national farm organizations; one person from the National Association of Commissioners, Secretaries, and Directors of Agriculture; one person from the National Association of Marketing Officials; one person to represent State agricultural experiment stations; one person to represent State extension services, to be selected by the groups which each is to represent. For each of the following commodity groups: Fruits, vegetables, and nuts; livestock and wool; grains; cotton; tobacco; dairy

products; forest products; and poultry and poultry products; the Secretary shall appoint two persons to represent producers, one person to represent distributors, and one person to represent processors. The Secretary shall also appoint two persons to represent retailers. In the selection of such members, due consideration shall be given to recommendations of the groups to be represented, and the representatives of producers shall be so selected as to afford cooperative associations of producers with adequate representation. One representative from the Department of Commerce, to be selected by the Secretary of Commerce, and one representative from the Interstate Commerce Commission, to be designated by the Chairman of the Commission, and such officials of the Department of Agriculture as the Secretary of Agriculture may designate shall be ex officio members.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 28, line 2, after the word "designate", to strike out "The committee shall meet at least once each year at the call of the chairman or of the executive committee. In order to facilitate the work of such advisory committee and to increase its effectiveness, an executive committee" and insert "The committee shall consist"; in line 8, page 29, after the word "organizations", to strike out the comma and "shall be created by and from the membership of such advisory committee"; in line 9, after the word "The", to strike out "executive"; in line 11, after the words "members of", to strike out "such advisory or executive committee" and insert "the committee"; in line 14, after the words "than the", to strike out "ex officio members" and insert "chairman."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 6932) was read the third time and passed.

AMENDMENT OF FIRST WAR POWERS ACT

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I should like at this time to refer back to Calendar No. 1875, Senate bill 2378. I think we could pass the bill if the Senate were to agree to certain amendments to a similar House bill and pass that bill.

I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 6893, which is No. 1892 on the calendar and is similar to the Senate bill.

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

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 6890) to amend the First War Powers Act, 1941.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I offer the following amendments, and ask for their adoption:

On page 2, line 13, after the article "a" to insert "suit or."

On page 4, line 24, after the article "a" to insert "suit or."

On page 4, line 25, after the word "return", to strike out "or for just compensation."

And on page 10, line 15, after the word "thereof" to strike out "or for just compensation in respect thereof."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amend-

ments offered by the Senator from Michigan.

The amendments were agreed to.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, objection was made originally to consideration of the Senate bill. I want to be sure that the amendments take care of the situation. Under the measure as now amended an alien could bring no suit whatever, even though he were not an enemy alien, but were a resident of Great Britain, for example?

Mr. FERGUSON. That section has been stricken out.

Mr. TAFT. That section has been stricken out entirely?

Mr. FERGUSON. Yes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 6890) was read the third time and passed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, Senate bill 2378 will be indefinitely postponed.

CONSTRUCTION OF NEW SCHOOL BUILDING IN HUNTER, WIS.

The bill (H. R. 6141) to provide funds for cooperation with the school board of Hunter School District for the construction and equipment of a new school building in the town of Hunter, Sawyer County, Wis., to be available to both Indian and non-Indian children, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SALE OF LAND BELONGING TO ALICE SCOTT WHITE

The bill (H. R. 4114) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to sell certain land of Alice Scott White on the Crow Indian Reservation, Mont., was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FINANCIAL AID TO THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 181) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to render financial aid to the Republic of the Philippines, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, I move that this joint resolution be indefinitely postponed, since the principle is embodied in a House amendment to Senate Joint Resolution 156, which has now been returned to the Senate with House amendments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion of the Senator from New York to postpone indefinitely Senate Joint Resolution 181.

The motion was agreed to.

EXTENSION OF RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, I now ask the Chair to lay before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives in which are set forth the House amendments to Senate Joint Resolution 156.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the amendments of the House

of Representatives to the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 156), which were on page 1, line 7, to strike out "1952" and insert "1947"; on page 2, line 1, to strike out "1952" and insert "1947"; on page 2, line 7, to strike out "1949" and insert "1947"; on page 2, after line 7, to insert:

SEC. 2. To furnish a market for loans guaranteed or insured under the provisions of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized, under such terms and conditions and in such manner as it may determine, to purchase directly or through a subsidiary, loans so guaranteed or insured.

On page 2, after line 7, to insert:

SEC. 3. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation is hereby authorized to lend or extend credit to the Government of the Republic of the Philippines in an amount or amounts not exceeding in the aggregate \$75,000,000 at such time or times before July 1, 1947, and upon such terms and conditions as the Reconstruction Finance Corporation after consultation with the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Finance Problems shall deem to be warranted by the financial position of the Government of the Republic of the Philippines: *Provided*, That the rate of interest to be charged in connection with any loan or extension of credit made pursuant to this section shall not be less than 2 percent per annum.

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, Senate Joint Resolution 156, which passed the Senate on June 29, 1946, was a simple extension of the life and lending powers of the RFC, to June 30, 1952, and June 30, 1949, respectively. The House amendments, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, have the effect of extending the life and lending powers only to June 30, 1947.

House amendment No. 4 authorizes the RFC to purchase, directly or through a subsidiary, loans guaranteed or insured under the provisions of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 as amended—the so-called GI bill of rights.

House amendment No. 5 inserts a new section authorizing a credit up to \$75,000,000 to the Philippine Republic by the RFC, at interest rates not less than 2 percent per year. This is substantially the provision of Senate Joint Resolution 181 already reported by the Senate Banking and Currency Committee. The only difference is that the Senate resolution authorizes the credit to be advanced from the Treasury of the United States, whereas the House amendment gives this authority to the RFC.

I move to concur in the House amendments.

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

Mr. WAGNER. I yield.

Mr. REVERCOMB. As pointed out by the able Senator from New York, the measure on the Senate Calendar, Senate Joint Resolution 181, authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to lend up to \$75,000,000 to the Philippine Republic.

Mr. WAGNER. Yes.

Mr. REVERCOMB. The change made in the House authorizes the RFC to make the loan up to \$75,000,000.

Mr. WAGNER. That amendment was made in the House. The Philippine Republic is in great financial difficulty, and needs the \$75,000,000 loan. If we do not

agree to this amendment, and the matter has to go back to the House, the chances are that we will get no bill.

Mr. REVERCOMB. It seems to me better to provide a loan by the RFC than a loan under the terms of the Senate joint resolution.

Mr. WAGNER. The amendment was made on the floor of the House. I cannot tell the Senator why it was done, but it was done, and it is before us.

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

Mr. WAGNER. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. In either case the International Advisory Council, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the head of the Federal Reserve bank, must be consulted. I see no difference between the two proposals, except that the RFC would make the loan instead of the Secretary of the Treasury. That is probably better.

Mr. WAGNER. There was no explanation given on the floor of the House. However, the loan is needed very badly. That is why I move that the Senate concur in the House amendment.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I certainly hope the motion will prevail, because the situation confronting the Philippine Government is desperate, and action should be had at the earliest possible moment. I hope there will be no objection to the motion of the Senator from New York.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, I merely wish to make the observation that if we are to provide for a loan to the Philippines I believe that the amendment made in the House, providing that the loan be made through the RFC, is preferable to the terms of the Senate joint resolution, making the loan out of the Treasury upon such terms as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. It seems to me that the loan had better be made by the RFC rather than out of the Treasury.

Mr. TAFT. There is one other thing that should be noted in agreeing to the House amendment and that is that we are extending the life of the RFC only to 1947, instead of 1952, as the Senate provided. I have no objection to that, but it is an important change.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from New York.

The motion was agreed to.

TIME LIMIT ON INSTITUTION OF CERTAIN ACTIONS

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, if I may have the attention of the majority leader and also the attention of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY], I ask unanimous consent to revert to House bill 2788, Calendar 1424, a bill to limit the time during which certain actions under the laws of the United States may be brought. I think the Senator from Nebraska has a suggestion for an amendment which might be satisfactory.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, may I ask if recurrence to this measure will occasion very long discussion?

Mr. McCARRAN. I do not believe so. If it did, I would not insist upon it.

Mr. GEORGE. There are some very important measures at the end of the

calendar, and I have been patiently allowing recurrence to various orders on the calendar.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, this bill was passed over at my request a while ago, because I had not had an opportunity to look into an amendment in the nature of a substitute offered by the Senator from Nebraska. I have now examined it, and I have also consulted other Senators. If the Senator from Nebraska will modify his amendment by striking out "two" and inserting "three" in each instance, so as to make the period of the statute of limitations 3 years instead of 2, I shall have no objection to the passage of the bill.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, that is satisfactory so far as the chairman of the Judiciary Committee is concerned.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I hope the Senate will adopt the substitute, because if we must wait until the next session the period will be practically 3 years anyway, so we had better pass the bill today providing a period of 3 years, rather than wait and pass the bill at the next session.

Mr. HAWKES. Mr. President, I entirely agree with what the Senator from Michigan has just said. I am in favor of adopting the compromise suggestion, making the period 3 years, and taking some action on the bill now.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Nevada that the Senate recur to House bill 2788, Calendar No. 1424.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 2788) to limit the time during which certain actions under the laws of the United States may be brought, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment in the nature of a substitute.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment in the nature of a substitute offered by the Senator from Kentucky will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. It is proposed to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That (a) section 16 (b) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended (U. S. C., 1940 ed., title 29, sec. 216 (b)), is amended by inserting at the end thereof a new sentence reading as follows: "No action may be maintained under this subsection in any court unless such action is commenced within 3 years after the cause of action accrued, except that if at any time during such 3 years proper process may not be served on the person liable by reason of his absence from the United States, the period of such absence shall be disregarded in computing such 3-year period."

(b) In the case of a cause of action under section 16 (b) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, which accrued 18 months or more prior to the date of the enactment of this act, and which on such date of enactment was not barred by any applicable statute of limitations, may, notwithstanding the amendment made by subsection (a) of this section, be maintained under such section 16 (b) if commenced within 6 months after such date of enactment, except that if at any time within the period of limitation

under this subsection proper process may not be served on the person liable by reason of his absence from the United States, the period of such absence shall be disregarded in computing such period of limitation.

(c) No liability for unpaid overtime compensation under section 16 (b) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, accrued prior to the date of the enactment of this act, shall be predicated in any case where it shall appear by a preponderance of the evidence that the employer in good faith regarded the employees as employees with respect to whom the Interstate Commerce Commission has power to establish qualifications and maximum hours of service pursuant to the provisions of section 204 of the Motor Carrier Act, 1935.

(d) Section 16 of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended (U. S. C., 1940 edition, title 29, sec. 216), is amended by inserting at the end thereof a new subsection reading as follows:

"(c) No liability under subsection (b) shall be predicated in any case on any act done or omitted in good faith in accord with any regulation, order, or administrative interpretation or practice, notwithstanding that such regulation, order, interpretation, or practice may, after such act or omission, be amended, rescinded, or be determined by judicial authority to be invalid or of no legal effect."

Sec. 2. (a) Section 2 of the act of June 30, 1936, as amended, known as the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act (U. S. C., 1940 edition, title 41, sec. 36), is amended by inserting "(a)" after "Sec. 2." and by inserting at the end thereof a new sentence reading as follows: "No action to recover any sum representing the amount of any deductions, rebates, refunds, or underpayment of wages or overtime compensation alleged to be due to any employee engaged in the performance of any contract to which this act is applicable may be maintained under this section in any court unless such action is commenced within 3 years after the cause of action accrued, except that if at any time during such 3-year period proper process may not be served on the person liable by reason of his absence from the United States, the period of such absence shall be disregarded in computing such 3-year period."

(b) In the case of a cause of action under section 2 of the act of June 30, 1936, as amended, known as the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act, to recover any sum representing the amount of any deductions, rebates, refunds, or underpayment of wages or overtime compensation alleged to be due to any employee engaged in the performance of any contract to which such act is applicable, which cause of action accrued 18 months or more prior to the date of the enactment of this act, and which on such date of enactment was not barred by any applicable statute of limitations, may, notwithstanding the amendment made by subsection (a) of this section, be maintained under such section 2 if commenced within 6 months after such date of enactment, except that if at any time within the period of limitation under this subsection proper process may not be served on the person liable by reason of his absence from the United States, the period of such absence shall be disregarded in computing such period of limitation.

(c) Section 2 of such act of June 30, 1936, as amended, is further amended by inserting at the end thereof the following:

"(b) No liability under this section shall be predicated in any case on any act done or omitted in good faith in accord with any regulation, order, or administrative interpretation or practice, notwithstanding that such regulation, order, interpretation, or practice may, after such act or omission, be amended, rescinded, or be determined by judicial authority to be invalid or of no legal effect."

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I should like to ask the majority leader a question. As I understand, the period has now changed from 2 years to 3 years?

Mr. BARKLEY. Yes.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Is the so-called good-faith clause still in the bill?

Mr. BARKLEY. It is still in the amendment.

Mr. MAGNUSON. That appears to be satisfactory to all sides.

Mr. BARKLEY. It is so far as I can discover.

Mr. TUNNELL. Mr. President, I simply wish to say that the 3-year period is satisfactory to those on whose behalf I was objecting. Thirty-seven jurisdictions have a period of 3 years or more, so this provision meets a great deal of the objection.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment in the nature of a substitute.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The bill (H. R. 2788) was read the third time and passed.

MARINE INSURANCE IN THE CASE OF CERTAIN EMPLOYEES OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT

The bill (H. R. 1519) relating to marine insurance in the case of certain employees of the War Department who suffered death, injury, or other casualty prior to April 23, 1943, as a result of marine risks was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS FOR PERSONS WHO SERVED IN THE MERCHANT MARINE—BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 3973) to amend the act entitled "An act to provide reemployment rights for persons who leave their positions to serve in the merchant marine, and for other purposes," approved June 23, 1943, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I should like to have an explanation of the bill, to ascertain if the reemployment rights revert back so that in case an employer were sued by a person entitled to employment he could recover compensation up to the present time, even though the law was not previously in existence.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I understood that the Senator from Maryland [Mr. RADCLIFFE] asked that this bill be passed over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. This is one of the bills which the Senator from Maryland asked to have passed over. He was present when the first one was called.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, this bill was reported from the committee on Friday, and I am sure that the Senator from Maryland wishes to have the bill considered.

Mr. TAFT. The Senator from Maryland asked that it be not considered, because he was not able to be present.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, the request of the Senator from Maryland related not only to House bill 3973, but also House bill 1519, Calendar 1886, which was just passed by unanimous consent. I as-

sume that the Senator from Maryland did not have any amendment to offer to House bill 1519.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I think the Senator from Maryland had in mind that he was compelled to be temporarily absent, and that if an explanation were desired he would not be present to make it. However, I do not believe that he objects to the passage of the bill.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, as I understand, the unanimous consent agreement was that House bill 3973 would be passed over until the return of the Senator from Maryland.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Unless there is a distinct understanding that these bills will be brought up later, at the conclusion of the call of the calendar, or at some later date, I shall object to the request that they be passed over. They are very important bills.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, without an explanation at the present time, I do object.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, I understand that the Senator from Maryland obtained unanimous consent to take up certain bills for consideration tomorrow. Therefore the bill would come up tomorrow.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. If the Chair correctly recalls, there was an agreement that certain bills should be passed over until tomorrow.

The bill will be passed over.

IMPROVEMENT OF CREDIT SERVICES TO FARMERS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. RUSSELL submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5991) to simplify and improve credit services to farmers and promote farm ownership by abolishing certain agricultural lending agencies and functions, by transferring assets to the Farmers' Home Corporation, by enlarging the powers of the Farmers' Home Corporation, by authorizing Government insurance of loans to farmers, by creating preferences for loans and insured mortgages to enable veterans to acquire farms, by providing additional specific authority and directions with respect to the liquidation of resettlement projects and rural rehabilitation projects for resettlement purposes, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

"An act to simplify and improve credit services to farmers and promote farm ownership by abolishing certain agricultural lending agencies and functions, by defining the lending powers of the Secretary of Agriculture, by authorizing Government insurance of loans to farmers, by creating preferences for loans and insured mortgages to enable veterans to acquire farms, by providing additional specific authority and directions with respect to the liquidation of resettlement projects and rural rehabilitation projects for resettlement purposes, and for other purposes

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

"SHORT TITLE

"SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the 'Farmers' Home Administration Act of 1946.'

"DISPOSITION OF CERTAIN AGENCIES AND THEIR ASSETS AND PERSONNEL

"SEC. 2. (a) The following agencies, functions, powers, and duties are hereby abolished and the following laws relating thereto repealed.

"(1) The Farm Security Administration and all of its functions, powers, and duties.

"(2) All functions, powers, and duties of the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration which relate to the making, administration, and liquidation of (a) all loans to farmers under the Act entitled 'An Act to provide for loans to farmers for crop production and harvesting during the year 1937, and for other purposes', approved January 29, 1937 (U. S. C., 1940 edition, title 12, secs. 10201-10200); (b) all loans identified or referred to in sections 5 (b), 5 (c), and 5 (d) of Executive Order Numbered 6084, dated March 27, 1933, and (c) all other emergency crop production, feed, seed, drought, and rehabilitation loans administered by the Farm Credit Administration on the effective date of this Act. The said Act approved January 29, 1937, is hereby repealed.

"(3) All functions, powers, and duties of the National Housing Agency with respect to property, funds, and other assets which were formerly under the administration or supervision of the Farm Security Administration and were transferred to or consolidated with the National Housing Agency by Executive Order Numbered 9070 of February 24, 1942, except housing projects and except such other properties and assets as are now in the process of liquidation.

"(b) All assets, funds, contracts, property, and records and all liabilities of the agencies abolished by this Act and all assets, funds, contracts, property, and records which the Secretary of Agriculture, the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, and the National Housing Administrator have been using or have acquired primarily in the administration of any function, power, or duty so abolished and all liabilities chargeable thereto shall be collected or liquidated, as the case may be, by the Secretary of Agriculture, in accordance with this Act and the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended. The Secretary shall promptly transmit to the Treasurer of the United States for appropriate credits all collections or other proceeds realized from the assets, funds, contracts and property which are authorized to be administered, collected or liquidated by this Act, except that (1) the Secretary may retain so much of the personal property, such as office furniture, equipment, machines, automobiles, stationery, and office supplies, as he finds will be necessary in carrying out his duties under this Act and the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended; (2) until the loans obtained by the Secretary of Agriculture or the War Food Administrator from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for carrying on the Farm Security programs have been paid, the Secretary shall pay to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, as collected, in accordance with the terms of the applicable loan agreements, the proceeds of all assets transferred to him for administration and liquidation which are pledged as security for such loans; and (3) the proceeds from collections on farmers' crop production and harvesting loans (U. S. C., 1940 edition, title 12, secs. 10201-10200, 10200) made available by the paragraph entitled 'Farmers' crop production and harvesting loans' under the item 'Farm Credit Administration' in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1947, shall be available to the Secretary of Agriculture for the fiscal year 1947 for making loans under Title II of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended.

"(c) The funds appropriated, authorized to be borrowed, and made available under the items 'Farmers' crop production and harvesting loans' (under the heading 'Farm Credit

Administration'), Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation' and 'farm tenancy', in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1947, shall be available for the making and servicing of loans under this Act, for servicing and collecting loans made under prior authority, liquidation of rural rehabilitation projects, and for administrative expenses in connection therewith, and to the extent that such funds are validly obligated and committed on June 30, 1947, shall be available for use by the Secretary in fulfilling such obligations and commitments subject to the limitations set forth in the Acts appropriating or authorizing such funds.

"(d) All labor supply centers, labor homes, labor camps, and facilities formerly under the supervision or administration of the Farm Security Administration and originally transferred or made available to the War Food Administrator for use in the farm labor supply program pursuant to Public Law 45, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved April 29, 1943 (57 Stat. 70), and all similar labor centers, homes, camps, and facilities constructed or acquired by the War Food Administrator or the Department of Agriculture pursuant to subsequent similar laws or otherwise, shall be liquidated as provided in this Act and the proceeds paid to the Treasurer of the United States as each such center, home, camp, or facility is no longer needed in the farm labor supply program originally initiated pursuant to Public Law 45, or until six months after the termination of the present hostilities as determined by concurrent resolution of the Congress, or by the President, whichever is the earlier.

"(e) Any of the personnel that is being utilized on the effective date of this Act for the performance of functions, powers, or duties abolished or transferred by this Act, including, but not limited to those related to emergency crop and feed loans, shall be utilized by the Secretary of Agriculture in the performance of his duties and functions under this Act and the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, to the extent that he determines that such personnel are qualified and necessary therefor.

"(f) The Secretary of Agriculture shall liquidate, as expeditiously as possible, trusts under the transfer agreements with the various State Rural Rehabilitation Corporations and is authorized and directed to negotiate with responsible officials to that end.

"(g) With the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture, the consummation of the transfer of any function, power, duty, asset, or liability transferred by this Act may be delayed not in excess of ninety days after the effective date of this Act, during which time such function, power, or duty, and any function, power, or duty abolished by this Act, may be administered by such agency as the Secretary may designate and in accordance with such rules and regulations as the Secretary may prescribe. Such rules and regulations shall, however, conform as nearly as may be practicable to the provisions of this Act, the several appropriation Acts which are involved, or the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, whichever is appropriate.

"AMENDMENT TO TITLE IV OF THE BANKHEAD-JONES FARM TENANT ACT

"SEC. 3. The following sections of title IV of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, except insofar as they affect title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, are hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 41. For the purposes of this Act, the Secretary shall have the power to—

"(a) Appoint (without regard to the Civil Service laws or the Classification Act of 1923, as amended) such experts as may be necessary in carrying out the provisions of this Act: *Provided*, That the Administrator of the Farmers' Home Administration shall be appointed by the President, by and with the

advice and consent of the Senate. The salary of none of such experts or the Administrator shall exceed \$10,000 per annum. The Secretary shall also have the power to appoint, subject to the provisions of the Civil Service laws, such other officers and employees as may be necessary and fix their compensation in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, except that for a period of not to exceed 9 months from the effective date of this provision, the Secretary may make appointments and continue employees of the Farm Security Administration and the non-civil-service employees of the Emergency Crop and Feed Loan Division, utilized in the performance of the functions of the Farmers' Home Administration under this Act, without regard to the Civil Service laws or regulations.

"(b) The Secretary may administer his powers and duties under this Act through such area finance, State, and local offices in the United States and in the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii and in Puerto Rico as he determines to be necessary: *Provided*, That existing regional offices shall be liquidated on or before June 30, 1947. The Secretary may authorize one office to serve the area composed of two or more States (Territories or Puerto Rico) if he determines that the volume of business in the area is not sufficient to justify separate State offices.

"(c) Accept and utilize voluntary and uncompensated services and with the consent of the agency concerned, utilize the officers, employees, equipment, and information of any agency of the Federal Government, or of any State, Territory, or political subdivision.

"(d) Within the limits of appropriations made therefor, make necessary expenditures for personal services and rent at the seat of government and elsewhere; contract stenographic reporting services; purchase and exchange of supplies and equipment, law books, books of reference, directories, periodicals, newspapers, and press clippings; travel and subsistence expenses, including the expense of attendance at meetings and conferences; purchase, operation, and maintenance, at the seat of government and elsewhere, of motor-propelled passenger-carrying and other vehicles; printing and binding; and for such other facilities and services as he may from time to time find necessary for the proper administration of this Act.

"(e) Make contracts for services and purchases of supplies without regard to the provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., 1934 ed., title 41, sec. 5) when the aggregate amount involved is less than \$300.

"(f) Acquire land and interests therein without regard to section 355 of the Revised Statutes, as amended. This subsection shall not apply with respect to the acquisition of land or interests in land under title III.

"(g) Compromise or adjust claims and adjust and modify the terms of mortgages, leases, contracts and agreements entered into or administered pursuant to this Act as circumstances may require, in the following manner:

"(1) Compromise of claims of \$10,000 or more must be effected by reference to the Secretary of the Treasury or to the Attorney General, pursuant to the provisions of section 3469 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., 1940 edition, title 31, sec. 194);

"(2) Claims of less than \$10,000 may be compromised or may be adjusted or reduced on the basis of a reasonable determination by the Secretary of the debtor's ability to pay and the value of the security and with or without the payment of any consideration at the time of such adjustment; releases from personal liability may also be made with or without the payment of any consideration at the time of adjustment of—

"(A) Borrowers who have transferred their farms to other approved applicants under agreements assuming the outstanding indebtedness to the Secretary under this title; and

"(B) borrowers who have transferred their farms to other approved applicants under agreements assuming that portion of their outstanding indebtedness to the Secretary which is equal to the earning capacity value of the farm at the time of the transfer, and borrowers whose farms have been acquired by the Secretary, in cases where the county committees certify and the Secretary determines that the borrowers have cooperated in good faith with the Secretary, have farmed in a workmanlike manner, used due diligence to maintain the security against loss, and otherwise fulfilled the covenants incident to their loans, to the best of their abilities;

"(C) no compromise or adjustment shall be made upon terms more favorable than recommended by the appropriate County Committee established pursuant to section 42 of this Act.

"(3) Any claim of \$100 or less, which has been due and payable for three years or more, and where the debtor has no assets from which the claim could be collected or is deceased and has left no estate, or has been absent from his last known address for a period of at least two years and his whereabouts cannot be ascertained without undue expense, may be charged off or released by the Secretary upon a report and favorable recommendation of the employee of the Administration having charge of the claim: *Provided*, That claims of \$10 or less may be canceled and released whenever it appears to the Secretary that further collection efforts would be ineffectual or likely to prove uneconomical; and

"(4) At the end of each fiscal year the Secretary shall report to Congress the names of all persons against whom claims in excess of \$1,000 have been compromised, the address of such person, the nature of the claim, the amount of the compromise, and the reason therefor.

"(h) Collect all claims and obligations arising or administered under this Act, or under any mortgage, lease, contract, or agreement entered into or administered pursuant to this Act and, if in his judgment necessary and advisable, pursue the same to final collection in any court having jurisdiction. All legal work arising out of such claims and obligations, including, but not limited to, the prosecution and defense of all litigation, is authorized to be performed, as determined by the Solicitor of the Department of Agriculture, through the Department of Justice, by attorneys of the Office of the Solicitor of the Department of Agriculture, or by local counsel approved by the Solicitor of the Department of Agriculture, whose fees, upon approval by the Solicitor, shall be paid by the Secretary; and

"(i) Make such rules and regulations and such delegations of authority as he deems necessary to carry out this Act.

"COUNTY COMMITTEES

"SEC. 42. (a) The Secretary is authorized and directed to appoint in each county, in which activities are carried on under this Act a county committee composed of three individuals residing in the county, at least two of whom shall be farmers residing on a farm and deriving the principal part of their income from farming. In making the first appointments pursuant to the amendments made by Farmers' Home Administration Act of 1946, the Secretary shall designate one member of each committee to serve for a period of one year, one member to serve for a period of two years, and one member to serve for a period of three years. All subsequent appointments shall be for a three-year period. The Secretary may appoint an alternate for each member of each committee who shall have the same qualifications and be appointed for the same term as such member. The members of each committee shall elect one member to serve as chairman. Members of the committees and

their alternates shall be removable for cause by the Secretary.

"(b) Each member of the committee shall be allowed compensation at the rate of not to exceed \$5 per day while engaged in the performance of duties under this Act. The number of days per month that each member may be paid shall be determined and approved by the Secretary. In addition, they shall be allowed such amounts as the Secretary may prescribe for necessary traveling and subsistence expenses. The compensation and expenses of the committee members and their alternates shall be paid by the Secretary.

"(c) The committee shall meet on the call of the committee chairman, or on the call of such other person as the Secretary may designate. Two members of the committee shall constitute a quorum. The Secretary shall prescribe rules governing the procedure of the committees, furnish forms and equipment necessary for the performance of their duties, and authorize and provide for the compensation of such clerical assistants as he deems may be required by any committee.

"(d) Committees established under this Act shall, in addition to the duties specifically imposed under this Act, perform such other duties under this Act as the Secretary may require of them, or as may be delegated to them by the Secretary.

"RESETTLEMENT PROJECTS

"SEC. 43. (a) The Secretary shall do all things necessary to complete the liquidation as expeditiously as possible of all resettlement projects and rural rehabilitation projects for resettlement purposes including, but not limited to, defense relocation corporations, land-leasing and land-purchasing associations, all properties retransferred from the National Housing Agency by section 2 (a) (3) of the Farmers' Home Administration Act of 1946, and all other corporations or associations organized for similar purposes and financed, in whole or in part, with funds made available to the Secretary, the War Food Administrator, the Farm Security Administration, the Resettlement Administration, or the Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

"(b) Within six months after the effective date of the Farmers' Home Administration Act of 1946, the Secretary shall determine which of the lands comprising the projects described in (a) hereof are suitable for use, either with or without subdivision, as farms of sufficient size to constitute efficient farm management units and to enable diligent farm families to carry on farming of a type which the Secretary deems can be carried on successfully in the localities in which the lands are situated. The Secretary shall file with the Congress, promptly after making such determination, a complete report of the determination, with full information as to the location of all lands comprising such projects, and of the facts taken into account by the Secretary in making the determination. All lands which the Secretary determines are suitable for farming and all personal property incident to or comprising such projects and usable in farming operations shall, wherever practicable, be sold by the Secretary as expeditiously as possible to individuals eligible to receive the benefits of title I of this Act and in a manner consistent with the provisions of such title. The Secretary, if appropriations are made therefor by Congress, may make loans to such purchasers to enable them to improve such lands or repair such property, which loans shall be made only after certification of the county committees and otherwise in a manner consistent with the provisions of title I: *Provided*, That all sales of project lands in economic units shall be in accordance with the terms, conditions, and limitations of S. 704, Seventy-ninth Congress, second session.

"(c) Public facilities, such as electric light, water and sewage systems, buildings and lands for schools and churches, and land for public roads, streets, and alleys, may be granted or dedicated to public or semipublic institutions or granted to public or private organizations where (1) such facilities or lands cannot be sold at reasonable prices, (2) similar facilities or land are not available at reasonable rates and terms to the inhabitants of the particular area and (3) the recipients of such facilities will agree to operate and maintain them and shall relieve the Government of all responsibility in connection therewith. In making grants or dedications of such facilities, the Secretary shall give due consideration to all applications for such grants or dedications and shall award the facilities to the organization or institution found by the Secretary to be most capable of maintaining and operating such properties. In all sales, grants, or dedications of such facilities, the Secretary shall take reasonable precautions to provide that they will not be used in competition with companies or organizations in the area furnishing adequate services to the inhabitants upon reasonable rates and terms.

"(d) Real and personal property comprising such projects which is not determined by the Secretary to be suitable for sale as family-size farms as provided in (b) hereof, or which is not granted or dedicated as provided in (c) hereof, shall within eighteen months after the effective date of the Farmers' Home Administration Act of 1946, either be transferred by the Secretary to appropriate agencies of the United States for disposition as surplus property of the United States or be sold by the Secretary at public or private sale to any individual or corporation at the best price obtainable, after public notice, for cash or on secured credit, without regard to the laws governing the disposition of surplus real or personal property of the United States: *Provided, however*, That in the case of all sales on credit under this subparagraph (d) the Secretary shall obtain an initial cash payment of at least 20 per centum of the sales price and the remainder shall be paid in equal annual installments within a term not in excess of 5 years: *Provided further*, That whenever it is found by the Secretary that it is not practicable to dispose of lands reserved for sale pursuant to subparagraph (b) hereof under the provisions of title I of this act, such lands may be sold by the Secretary under the authority of this subparagraph (d).

"(e) The Secretary shall cause the defense relocation corporations, land-leasing, and land-purchasing associations, and other similar corporations or associations to sell properties to which they hold title in accordance with the limitations and procedures prescribed in this section.

"(f) The provisions of this section shall apply to all labor supply centers, labor homes, labor camps, and facilities upon their transfer to the Secretary as provided in section 2 (d) of this Act.

"SPECIAL CONDITIONS AND LIMITATIONS ON LOANS

"SEC. 44. The Secretary, under this Act,—

"(a) Shall make no loan

"(1) to any corporation or cooperative association;

"(2) unless the appropriate county committee certifies in writing that the applicant is eligible to obtain such loan and that, in the opinion of such committee, he will honestly endeavor to carry out undertakings and obligations required of him under a loan which may be made by the Secretary;

"(3) to any person, unless the applicant represents in writing, and it is administratively determined by the Secretary, after a certification to such effect by the appropriate county committee, that credit sufficient in amount to finance the actual needs of the

applicant is not available to him at the rates (but not exceeding the rate of 5 per centum per annum) and terms prevailing in the community in or near which the applicant resides for loans of similar size and character from commercial banks, cooperative lending agencies, or from any other responsible source.

"(4) for the carrying on of any land-purchase or land-leasing program, or for the purpose of carrying on any operations in collective farming, or cooperative farming, or for the organization, promotion, or management of homestead associations, land-leasing associations, land-purchasing associations, or cooperative land-purchasing for colonies of rehabilitants and tenant purchasers, except for the liquidation as expeditiously as possible of any such projects heretofore initiated.

"(b) Shall, except as otherwise specifically provided by the Congress, make all loans at the interest rate of 5 per centum per annum evidenced by notes requiring full liability of the maker and upon such security and such other terms and conditions as the Secretary may prescribe, including such provisions for the supervision of the borrower as the Secretary shall deem necessary to protect his interests.

"(c) Shall, in the case of every loan, require in the loan and security instruments that if at any time it shall appear to the Secretary that the borrower may be able to obtain a loan from a production credit association, Federal land bank, or other responsible cooperative or private credit source at rates (but not exceeding the rate of 5 per centum per annum) and terms for loans for similar periods of time and purposes prevailing in the area in which the loan is to be made, the borrower shall, upon request of the Secretary, apply for and accept such loan in sufficient amount to repay the Secretary and to pay for any stock necessary to be purchased in the cooperative lending agency in connection with the loan.

"TRANSFER OF LANDS TO SECRETARY

"SEC. 45. The President may at any time in his discretion transfer to the Secretary any right, interest or title held by the United States in any lands acquired in the program of national defense and no longer needed therefor, which the President shall find suitable for the purposes of this Act, and the Secretary shall dispose of such lands in the manner and subject to the terms and conditions of this Act.

"TRANSACTIONS WITH CORPORATIONS

"SEC. 46. Nothing in this Act shall authorize the making of any loan or the sale or other disposition of real property or any interest therein, other than interests in coal, oil, gas, or other minerals, to any private corporation, except in furtherance of liquidation pursuant to section 43, or the leasing of mineral interests to corporations or individuals from time to time in accordance with policies established by the Secretary of Agriculture.

"SURVEYS AND INVESTIGATIONS

"SEC. 47. The Secretary is authorized to conduct surveys and investigations relating to the conditions and factors affecting, and the methods of accomplishing most effectively, the purposes of this Act, and may, when funds are specifically appropriated therefor by the Congress, publish and disseminate information pertinent to the various aspects of its activities.

"VARIABLE PAYMENTS

"SEC. 48. The Secretary shall require annual payments in installments sufficient to pay any obligations or indebtedness to him under this Act within the term of such obligation or indebtedness. The Secretary shall provide a method whereby a borrower may pay any obligation or indebtedness by a system of variable payments under which a surplus above the required installment for any

year may be paid in periods of above-normal income and employed to reduce payments below the required annual payment in subsequent periods of subnormal income. Any advance payments to the Secretary shall not affect the obligation to pay the required annual installment during periods of normal or above-normal income.

"SET-OFF

"Sec. 49. No set-off shall be made against any payment to be made by the Secretary to any person under the provisions of this Act, by reason of any indebtedness of such person to the United States, and no debt due to the Secretary under the provisions of this Act shall be set off against any payments owing by the United States, unless the Secretary shall find that such set-off will not adversely affect the objectives of this Act.

"TAXATION

"Sec. 50. (a) All property which is being utilized to carry out the purpose of title I of this Act (other than property used solely for administrative purposes) shall, notwithstanding that legal title to such property remains in the Secretary, be subject to taxation by the State, Territory, district, dependency, and political subdivision concerned, in the same manner and to the same extent as other similar property is taxed.

"(b) All property to which subsection (a) of this section is inapplicable which is held by the Secretary pursuant to this Act shall be exempt from all taxation now or hereafter imposed by the United States or any State, Territory, district, dependency, or political subdivision, but the Secretary shall make payments in respect of any such property in lieu of taxes.

"BID AT FORECLOSURE

"Sec. 51. The Secretary is authorized and empowered to bid for and purchase at any foreclosure or other sale, or otherwise to acquire property pledged or mortgaged or conveyed to secure any loan or other indebtedness owing to or acquired by the Secretary under this Act; to accept title to any property so purchased or acquired; to operate for a period not in excess of one year from the date of acquisition, or lease such property for such period as may be deemed necessary to protect the investment therein; and to sell or otherwise dispose of such property in a manner consistent with the provisions of section 43 of this Act.

"PENALTIES

"Sec. 52. (a) Whoever makes any material representation, knowing it to be false, for the purpose of influencing in any way the action of the Secretary upon any application, discount, purchase or repurchase agreement, contract of sale, lease or loan, or any change or extension of any of the same by renewal, compromise, adjustment, deferment of action or otherwise, or the acceptance, release or substitution of security therefor, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than \$2,000 or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or both.

"(b) Whoever, being employed in any capacity by the Secretary, (1) embezzles, abstracts, purloins or willfully misapplies any moneys, funds, securities or other things of value, whether belonging to the Secretary or pledged or otherwise entrusted to him; or (2) with intent to defraud the Secretary, or any body politic or other corporation, or any individual, or to deceive any officer, auditor or examiner of the Secretary, makes any false entry in any book, report or statement of, or to, the Secretary, or draws any order, or issues, puts forth or assigns any note or other obligation or draft, mortgage, judgment or decree thereof; or (3) with intent to defraud the Secretary, participates or shares in or receives directly or indirectly any money, profit, property or benefits

through any transaction, loan, commission, contract or any other act of the Secretary shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000 or by imprisonment for not more than five years, or both.

"(c) Whoever willfully shall conceal, remove, dispose of, or convert to his own use or that of another, any property mortgaged or pledged to, or held by, the Secretary as security for any obligation, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than \$2,000 or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or both.

"(d) Whoever conspires with another to accomplish any of the acts made unlawful by the preceding provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be subject to the same fine or imprisonment, or both, as is applicable in the case of conviction for doing such unlawful act.

"FEES AND COMMISSIONS PROHIBITED

"Sec. 53. No officer, attorney, or other employee of the Secretary shall, directly or indirectly, be the beneficiary of or receive any fee, commission, gift, or other consideration for or in connection with any transaction or business under this Act other than such salary, fee, or other compensation as he may receive as such officer, attorney, or employee. No member of a county committee established under section 42 shall knowingly make or join in making any certification prohibited by section 2 (c). Any person violating any provision of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than \$2,000 or imprisonment for not more than two years, or both.

"EXTENSION OF TERRITORIES

"Sec. 54. The provisions of this Act shall extend to the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii and to Puerto Rico. In the case of Alaska and Puerto Rico, the term "county" as used in this Act shall be deemed synonymous with Territory, or any subdivision thereof as may be designated by the Secretary, and payments under section 33 of this Act shall be made to the Governor of the Territory or to the fiscal agent of such subdivision.

"SEPARABILITY

"Sec. 55. If any provision of this Act, or the application thereof to any person or circumstances, is held invalid, the remainder of the Act, and the application of such provisions to other persons or circumstances, shall not be affected thereby.

"Sec. 4. Title II of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"TITLE II—PRODUCTION AND SUBSISTENCE LOANS

"BORROWERS AND TERMS

"Sec. 21. Out of the funds made available under section 23, the Secretary may make loans to farmers and stockmen who are citizens of the United States for the purchase of livestock, seed, feed, fertilizer, farm equipment and supplies, other farm needs, the refinancing of indebtedness and family subsistence: *Provided*, That no loan shall be made under this section for the purchase or leasing of land or for the carrying on of any land-purchase or land-leasing program: *Provided further*, That, under this section, (1) the initial loan to any one borrower shall not exceed \$3,500 and no further loan may be made by the Secretary under this title to a borrower so long as the total amount outstanding to that borrower, including interest and taxes or other liens and obligations which have accrued and are properly chargeable to the account of the borrower, exceeds \$5,000; (2) the term of any such loan, including renewals and extensions, shall not exceed five years from the date the original loan was made; and (3) no person who has failed to liquidate his indebtedness under this section for five consecutive years shall be eligible for further loans hereunder until he has paid

such indebtedness in full, except that indebtedness to the Farm Security Administration or the Emergency Crop and Feed Loan Offices heretofore created shall not be included until five years from the effective date of the Farmers' Home Administration Act of 1946, in determining the amounts of loans, terms of loans, and five-year period for eligibility set forth in this section.

"DEBT ADJUSTMENT

"Sec. 22. The Secretary may assist in the voluntary adjustment of indebtedness between farm debtors and their creditors and may cooperate with State, Territorial, and local agencies and committees engaged in such debt adjustment. Services furnished by the Secretary under this section may be without charge to the debtor or creditor.

"APPROPRIATION

"Sec. 23. There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary such sums as the Congress may from time to time determine to be necessary to enable the Secretary to carry out the purposes of this title.

"AMENDMENT TO TITLE I OF THE BANKHEAD-JONES FARM TENANT ACT

"Sec. 5. Title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"TITLE I—TENANT PURCHASE LOANS AND MORTGAGE INSURANCE

"POWER OF SECRETARY

"SECTION 1. (a) The Secretary of Agriculture (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") is authorized to make loans and to insure mortgages in the United States and in the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii and in Puerto Rico to persons eligible to receive the benefits of this title to enable such persons to acquire, repair or improve family-size farms, or to refinance indebtedness against undersized or underimproved units when loans are being made or insured by the Secretary to enlarge or improve such units. Loans may also be made to assist borrowers under this title in making the improvements needed to adjust their farming operations to changing conditions.

"(b) (1) Except with respect to veterans qualified under subsection (b) (2) of this section, only farm tenants, farm laborers, share croppers, and other individuals (including owners of inadequate or underimproved farm units) who obtain, or who recently obtained, the major portion of their income from farming operations, shall be eligible to receive the benefits of this title. In making available the benefits of this title, the Secretary shall give preference to persons who are married, or who have dependent families, and, wherever practicable, to persons who are able to make an initial down payment, or who are owners of livestock and farm implements necessary successfully to carry on farming operations. No person shall be eligible who is not a citizen of the United States.

"(2) Any veteran (defined herein as a person who served in the land or naval forces of the United States during any war between the United States and any other nation, and who shall have been discharged or released therefrom under conditions other than dishonorable) who intends to engage in farming as a principal occupation, and who meets the requirements of rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary as to industry, experience, character, and other assurances of success as farmers, shall be eligible for the benefits of this title and their applications shall be entitled to preference over those of non-veterans.

"(c) No loan shall be made, or mortgage insured, for the acquisition, improvement, or enlargement of any farm unless it is of such size and type as the Secretary determines to be sufficient to constitute an efficient family-type farm-management unit and to enable a diligent farm family to carry on suc-

cessful farming of a type which the Secretary deems can be carried on successfully in the locality in which the farm is situated: *Provided*, That loans may be made to veterans, or mortgages insured for veterans, as defined in section 1 (b) (2) hereof, who have pensionable disabilities, to enable such veterans to acquire, enlarge, repair, or improve farm units of sufficient size to meet the farming capabilities of such veterans and afford them income which, together with their pensions, will enable them to meet living and operating expenses and the amounts due on their loans.

"FUNCTIONS OF COUNTY COMMITTEES

"Sec. 2. (a) The county committees established under section 42 shall—

"(1) examine applications (filed with the chairman of the county committee, or with such other person as the Secretary may designate) of persons desiring to obtain the assistance of the Secretary in financing the acquisition of farms or farming operations in the county as provided in this Act; and

"(2) examine and appraise farms in the county with respect to which applications are made.

"(b) If the committee finds that an applicant is eligible to receive the benefits of this Act, that, in the opinion of the committee, by reason of his character, ability, industry, and experience, he will successfully carry out undertakings required of him under a loan which may be made or insured under this Act, that credit sufficient in amount to finance the actual needs of the applicant, specified in the application, is not available to him at the rates (but not exceeding the rate of 5 per centum per annum) and terms prevailing in the community in or near which the applicant resides for loans of similar size and character from commercial banks, cooperative lending agencies, or from any other responsible source; and that the farm with respect to which the application is made is of such character that there is a reasonable likelihood that the making or insuring of the loan with respect thereto will carry out the purposes of this title, it shall so certify to the Secretary. The committee shall also certify to the Secretary the amount which the committee finds is the fair and reasonable value of the farm based upon its normal earning capacity. The farm shall be appraised by competent employees of the Secretary thoroughly trained in appraisal techniques and the appraisal shall be made available to the county committee and the Secretary for their guidance in determining the value of the farm as specified above.

"(c) No member of the committee shall participate in any certification under this section with respect to any application or farm in which such member, or any person related to such member within the third degree of consanguinity or affinity has any pecuniary interest, direct or indirect, or in which any of them had such interest within one year prior to the date of certification.

"(d) No loan shall be made for any purpose under this Act and no mortgage shall be insured under this Act, unless certification by the committee, as required under this section, has been made with respect to the applicant applying for the loan and with respect to the farm which is to be taken as security either for an insured or an uninsured mortgage.

"TERMS OF LOANS

"Sec. 3. (a) Loans made under this title shall be in such amount (not in excess of the amount certified by the county committee to be the value of the farm) as may be necessary to enable the borrower to acquire the farm and for necessary repairs and improvements thereon, and shall be secured by a first mortgage or deed of trust on the farm. Loans may not be made for the acquisition or enlargement of farms which have a value, as acquired, enlarged, or improved, in excess of the average value of efficient family-type

farm-management units, as determined by the Secretary, in the county, parish, or locality where the farm is located.

"(b) The instruments under which the loan is made and security given therefor shall—

"(a) provide for the repayment of the loan within an agreed period of not more than forty years from the making of the loan;

"(2) provide for the payment of interest on the unpaid balance of the loan at the rate of 3½ per centum per annum;

"(3) provide for the repayment of the unpaid balance of the loan, together with interest thereon, in installments in accordance with amortization schedules prescribed by the Secretary;

"(4) be in such form and contain such covenants as the Secretary shall prescribe to secure the payment of the unpaid balance of the loan, together with interest thereon, to protect the security, and to assure that the farm will be maintained in repair, and waste and exhaustion of the farm prevented, and that such proper farming conservation practices as the Secretary shall prescribe will be carried out;

"(5) provide that the borrower shall pay taxes and assessments on the farm to the proper taxing authorities, and insure and pay for insurance on farm buildings;

"(6) provide that upon the borrower's assigning, selling, or otherwise transferring the farm, or any interest therein, without the consent of the Secretary, or upon default in the performance of, or upon any failure to comply with, any covenant or condition contained in such instruments, or upon involuntary transfer or sale, the Secretary may declare the amount unpaid immediately due and payable, and that, without the consent of the Secretary, no final payment shall be accepted, or release of the Secretary's interest be made, less than five years after the making of the loan; and

"(7) contain the provisions for refinancing specified in section 44 (c).

"(c) Except as provided in paragraph (6) of subsection (b), no instrument provided for in this section shall prohibit the prepayment of any sum due under it.

"(d) No provision of section 75, as amended, of the Act entitled "An Act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States", approved July 1, 1898 (U. S. C. 1940 ed., title 11, sec. 203), other applicable in respect to any indebtedness incurred under this title by any beneficiary thereof, shall be applicable in respect of such indebtedness until such beneficiary has repaid at least 15 per centum thereof.

"EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF LOANS AND MORTGAGE INSURANCE

"Sec. 4. In making loans and insuring mortgages under this title, the amount which is devoted to such purposes during any fiscal year shall be distributed equitably among the several States and Territories on the basis of farm population and the prevalence of tenancy, as determined by the Secretary: *Provided*, That there may be distributed to each State such amounts as are necessary to insure mortgages or finance loans pursuant to all bona fide applications from veterans qualified under section 1 hereof: *Provided further*, That there may be disbursed in any fiscal year to each State or Territory such amount not in excess of \$100,000 as is determined by the Secretary to be necessary to finance loans in such State or Territory under this title.

"APPROPRIATION

"Sec. 5. To carry out the provisions of this title with respect to tenant-purchase loans, there is authorized to be appropriated not to exceed \$50,000,000 for each fiscal year beginning with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and such further sums as may be necessary in carrying out the provisions of this title during such fiscal year, with re-

spect to tenant purchase loans and insured mortgages.

"FARM TENANT MORTGAGE INSURANCE FUND

"Sec. 11. (a) There is hereby created a fund, to be known as the "farm tenant-mortgage insurance fund" (hereinafter in this title referred to as the "fund"), which shall be used by the Secretary as a revolving fund for carrying out the provisions of this title with respect to mortgages insured under section 12 and to mortgages accepted for the account of the fund under section 13. There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary the sum of \$25,000,000 to constitute such fund.

"(b) Moneys in the fund not needed for current operations shall be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to the credit of the fund or invested in direct obligations of the United States or obligations guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States. The Secretary may purchase, with money in the fund, any notes issued by the Secretary to the Secretary of the Treasury to obtain money for the fund.

"(c) All amounts deposited in or credited to the fund and the proceeds of investments of amounts in the fund shall be used only for purposes to which the fund is specifically authorized to be devoted under this title and shall not be diverted to any other use.

"(d) The Secretary shall include in his annual report a complete statement with respect to the status of the fund.

"INSURANCE OF MORTGAGES

"Sec. 12 (a) The Secretary is authorized, upon application of a prospective mortgagor or mortgagee under a first mortgage eligible for insurance under this title, to insure such mortgage and to make commitments for the insurance of any such mortgage prior to the date of its execution.

"(b) The aggregate amount of principal obligations on all mortgages insured under this title, on all mortgages with respect to which commitments to insure have been made, and on all mortgages accepted for the account of the fund and not disposed of under section 14 shall not exceed \$100,000,000 in any one fiscal year. With respect to any fiscal year, the amount available for insurance, commitment and acceptance of mortgages under this title shall be distributed among the several States and Territories on the basis provided in section 4 and preferences shall be given to mortgages executed by veterans qualified under section 1.

"(c) In order for a mortgage to be eligible under this title—

"(1) the person obligated to pay thereunder shall be a person who would be eligible under section 1 for a loan under title I;

"(2) the farm mortgaged shall be one with respect to which, under section 1 (c), a loan could be made under title I;

"(3) there shall be an appropriate certification by the county committee as required by section 2 of this Act;

"(4) the mortgage instruments shall comply with section 3 (b), except that the base rate of interest shall be 2½ per centum per annum;

"(5) the principal obligation (and fees and other charges chargeable under subsection (d) of this section) shall not exceed 90 per centum of the reasonable value of the farm and necessary repairs and improvements thereon, as such values are certified by the county committee pursuant to section 2 (b);

"(6) the mortgage instruments shall contain a covenant to pay to the Secretary the initial and annual charges provided for in subsections (d) and (e) of this section, and a covenant to pay to the Secretary, as collection agent for the mortgage, the amounts payable by the mortgagor to the mortgagee under the mortgage; and

"(7) the mortgage instruments shall contain a stipulation (not binding upon the

Secretary) that the holder of the mortgage will accept the benefits provided by section 13 in lieu of any right of foreclosure which he may have against the property and any right to a deficiency judgment against the mortgagor on account of the mortgage.

"(d) The Secretary shall require the payment by the mortgagor or mortgagee of such initial fees for inspection, appraisal, and other charges as it finds necessary and such amounts may be included in the principal obligation of the mortgage, and the payment of such delinquency charges and default reserves as it finds necessary. The proceeds of such fees shall be deposited in the Treasury for use for administrative expense as provided in subparagraph (e) (2) hereof.

"(e) (1) The Secretary shall collect from the mortgagor, upon insurance of the mortgage, an initial charge of 1 per centum of the principal obligation of the mortgage and annually thereafter when payment of an installment of principal and interest is due, a charge of 1 per centum of the principal obligation remaining unpaid after such installment is paid, without taking into account delinquent payments or prepayments. If the principal obligation of the mortgage is paid in full in less than five years after the time when the mortgage was entered into, the Secretary may require payment by the mortgagor of a charge equal to the amount of the last annual charge required of the mortgagor.

"(2) One-half of the amount paid as charges in pursuance of this subsection shall be the premium for insurance and shall be deposited in the fund and may be used only for purposes to which the fund may be devoted. The other half of the amounts so paid shall be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the Secretary and shall be available only for administrative expenses to carry out the provisions of this title, relating to mortgage insurance.

"(f) (1) The Secretary shall promptly remit to the mortgagee under any mortgage insured under this title any sums collected by it as agent for the mortgagee. The Secretary shall promptly advise any such mortgagee of any default by the mortgagor.

"(2) If within thirty days after the due date of any installment the mortgagor under an insured mortgage has failed to pay to the Secretary the amount due, the Secretary shall notwithstanding the amount paid is less than the interest and principal due, pay the amount of such principal and interest to the mortgagee, less the amount of any previous prepayments.

"(3) Payments to mortgagees under paragraph (2) shall be advanced out of the fund for the account of the mortgagor. Such advances shall be repaid to the fund out of the first available collections received from the mortgagor, with interest thereon at the rate fixed in the insured mortgage, and shall be added to subsequent installments.

"(g) Any contract of insurance executed by the Secretary under this section shall be conclusive evidence of the eligibility of the mortgage for insurance, and the validity of any contract of insurance so executed shall be incontestable in the hands of any holder thereof from the date of the execution of such contract, except for fraud or misrepresentation of which such holder has actual knowledge.

"(h) The Secretary may, at any time, for good cause shown and under such terms and conditions as he may prescribe, consent to the release of the mortgagor from his liability under the mortgage or the credit instruments secured thereby, or consent to the release of parts of the mortgaged property from the lien of the mortgage.

"(i) The holder of any mortgage insured under this title may, upon notice to the Secretary, assign such mortgage together with the accompanying note and contract of insurance and the assignee thereof shall there-

upon become entitled to all the benefits of such contract of insurance: *Provided*, That no such assignment shall be binding upon the Secretary until notice thereof has been given the Secretary and the Secretary has acknowledged receipt of such notice.

"PAYMENT OF INSURANCE

"Sec. 13. (a) In any case in which the mortgagor under a mortgage insured under section 12 is in default for more than twelve months, the mortgagee shall be entitled to receive the benefit of the insurance as hereinafter provided, upon assignment to the Secretary of (1) all the mortgagee's rights and interests arising under the mortgage so in default; (2) all claims of the mortgagee against the mortgagor or others, arising out of the mortgage transaction; (3) all policies of title or other insurance and all surety bonds and other guaranties and any and all claims thereunder relating to the mortgage or the mortgaged property; (4) any balance of the mortgage loan not advanced to the mortgagor; and (5) any cash or property held by the mortgagee, or to which he is entitled, as deposit made for the account of the mortgagor and which has not been applied in reduction of the principal of the mortgage indebtedness; and upon transfer to the Secretary of such originals or copies of records, documents, books, papers and accounts relating to the mortgage transaction, as the Secretary prescribes. Upon such assignment and transfer, the Secretary shall pay to the mortgagee, in cash, an amount equal to the value of the mortgage and the note and mortgage shall thereupon become a part of the fund. For the purposes of this subsection, the value of the mortgage shall be determined, in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary, by adding to the amount of the original principal obligation of the mortgage which was unpaid on the date of default, the amount of all unpaid interest and the amount of all payments which have been made by the mortgagee for taxes, special assessments, water rates, and other payments in discharge of liens which are prior to the mortgage, and insurance on the property mortgaged, and by deducting from such total amount any amount received on account of the mortgage indebtedness after such default.

"(b) If there should not be sufficient cash in the fund to enable the Secretary to make payments to mortgagees as provided in subsection (a) of this section, the Secretary may make and issue notes to the Secretary of the Treasury to obtain funds to make such payments. Such notes shall be signed by the Secretary or by his duly authorized representatives and shall be negotiable. Such notes shall bear interest, payable semi-annually, at a rate equal to the average rate of interest, computed to the end of the calendar month next preceding the date of issue, borne by all interest bearing obligations of the United States then forming a part of the public debt, and shall have such maturities as the Secretary may determine with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

"(c) The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to purchase any notes issued by the Secretary pursuant to this section and any renewals thereof and for such purchases may use as a public debt transaction the proceeds from the sale of any securities issued under the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, and the purposes for which such securities may be issued under such Act, as amended, are hereby extended to include any such purchases. All redemptions, purchases, and sales by the Secretary of the Treasury of such notes shall be treated as public debt transactions of the United States.

"(d) In any case in which the mortgagor violates any covenant or conditions of his mortgage, the Secretary may require the

mortgagee to assign such mortgage, together with the incidents thereto, upon payment of the value of the mortgage determined in accordance with this section.

"PROCEDURE WITH RESPECT TO MORTGAGES IN DEFAULT

"Sec. 14. (a) Upon accepting the assignment of any insured mortgage, the Secretary shall ascertain whether or not the mortgagor (which term as used in this section shall include the mortgagor or his heirs or assigns) desires to remain in possession of the mortgaged property. If the mortgagor does not desire to remain in possession of the mortgaged property or if the Secretary is unable to make the findings prescribed by the next sentence, the Secretary may proceed to foreclose the mortgage. If the mortgagor desires to remain in possession of the mortgaged property and if the Secretary finds that the mortgagor (1) has made reasonable efforts to meet all defaulted payments and to comply with the other covenants and conditions of his mortgage and (2) will probably be able to meet such defaulted payments within five years after the maturity date or dates of the defaulted payments, the Secretary may enter into an agreement with the mortgagor providing for the payment of such defaulted payments together with interest thereon, at such times not later than five years after the maturity date or dates as the Secretary may deem to be within the probable future means of the mortgagor. Should any mortgagor with whom the Secretary has entered into such agreement thereafter fail to meet any payments, the Secretary may proceed to foreclose the mortgage.

"(b) Amounts realized under section 51 on account of property which was subject to an insured mortgage shall be deposited in the fund. Amounts payable by the Secretary under section 50 (a) as taxes, with respect to such property, shall be paid out of the fund.

"INSURED MORTGAGES ELIGIBLE AS INVESTMENTS

"Sec. 15. (a) The first paragraph of section 24, chapter 6, of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended (U. S. C., 1940 ed., title 12, sec. 371) (relating to loans on farm lands by member banks), is hereby amended by inserting after the words "National Housing Act", the following: "or which are insured by the Secretary of Agriculture pursuant to title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act."

"(b) Section 35 of chapter III of the Act entitled "An Act to regulate the business of life insurance in the District of Columbia", approved June 19, 1934 (D. C. Code, 1940 edition, title 35, sec. 535), is amended by inserting in paragraph (3a) after the words "Federal Housing Administrator" the following: "or by the Secretary of Agriculture pursuant to title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act."

"ACCOUNTS AND CLAIMS OF DEFENSE RELOCATION CORPORATION

"Sec. 6. (a) The Comptroller General of the United States is authorized and directed to allow credit in the accounts of disbursing and certifying officers for advances made in good faith on behalf of the Department of Agricultural to defense relocation corporations and land purchasing associations.

"CONSOLIDATION OF AGRICULTURAL CREDIT AND SERVICE OFFICES

"Sec. 7. The Secretary of Agriculture and the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration are hereby directed, wherever practicable, to make suitable arrangements whereby all field offices under their supervision or direction extending agricultural credit or furnishing agricultural services to farmers to utilize the same or adjacent offices to the end that eligible farmers in each locality will be enabled to obtain their agricultural credit and services at one central point.

"CONTINGENT PROVISIONS FOR TRANSFERRING POWERS TO AGRICULTURAL CREDIT AGENCY"

"Sec. 8. (a) In the event the Agricultural Credit Act (H. R. 4873), Seventy-ninth Congress, first session, passed by the House of Representatives on March 20, 1946, becomes law prior to the effective date of this Act:

"(1) The functions, powers, and duties vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by this Act and by the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, except insofar as such functions, powers, or duties involve or are necessary to the administration of title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, shall be vested in the Agricultural Credit Agency;

"(2) The functions, powers, and duties of the Secretary of Agriculture transferred under (1) above and the property and assets acquired by the Secretary of Agriculture primarily in the administration of such functions, powers, and duties, shall be administered within the Division of the Agricultural Credit Agency created for the purpose of supervising and administering direct lending to farmers, subject to the supervision, direction, and authority of the Agricultural Credit Board, the Agricultural Credit Administrator, and the Deputy Administrator in charge of that Division, to the same extent as other units of a division of the Agricultural Credit Agency;

"(3) The functions, powers, and duties vested in the Solicitor of the Department of Agriculture and attorneys of his office by this Act and the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act shall be vested in the general counsel and attorneys of the Agricultural Credit Agency, respectively.

"Sec. 9. Any conveyance of real estate by the Government or any Government agency under this Act shall include all mineral rights."

And the House agree to the same.

ELMER THOMAS,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
GEORGE D. AIKEN,
TOM STEWART,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

JOHN W. FLANNAGAN, Jr.,
HAROLD D. COOLEY,
ORVILLE ZIMMERMAN,
STEPHEN PACE,
CLIFFORD R. HOPE,
AUG. H. ANDRESEN,
J. ROLAND KINZER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I ask that the conference report be considered and adopted.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the report was considered and agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the next order of business on the calendar.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 2236) providing for a medal for service in the merchant marine during the present war was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over in accordance with the unanimous-consent agreement requested by the Senator from Maryland [Mr. RADCLIFFE].

REGULATION OF SALE OF MILK, CREAM, AND ICE CREAM WITHIN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The bill (S. 2479) to amend the act entitled "An act to regulate within the District of Columbia the sale of milk, cream, and ice cream, and for other purposes,"

approved February 27, 1925, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the third paragraph of section 13 of the act entitled "An act to regulate within the District of Columbia the sale of milk, cream, and ice cream, and for other purposes," approved February 27, 1925, be amended to read as follows:

"The term 'pasteurized' as used in this act shall be held to mean the process of heating every particle of milk or milk products (1) to a temperature of not less than 143° Fahrenheit and, if heated to not more than 159° Fahrenheit, holding at such temperature for at least 30 minutes, or (2) to a temperature of not less than 160° Fahrenheit and holding at such temperature for at least 15 seconds."

RETIREMENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The bill (H. R. 5756) for the retirement of public school teachers in the District of Columbia was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MR. AND MRS. J. W. WILLIAMS, JR.

The bill (H. R. 1459) for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Williams, Jr., was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. LEROY A. ROBBINS

The bill (H. R. 1887) for the relief of Mrs. Leroy A. Robbins was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SECOND LT. FRANCIS W. ANDERSON

The bill (H. R. 5851) for the relief of Second Lt. Francis W. Anderson was considered; ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. IVAN B. HOFMAN

The bill (H. R. 6423) for the relief of Mrs. Ivan B. Hofman was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ALLEGHENY RIVER BRIDGE, NEW KENSINGTON, PA.

The bill (H. R. 7030) granting the consent of Congress to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge across the Allegheny River, between a point in or near the Borough of Tarentum, in the county of Allegheny, and a point near the boundary of the city of New Kensington and Lower Burrel Township in Westmoreland County in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTION PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 7063) to provide for the selection for elimination and retirement of officers of the Regular Army was announced as next in order.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 163) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to prohibit the denial or infringement of the inherent right of a citizen to work and

bargain freely with his employers was announced as next in order.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The joint resolution will be passed over.

WEARING OF CERTAIN DECORATIONS BY THOMAS PARRAN AND OTHERS

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 180) granting permission to Thomas Parran and others to wear certain decorations was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. House Joint Resolution 387, Calendar 1902, is to the same effect. Is there objection to substituting the House joint resolution?

There being no objection, the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 387) granting permission to Thomas Parran and others to wear certain decorations was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, Senate Joint Resolution 180 will be indefinitely postponed.

ADMISSION OF EVIDENCE IN CERTAIN CASES—BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 43) to safeguard the admission of evidence in certain cases was announced as next in order.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Let the bill be passed over.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I wonder whether the Senator who objected will kindly withdraw his objection, so that we may make a very brief explanation.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Very well.

Mr. McCARRAN. This bill comes from the Department of Justice. It comes by reason of the decision in the case of McNabb against United States, in which it was held that a confession given after the party had been detained for a brief length of time was not admissible.

As the bill is now before the Senate, it merely provides the following:

Failure to observe the requirement of law as to the time within which a person under arrest must be brought before a committing officer shall not render inadmissible any evidence that is otherwise admissible.

Let me say that the Department of Justice is embarrassed from day to day by reason of the fact that some party in a case has been detained perhaps 2 or 3 or 4 hours or a day, and then the confession is taken, and then under the McNabb case it is held that the confession cannot be used as evidence against the party.

So I hope the Senator will withdraw his objection.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, I wish to present a different view, which I think may be taken. My objection is made because if this bill is passed as it is written, the arresting officers will be invited to violate the law and to hold a man an undue length of time under arrest.

I have no desire whatsoever to object to the passage of any law that will assist in the proper enforcement of the law. But it seems to me that we cannot abrogate one of the basic principles, namely, that we must protect the innocent in case of arrest. That principle is best enunciated under the law of this country which has to do, I believe, with

the rule which must be applied when a person is arrested and charged with violation of a Federal law. Under those circumstances he must be arraigned and brought before a commissioner within a reasonable length of time. That is the requirement of law.

In the McNabb case, the Supreme Court held that where the arresting officers obtain confessions before arraignment and before bringing the person before a commissioner for hearing, such confessions cannot be used as evidence. The very reason the Supreme Court arrived at that ruling was to prevent the use of various methods of duress in obtaining confessions.

The bill we are asked to pass provides that—

Failure to observe the requirement of law as to the time within which a person under arrest must be brought before a committing officer shall not render inadmissible any evidence that is otherwise admissible.

Mr. President, I wish to say that that is an invitation to the arresting officer not to obey the law in connection with bringing a man before the committing officer. I think it would be most unwise and unsound and unwholesome to enact a statute which would say to an arresting officer, "You are excused from obeying the law as to bringing arrested persons before committing officers; and although you know what the law is—namely, to bring arrested persons before a committing officer as soon as may be reasonable—we say that what you have done if you do not obey that law is excused."

It seems to me that to say that to an officer who holds a person who is arrested an undue length of time or who intentionally violates the statute with reference to bringing a man promptly before a committing officer, would be most undesirable.

There is no reason in the world to have a law which requires the arresting officer to give a man an early arraignment or a preliminary hearing, if in the next breath we say that failure to observe that law does not bar the admission of evidence which otherwise would be admissible.

I do not wish to take any step which would aid the lawbreaker or the criminal, but at the same time the general public must be protected. One of the very basic principles of our law is the presumption of innocence and the protection of the general public. The people must be protected against an invitation to law violation or, I may say, against an absolute excuse to an arresting officer who violates the law which the Congress laid down in the first place. So I shall have to object.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator withhold his objection for a moment?

Mr. REVERCOMB. I do.

Mr. FERGUSON. I should like to have the Senator withhold his objection until I have an opportunity to say a word about the matter.

Mr. President, at first glance this bill might indicate that we were attempting to take certain rights from defendants in criminal cases. The able Senator from

West Virginia has indicated that it would allow arresting officers to disobey the law, and thus take advantage of defendants in a certain way.

I went rather carefully into this matter after it came to the Judiciary Committee. I finally came to the conclusion that we should pass this bill. As I understand the situation, today many cases are being dismissed on the sole ground that a confession or admission made while a person was under arrest could not be used; and insofar as our law-enforcement officials are concerned, there is a break-down in the administration of justice.

I think all the constitutional rights of a defendant should be preserved, but I do not feel that the mere holding of a person longer than the time he is allowed to be held before arraignment should entirely wipe out and destroy the rights of law-enforcement officers.

This bill does not sanction the holding of any person an undue length of time. It merely says that if the evidence is otherwise admissible, the mere fact that the person was held longer than permitted by law before he was arraigned shall not make inadmissible a confession which otherwise would be admissible.

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

Mr. FERGUSON. I am glad to yield.

Mr. McMAHON. Does not the Senator feel, however, that the exemption provided by this bill would encourage law-enforcement officers to hold prisoners for a considerable length of time before they were brought before committing officers, rather than to have them immediately arraigned?

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, if the Senator from Michigan will permit me to say a word at this point, let me state in respect to the matter mentioned by the Senator from Connecticut that the respective statutes make provision regarding the length of time a party in custody may be held. It was with reference to those statutes that the decision in the McNabb case was rendered.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I do not think the enactment of this measure would result in having a person held longer than he otherwise would be, or would be an incentive to hold him longer, because every person arrested has certain rights under the false imprisonment law, and so forth, to proceed against anyone who illegally holds him; and if he is held longer than the law provides, he can secure his just remedy.

This bill would merely mean that the people's rights would not be destroyed.

Mr. President, if the able Senator from West Virginia does not object, I hope we may take up the bill at the earliest possible date, even during the present term of Congress, and have a vote taken on it, because I think the enactment of this measure is vital and important in connection with the work of our law-enforcement officers, and I think it should receive our prompt attention.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will state it.

Mr. PEPPER. Has objection been made to the consideration of this bill? If not, I shall interpose an objection.

Mr. REVERCOMB. That makes two objections.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection being heard, the bill will be passed over.

A MISSISSIPPI RIVER BRIDGE AT EAST ST. LOUIS

The bill (H. R. 6953) authorizing the city of East St. Louis, Ill., its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge across the Mississippi River at or near a point between Delmar Boulevard and Cole Street in the city of St. Louis, Mo., and a point opposite thereto in the city of East St. Louis, Ill., was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AN OHIO RIVER BRIDGE NEAR LAWRENCEBURG, IND.

The bill (H. R. 6899) to authorize the Indiana State Toll Bridge Commission to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge, or a free bridge, across the Ohio River at or near Lawrenceburg, Dearborn County, Ind., was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AMENDMENT OF SOCIAL SECURITY ACT AND INTERNAL REVENUE CODE

The bill (H. R. 7037) to amend the Social Security Act and the Internal Revenue Code, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I think I must object to having the bill taken up during the call of the calendar. I think this matter is of such tremendous importance that we should have more time to discuss it, rather than be limited by the 5-minute rule, as we are during the call of the calendar.

I have no objection to taking up the bill now, if the Senator in charge of the bill wishes to make such a motion. But I think there should be some discussion of the amendments.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, if this measure is to be passed at this session, it is necessary that quick action be taken upon it, so that it may be returned to the House of Representatives. Even now it is doubtful whether the House will have an opportunity to pass on the amendments which may be adopted by the Senate. Of course, I am frank to concede that the measure is important.

Let me make a statement about it. While there are seven titles to the bill, title I simply freezes the social security tax at 1 percent, rather than to have it increased to 2½ percent next January. The Senate has acted upon that matter three or four times.

The language of title II of the bill was passed by the Senate approximately 6 or 8 weeks ago, and there have been no changes made in it by the House except those of purely technical nature.

Title III of the bill provides for unemployment compensation for maritime workers. That is merely a provision of a bill which the Senate passed 12 months ago, and which has been before the Ways

and Means Committee of the House of Representatives since then.

Title V is purely technical. It relates to State grants for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind. The matters contained under that title present an important subject matter for the consideration of the Senate.

The present rate of \$40 would be increased to \$50. That, of course, would create a liability on the Federal Government for an additional \$10 a month in the case of old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind.

Title VI of the bill simply provides for a study to be made by the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation of all aspects of social security, and a report be made to the Congress next year. The language under that title is substantially the same as that contained in a measure which was introduced by the distinguished Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG], and was passed by the Senate sometime last year.

Mr. President, three of the titles of the bill have already been acted upon by the Senate. Title I of the bill is not at all new to the Senate. It merely involves freezing for the calendar year 1947 the Federal contribution tax of 1 percent against the employer and 1 percent against the employee.

Title V of the bill, which introduces the variable-grant principle, is, of course, important.

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

Mr. GEORGE. I shall be glad to have the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill at this time without regard to the 5-minute rule, if I can obtain unanimous consent of the Senate that consideration of the bills be proceeded with. I may say to the Senator from Kentucky that I understand his program, and I shall be willing to have the bill laid aside, if necessary, in order to carry out his program.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I was not present when the distinguished Senator began speaking. I do not know what are the intentions of the majority leader and the Senator from Georgia. But some of us have certain amendments which we desire to propose, and there will be some argument which we shall feel compelled to make.

Mr. GEORGE. That is why I ask unanimous consent that the bill be taken up without regard to the 5-minute rule.

Mr. DOWNEY. Would it then be the desire of the majority leader and the distinguished Senator from Georgia to attempt to complete consideration of the bill tonight?

Mr. GEORGE. If possible, yes; because unless the bill goes to the House by tomorrow there will be no likelihood of the House acting upon it. I may say to the Senator from California that there is a high probability that the House will not act upon it in any event.

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, still reserving the right to object, while it is my own intention to make my argument on the bill as brief as possible, the subject

matter of the bill is of great importance to millions of our people. I should like to see an arrangement made to take up the bill tomorrow rather than tonight. I see no chance of finishing it by 7:30 tonight. The unanimous-consent request of the Senator would not limit us in our debate, would it?

Mr. GEORGE. Not at all. We could proceed as far as possible with the consideration of the bill.

Mr. DOWNEY. I would make no objection to the request of the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, if the unanimous consent request of the Senator from Georgia is granted, will it result in interfering with the Senate's consideration of a bill on the calendar which was temporarily passed over.

Mr. GEORGE. I would be entirely willing to consent that consideration of the bill be temporarily laid aside in order to take up other bills.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate recur to Calendar No. 1864, Senate bill 2127. I made an objection to the Senate considering the bill when it was called in the first instance.

Mr. GEORGE. If I can obtain unanimous consent that the Senate proceed this afternoon to the consideration of the bill to which I have been referring, I will agree temporarily to lay aside consideration of the bill in order to take up and consider other bills.

Mr. FERGUSON. Consideration of the bill to which I refer would take only a moment.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I object at this time.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I shall be compelled to move that the Senate proceed to consider the bill because I will not assume the responsibility of permitting the bill to die in the Senate. Although the House did not message the bill to the Senate until last Friday, the Senate Finance Committee expected that the bill would be acted upon by the Senate. The committee examined the bill carefully and made a study of it.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I did not object to the Senate proceeding to consider the bill about which the Senator from Georgia has been talking. I had reference to the request of the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. FERGUSON. Will the Senator be willing to receive an explanation as to how some of us wish to have the bill amended?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I shall be glad to hear an explanation.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Georgia yield to me in order that I may make such explanation?

Mr. GEORGE. I yield.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The time of the Senator from Georgia has expired. The question is on agreeing to the unanimous consent request of the Senator from Georgia that the Senate proceed to consider House bill 7037.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will state it.

Mr. McCARRAN. As I understand the parliamentary situation, we have not yet concluded the call of the Consent Calendar.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. We are now discussing the last bill on the calendar.

Mr. GEORGE. Yes; we had reached the last bill. I will renew my request after the bills which have been temporarily passed over on the calendar are disposed of by the Senate.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, under a reservation to object, I wish to make a statement to the Senator from Georgia and to other Senators.

It had been my purpose to move, at the conclusion of the call of the calendar, to proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 628, House bill 7, known as the poll tax bill. It was also my purpose to file a petition for cloture after the bill had been made the unfinished business. The petition would be voted upon next Wednesday. It has appeared to me that if I am permitted to file the petition today there will be no need between now and Wednesday for the Senate to debate the matter. If permitted to make the bill the unfinished business and to file my petition, I believe the Senate could then temporarily lay the bill aside for the consideration of such other bills as may be urgent, until a vote is had on the cloture petition on Wednesday, at which time we would know whether we could bring the bill to a vote.

I realize the importance of the bill about which the Senator from Georgia has been speaking. It was voted for by the Committee on Finance a few days ago, and should be considered. But I believe that under such an arrangement as the one which I have proposed, we could have practically all day tomorrow for the consideration of bills of the nature of those to which I have referred, including the bill of the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President—

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may yield to the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, before the Senator from Kentucky made the statement which he has just made, I thought I would state, and I now do, that the bill of which the Senator from Georgia speaks is one of the most important bills ever to come before this body. The Senator from Georgia said that he did not know what the House might or might not do with regard to the bill. I hope that the Senate will never recess or adjourn until it has given consideration to this bill, which means so much to the poor people of this country. It is far more important to the working people and the poor people in the South than are such measures as the poll-tax bill.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, in my judgment the program which I have suggested would not only not interfere with the consideration of the bill which the Senator from Georgia has discussed, but it would actually facilitate its disposal. It was for that reason that I felt that

I should make the statement which I have made.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I am very much in favor of the bill which the Senator from Georgia has discussed. I hope that the Senate will consider it. But when he refers to the Consent Calendar, does he mean that such bills as the Senate has passed over are still to be considered on the unanimous-consent basis?

Mr. GEORGE. I referred to those bills which had been temporarily passed over.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. But still there are bills to be considered on the unanimous-consent basis?

Mr. GEORGE. Yes; under the rule. Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. President, I have given notice that I am going to call up Calendar No. 494, Senate bill 1250, for the relief of certain claimants who suffered losses and sustained damages as the result of the campaign carried out by the Federal Government for the eradication of the Mediterranean fruitfly in the State of Florida. I trust that no arrangements at this time will interfere with that notice. If I have to do so, I shall move that the bill be taken up at the present time, to be considered in due order. I do not know what the arrangement is for the business of the Senate. As I stated this morning, an identical bill is on the House Calendar, and can be considered now and passed, and this is the last opportunity I shall have. I have sponsored this measure for the past 7 years, much time has been devoted to it, and much money spent in examining into the claims. A joint committee has recommended that the claims be paid. I shall have to insist that the bill be considered at this time, or tomorrow.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question before the Senate is the request of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] for unanimous consent to proceed with House bill 7037, proposing an amendment to the Social Security Act. Is there objection?

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, I understand that coupled with that statement is the request that the 5-minute limitation shall not apply to any of the arguments on the bill.

Mr. GEORGE. Exactly. The request is made in lieu of a formal motion.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection—

Mr. GUFFEY. Mr. President, I know of one Senator who desires to make a 2-hour speech on the bill, and I should like to know from the majority leader what effect that would have on legislation this week.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I never know what effect a 2-hour speech from any Senator will have on legislation.

Mr. GUFFEY. I am not going to make the speech.

Mr. BARKLEY. Our legislative program is in such condition that I hope no Senator will feel compelled to make a 2-hour speech.

Mr. GUFFEY. He can do it.

Mr. BARKLEY. I ask the Senator from Georgia to withhold his request for a moment, to see whether I can carry

out the program I had in mind, by moving that another bill be made the unfinished business, and, then, if that motion carries, asking that it be temporarily laid aside until the Senator's bill can be considered.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. RUSSELL. Reserving the right to object, I wish to submit a parliamentary inquiry. In the event the Senator from Kentucky moved to take up the bill he has mentioned, and my distinguished colleague were to ask to proceed to the consideration of his bill, what would be the status of a bill on the calendar that was temporarily passed over? What right would the sponsors of that bill have?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The right at any time to ask that it be taken up by unanimous consent. That would be the only way it could be taken up.

Mr. BARKLEY. Unanimous consent could be requested just as well as if we were proceeding under the call of the calendar.

Mr. RUSSELL. We always have a right to ask unanimous consent to take up a bill, but as a rule when other legislation is pending it is more difficult to get it up than on a call of the calendar.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, if the matter in the hands of the Senator from Michigan could be cleared away, that would remove one hurdle, and it would take only a minute.

EVACUATION CLAIMS COMMISSION

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to revert to Calendar 1864, Senate bill 2127, and if the objection may be withdrawn, I can present my amendment to the bill and I think we may be able to have it agreed to.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I should like to have the amendment stated.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, my objection was—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. One moment. Does the Senator from Georgia withhold his request temporarily?

Mr. GEORGE. I am withholding it, unless this matter shall lead to debate. If so, I shall be obliged to insist on some action by the Senate.

Mr. FERGUSON. It is under the 5-minute rule, and I hope it will not take that long.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2442) to create an Evacuation Claims Commission under the general supervision of the Secretary of the Interior and to provide for powers, duties, and functions thereof, and for other purposes.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, my chief objection was that we were placing the authority in the hands of the Department of the Interior. So I propose an amendment, which appears to be agreeable to the able Senator from Nevada, on page 1, line 3 to strike out the words "in the Department of the Interior, under the general supervision of the Secretary of the Interior," and insert "a Commission to consist of three members

to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to be known as."

Then at the bottom of page 1, line 9, I propose to strike out "The Commission shall consist of a chairman and two other members who shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior." That runs over on page 2, lines 1 and 2. Then on page 5, line 24, the words "Secretary of the Interior" are to be stricken out and the word "Commission" inserted, and on page 9, line 2, the words "Secretary of the Interior" are to be stricken out and the word "President" inserted.

With those amendments, Mr. President, I should have no objection, and I feel that the bill should be passed.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, there is a further amendment suggested by the Senator from Nevada which I desire inserted in the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendments.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, the words included by the able Senator from North Dakota were, on page 2, line 8, after the word "person", to strike out "of Japanese ancestry" and insert "excluded from west coast military areas, Alaska and Hawaii."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the amendments.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 1, line 3, it is proposed to strike out "in the Department of the Interior under the general supervision of the Secretary of the Interior," and insert "a Commission to consist of three Members, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to be known as."

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 1, line 7, it is proposed to strike out the words "of Japanese ancestry."

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 2, line 8, after the word "person", it is proposed to insert "excluded from west coast military areas, Alaska and Hawaii."

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 1, line 9, it is proposed to strike out "The Commission shall consist of the chairman and two other Members who shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior."

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 5, line 24, it is proposed to strike out "Secretary of the Interior" and insert "Commission."

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 9, line 2, it is proposed to strike out "Secretary of the Interior" and insert the word "President."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That there is hereby established a Commission, to consist of three members to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to be known as the Evacuation Claims Commission, with authority as hereinafter defined to adjudicate claims arising out of the evacuation or exclusion of persons from west coast military areas, Alaska, and Hawaii subsequent to December 7, 1941. Two members shall constitute a quorum and the agree-

ment of two members shall be sufficient for the transaction of any business of the Commission.

JURISDICTION

SEC. 2. The Commission shall have jurisdiction to adjudicate any claim by a person of Japanese ancestry against the United States arising on or after December 7, 1941, when such claim is not compensated for by insurance or otherwise and is substantiated in such manner as the Commission may prescribe, for damage to or loss or destruction of real or personal property (including without limitation damage to or loss or destruction of personal property bailed to or in the custody of the Government or any agent thereof), or other impairment of assets, that fairly arises out of or is a reasonable and natural consequence of the evacuation or exclusion of such person by the appropriate military commander from a military area in Arizona, California, Oregon, or Washington or from Alaska or Hawaii, under authority of Executive Order No. 9066, dated February 19, 1942 (3 C. F. R. Cum. Supp., 1092), section 67 of the act of April 30, 1900 (48 U. S. C. 532), or Executive Order No. 9489, dated October 18, 1944 (3 C. F. R., 1944 Supp., 45). As used herein evacuation shall include voluntary departure from a military area prior to but in anticipation of an order of exclusion therefrom. Existence or intervention of other causes affecting the damage or loss, including action or nonaction by the claimant or his representatives, shall be considered by the Commission in determining the amount of relief that will be fair and equitable according to the facts as they appear in each case.

LIMITATIONS; CLAIMS NOT TO BE CONSIDERED

SEC. 3. (a) The Commission shall receive claims for a period of 18 months from the date of approval of this act. All claims not presented within that time shall be forever barred.

(b) The Commission shall not consider any claim—

(1) by or on behalf of any person who after December 7, 1941, was voluntarily or involuntarily deported from the United States to Japan or who is otherwise resident in a foreign country;

(2) for damage or loss arising out of action taken by any Federal agency pursuant to sections 4067, 4068, 4069, and 4070 (relating to alien enemies) of the Revised Statutes, as amended (50 U. S. C. 21-24), or pursuant to the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. and Supp. 1-31 616);

(3) for damage or loss to any property, or interest therein, vested in the United States pursuant to said Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended; and

(4) for damage or loss on account of death or personal injury, personal inconvenience, physical hardship, or mental suffering.

HEARINGS; EVIDENCE; RECORDS

SEC. 4. (a) The Commission shall give reasonable notice to the interested parties and an opportunity for them to be heard and to present evidence before making a final determination upon any claim.

(b) Any relevant evidence having probative value shall be considered by the Commission in its inquiries. For the purpose of any hearing or investigation authorized under this act the provisions of sections 9 and 10 (relating to examination of documentary evidence, attendance of witnesses, and production of books, papers, and documents) of the Federal Trade Commission Act of September 26, 1914, as amended (15 U. S. C. 49, 50), are hereby made applicable to the jurisdiction, powers, and duties of the Commission. Any person appointed to examine witnesses may be authorized by the Commission to issue subpoenas to procure attendance of witnesses or production of documents and to appoint an officer to serve the same. Subpoenas may be served personally, by registered

mail, by telegraph, or by leaving a copy thereof at the residence or principal place of business of the person required to be served. A verified return by the individual so serving the same, setting forth the manner of service, shall be proof of service, as shall be the return receipt or telegraph receipt when service is by registered mail or telegraph, respectively. On request the United States marshals or their deputies shall serve such process in their respective districts.

(c) The Commission shall have a seal, which shall be judicially noticed.

(d) A written record shall be kept of all hearings and proceedings of the Commission and shall be open to public inspection.

ADJUDICATIONS; PAYMENT OF AWARDS; EFFECT OF ADJUDICATIONS

SEC. 5. (a) The Commission shall dispose of all claims filed with it by award or order of dismissal, as the case may be, upon written findings of fact and reasons for the decision. A copy of each such adjudication shall be mailed to the claimant or his attorney.

(b) The Commission may make payment of any award not exceeding \$2,500 in amount out of such funds as may be made available for this purpose by Congress.

(c) On the first day of each regular session of Congress the Commission shall transmit to Congress a full and complete statement of all adjudications rendered by the Commission during the previous year, stating the name of each claimant, the amount claimed, the amount awarded, the amount paid, and a brief synopsis of the facts in the case. All awards not paid by the Commission under subsection (b) hereof shall be paid in like manner as are final judgments of the Court of Claims.

(d) The payment of an award shall be final and conclusive for all purposes, notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, and shall be a full discharge of the United States and all of its officers, agents, servants, and employees with respect to all claims arising out of the same subject matter. An order of dismissal against a claimant, unless set aside by the Commission, shall thereafter bar any further claim against the United States or any officer, agent, servant, or employee thereof arising out of the same subject matter.

ATTORNEYS' FEES

SEC. 6. The Commission, in rendering an award in favor of any claimant, may as a part of the award determine and allow reasonable attorneys' fees, which shall not exceed 20 percent of the amount allowed, to be paid directly to the attorneys representing the claimant out of, but not in addition to, the amount of such award.

Any attorney who charges, demands, receives, or collects for services rendered in connection with such claim any amount in excess of that allowed under this section, if recovery be had, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall upon conviction thereof be subject to a fine of not more than \$2,000, or imprisonment for not more than 1 year, or both.

NO FORMER MEMBER OR EMPLOYEE TO PRACTICE BEFORE COMMISSION

SEC. 7. No member of the Commission or employee thereof shall, after termination of his appointment to or services with the Commission, be permitted directly or indirectly to represent any claimant before the Commission.

ADMINISTRATION

SEC. 8. For the purposes of this act the Commission may—

(a) Appoint a clerk and such attorneys, examiners, interpreters, appraisers, and other employees as may be necessary to conduct the business of the Commission.

(b) Call upon any Federal department or agency for any information or records neces-

sary in the prosecution of the Commission's business.

(c) Secure the cooperation of State and local agencies, governmental or otherwise, and reimburse such agencies for services rendered.

(d) Utilize such voluntary and uncompensated services as may from time to time be needed and available.

(e) Assist needy claimants in the preparation of claims for filing with the Commission.

(f) Make such investigations as may be necessary for the performance of its functions.

(g) Exercise any and all of its powers at any place within the continental United States, Alaska, and Hawaii.

(h) Make expenditures for personal services and rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, for the purchase of lawbooks and books of reference, for printing and binding, for the purchase, exchange, and maintenance of passenger-carrying vehicles, for supplies and equipment, for traveling expenses (including per diem in lieu of subsistence), for witness fees and mileage, for other administrative expenses, and for the payment of awards under section 5 (b) of this act.

(i) Prescribe such rules and regulations, perform such acts not inconsistent with law, and delegate such authority as the Commission may deem proper in carrying out the provisions of this act.

TERMINATION

SEC. 9. The existence of the Commission shall terminate at the end of 5 years from the date of approval of this act: *Provided, however,* That if the Commission shall have earlier finished its business its existence shall be terminated forthwith by direction of the President.

APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 10. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the purposes of this act such sums as Congress may from time to time determine to be necessary.

PROHIBITION OF POLL TAX IN FEDERAL ELECTIONS

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Georgia still withhold his unanimous-consent request until the Senator from Kentucky can submit a motion?

Mr. GEORGE. I withhold the request.
Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 628, House bill 7, the bill relating to the prepayment of poll taxes as a prerequisite for voting.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, a point of order.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will state it.

Mr. TAFT. The call of the calendar has not yet been completed, has it?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Yes; it has been completed.

Mr. TAFT. Objection was made to the last bill on the calendar?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection was made to the last bill.

The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Kentucky.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 7) making unlawful the requirement for the payment of a poll tax as a prerequisite to voting in a primary or other election for national officers.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I submit a petition under rule XXII.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Parliamentarian advises the Chair that

it is the duty of the Chair to read the petition to the Senate. It is as follows:

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, hereby move to bring to a close the debate upon the bill (H. R. 7) making unlawful the requirement for the payment of a poll tax as a prerequisite to voting in a primary or other election for national officers.

ALBEN W. BARKLEY, H. M. KILGORE, ELBERT D. THOMAS, ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE, JR., JAMES M. TUNNELL, JAS. E. MURRAY, JOSEPH F. GUFFEY, HOMER FERGUSON, A. H. VANDENBERG, ROBT. A. TAFT, SHERIDAN DOWNEY, ROBERT F. WAGNER, CLAUDE PEPPER, JAMES W. HUFFMAN, DAVID I. WALSH, BRIEN MCMAHON, SCOTT W. LUCAS, THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN, WM. F. KNOWLAND, KENNETH S. WHERRY, ARTHUR CAPPER, H. ALEXANDER SMITH, WARREN G. MAGNUSON, JAS. M. MEAD, HUGH B. MITCHELL, WALLACE H. WHITE, JR., GEORGE D. AIKEN, GLEN TAYLOR.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will state it.

Mr. BARKLEY. Under the rule, this motion will be voted upon 1 hour after the Senate convenes on Wednesday. Is that correct?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That is correct, provided the Senate is in session tomorrow.

Mr. DONNELL. A parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will state it.

Mr. DONNELL. As I understand, the motion is one to bring about a close of debate. My parliamentary inquiry is twofold. First, is a debate in progress, and second, is a motion at this time in order if there is no debate in progress?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair is advised that the motion is in order. There is a debate going on at this time. The Chair does not believe the Senate was ever in session when there was no debate going on.

Mr. DONNELL. I had not heard the debate begin, but perhaps I was in error.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, in view of the situation, I now ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside so that the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] may bring up Calendar No. 1906, House bill 7037.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Kentucky that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside?

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, if I may, I wish to make a very brief comment on the filing of the cloture petition, because I think it a very extraordinary procedure that a cloture petition, usually filed for the purpose of bringing to an end a filibuster, should be filed before a debate in fact proceeds on H. R. 7. I want to say in all sincerity that I think the procedure is not only extraordinary but a clear subterfuge. I do not think this occasion should pass without calling attention to exactly the parliamentary procedure and strategy that is being used in the Senate at this time.

For months past there has been a desire and an attempt to bring up H. R. 7 for debate and consideration on its merits in the Senate of the United States. Every time that attempt has been made the opponents have found ways and means of preventing its consideration on the merits. But now apparently, in order to close the session and make a political record, so to speak, on paper, with respect to H. R. 7, the people of this country are witnessing this very interesting procedure in the Senate this afternoon. I think it would be better if the Senate simply served notice on the people of this country that there is no real intention in this body to present H. R. 7 and have a full debate on its merits. I think the filing of the cloture petition clearly shows that. Certainly I would sign a cloture petition to stop a filibuster on this measure, but when the cloture petition was presented to me for signature this afternoon, I refused to sign it, because I do not believe in taking part in what is in this case nothing but a pure farce.

I think it is well known that on Wednesday this petition is going to be voted down, because there is no intention on the part of the majority of the Members of the Senate, in my honest judgment, to stay here long enough to reach a vote on the merits and maintain a quorum so that we can have a consideration of this matter on its merits. To do that we must stay here and break a filibuster. I think it is our duty to do so. I am not interested in making a so-called political record on H. R. 7 for election purposes as is the Democratic Party, but I am interested any time that the Senate is ready to give careful consideration of H. R. 7, to debate it on its merits, and urge its passage on the merits.

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

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. DONNELL. I desire to make a very brief word of comment on this procedure. I made the inquiry a few moments ago because in my judgment there has not been started any debate upon this question. I have heard not one word of debate upon it since the bill was made the unfinished business.

Mr. President, it seems to me the theory of cloture is that after debate has proceeded, it is proper to file a motion in order that the debate may be confined within reasonable limits.

Mr. President, no debate has taken place. Not one word of utterance on this bill, so far as I have heard, has taken place. Without expressing an opinion whatsoever upon the merit of the proposed legislation, I want to protest most vigorously and in utmost sincerity against the use of this cloture petition at this time, when no debate is in fact in progress.

I ask the President pro tempore of the Senate again for a further statement on the parliamentary inquiry; First, is a debate in progress; and, second, is the filing of the petition for cloture under the present state of procedure in order?

Mr. MCFARLAND. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Let the Chair answer the first inquiry. The bill has been taken up, and since it was taken up Senators, in their usual way, talked about everything else except the bill. Whether that is debate on the bill or not the Chair does not attempt to say. Each Senator will have to decide that for himself. There have been no speeches made on either side of the question, of course. We all know that. Consideration of the measure just began a little while ago. We all understand the situation.

Mr. DONNELL. The parliamentary inquiry further was whether or not the filing of petition for cloture was in order at the moment when it was presented?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Parliamentarian advises the Chair, and advised the Chair previously, that the filing of the petition is in order at any time, under the rule.

Mr. DONNELL. I thank the Chair.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will state it.

Mr. McCLELLAN. May I inquire, Mr. President, if Senators fear that within the time now given to discussion of the measure, before we have to vote on cloture, the measure cannot be adequately discussed on its merits? Is there anything in the rules to prevent them from voting against cloture so that debate may be continued?

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

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. As I read the rules of the Senate there are two ways by which the Senate can limit debate. One is by unanimous consent. The other is by filing a cloture motion, which must be adopted by a two-thirds vote of the Senate. I think it is well within the discretion of the Members of the Senate to attempt either method of limiting debate. It appeared to me, as I think it appeared to other Senators who have been in the Senate for any length of time, that there would be a filibuster, or, call it what we may, there would be a debate which would continue on into the future indefinitely, unless the Senate limited debate by one of the two methods. The Senate, I am sure, would not feel that it could obtain unanimous consent to limit debate. So the Senate used the next method, which was that of filing a cloture petition.

A sufficient number of signatures have been affixed to the petition which was submitted after the bill was made the unfinished business. The debate may go on until 1 hour after the opening of the session on the second day from now and if any Senator feels that there has not been a proper debate during that period, then, as has been suggested, he would have the right to vote against the cloture petition. But I hope that the necessary number of Senators, that is, two-thirds of those present at the time, will feel that it is folly for the Senate to continue on in the future with a debate which they know very well in the absence of cloture will last indefinitely, because we

have had past experience on this particular bill.

I shall not be a party to any political maneuvering in order that we may simply show that we would like to have a vote on this bill. I was never any more earnest in my life than I am in saying that I want a vote taken on this bill. I think the Senate should vote on the bill, and I hope we will have full debate on it. I am satisfied, in view of the number of times the bill has been considered, that we can have a full debate within the time allowed under the cloture petition; that we can then vote to close the debate, with the 1-hour limitation as provided in the cloture petition, and thus we may obtain a vote during the present session of Congress upon this important legislation.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair at this point feels that it is his duty to read the rule. I read rule XXII:

If at any time a motion, signed by 16 Senators, to bring to a close the debate upon any pending measure is presented to the Senate, the Presiding Officer shall at once state the motion to the Senate, and 1 hour after the Senate meets on the following calendar day but one, he shall lay the motion before the Senate and direct that the Secretary call the roll, and, upon the ascertainment that a quorum is present, the Presiding Officer shall, without debate, submit to the Senate by an aye-nay vote the question:

"Is it the sense of the Senate that the debate shall be brought to a close?"

Under that rule there was nothing for the Chair to do but to read the petition for cloture to the Senate, so as to acquaint every Senator with it. That is all there is to it. The Parliamentarian advised the Chair that it was his duty to do so, and it has been done.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, the ruling of the Chair is eminently correct. The petition for cloture is not to close debate. It is to limit debate two days from now, if it receives the required two-thirds majority. So if the petition is adopted by a two-thirds majority the limitation of debate will begin on that day.

Mr. President, it is well known in the Senate that I have favored this legislation, and I have voted for cloture petitions whenever they have been filed with reference to it. It has so happened that in connection with legislation which has been pending up until the present time, which had a time limit fixed upon it, it was impossible for the Senate to undergo the luxury of a lengthy debate on this problem. I have no doubt that every Senator knows how he will vote, not only upon the cloture petition, but upon the bill itself. It seemed to me that the Senate was entitled to an opportunity to vote on the bill under the rule. The only opportunity to vote on the bill, as everyone recognizes, is by the adoption, by a two-thirds vote, of the motion to close debate under rule XXII. Therefore I felt justified, upon the bill being made the unfinished business, in filing the petition for cloture, which will be voted upon on Wednesday. So we may determine, as the result of that vote, whether it is worth while to make a further at-

tempt to bring the legislation to a vote. Therefore, under the existing parliamentary situation, not only do I believe that the ruling of the chair was justified, and eminently correct, but it seems to me that this is the only time up to the present in this session when it would have been possible to have made this bill the unfinished business without an interminable discussion. If it had been made the unfinished business, there would have been a further interminable discussion unless a cloture petition had been approved by a two-thirds vote. If it could not be, we could not bring the bill to a vote.

I hope there will be a full attendance of the Senate on Wednesday, and that it will express itself with respect to this rule, as to whether debate shall be closed.

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

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. TUNNELL. It seems to me that no matter whether the vote on cloture is that the debate shall be limited, or whether it is a vote that it shall not be limited, it does not change the fact that House bill 7 is the unfinished business at this time. Is that correct?

Mr. BARKLEY. That is correct.

Mr. TUNNELL. So there will be opportunity for debate, either under cloture or without cloture.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside in order that the Senator from Georgia may proceed with a request to consider House bill 7037, Calendar No. 1906.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I object.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 7037.

Mr. BARKLEY. I hope the Senator will move that it be done without prejudice to the unfinished business.

Mr. GEORGE. I make the motion without prejudice to the unfinished business.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will state it.

Mr. CORDON. I should like to understand just where we are in this picture. If I correctly understand, the poll-tax bill has been made the unfinished business. Am I correct in the understanding that if any motion is made to displace it, it is equivalent to a motion to lay it on the table?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair is advised that that is not correct.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will state it.

Mr. MORSE. Does the motion to proceed with the bill suggested by the Senator from Georgia, without prejudice to the unfinished business, require unanimous consent?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Georgia has a right to make the motion. Unanimous consent was first asked, and there was objection.

Mr. MORSE. My inquiry is this: Does his motion require unanimous consent as to that part of the motion providing that it shall not prejudice the unfinished business?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Unanimous consent is required to lay the unfinished business aside.

Mr. MORSE. I shall object to laying it aside.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, will the Senator allow me to make a statement before the objection is announced as final?

I appeal to the Senator from Oregon. He can call my appeal whatever he will. Historically I do not defer to any Member of this body in advocacy of repeal of the poll tax. I introduced the first bill that was introduced in the Senate, as I think the records of the Senate will show, to abolish the poll tax. It was reported from the Senate Committee on the Judiciary with amendments which were worked out by the great Senator George W. Norris as chairman of a subcommittee of that committee which considered the bill. I share with the able Senator from Oregon the desire that this proposed legislation be enacted if that is possible.

The procedure which has been followed is as fair to every one as any procedure that could be adopted, taking into account the practicalities of the situation in the Senate. What the able leader has done has been the result of long and tedious effort on his part, taking into account the situation as it existed in the Senate. He has consulted both proponents and opponents of the bill in devising that procedure. What might be called the organized advocates of the legislation have been consulted, and they thoroughly understand and have acquiesced in the procedure which the majority leader has followed this afternoon.

Many of us are in favor of both the anti-poll-tax and the social-security bill which the able Senator from Georgia is now trying to bring before the Senate. If we do not take up the social-security bill we shall not get any social-security legislation during this session of Congress. The bill which the able Senator from Georgia seeks to bring before the Senate contains the variable-grant provision, in which many of us are vitally interested. It increases social-security benefits to the aged, to children, and to mothers, in respect to their health. It extends welfare benefits to crippled children and many other groups. I am sure that none of us—least of all the Senator from Oregon—wishes to see those groups denied the benefits of the social-security bill.

The Senator from Oregon can accomplish both his purposes by going along with the procedure proposed by the majority leader and not objecting to the unanimous-consent request, because there will be an hour for each Senator to speak if he chooses to speak on the anti-poll-tax bill, even after cloture is adopted. That would provide 96 hours of debate. If every Senator could not have a fair opportunity to debate the question in an hour, I think that would

be extraordinary under the circumstances.

So there is time between now and 1 o'clock on Wednesday to debate the anti-poll-tax bill; and then, if the cloture petition is adopted, there will still be an hour for each Senator to speak after that. So I feel that the greatest good to the public interest would be served, and I am sure that both objectives which the Senator from Oregon wishes to accomplish would be accomplished, if he would cooperate with the leader and allow the Senator from Georgia to bring up the social-security bill, with the understanding that the unfinished business, which is only temporarily laid aside, shall be the anti-poll-tax bill. I am sure that the Senator from Oregon will have plenty of time to speak on that bill before Wednesday. Other Senators who may wish to speak for it, as I do, will have plenty of time, and the opposition will have plenty of time.

Furthermore, if cloture is adopted, we shall each have an hour of which we can avail ourselves after 1 o'clock on Wednesday. If a contrary course is followed, it will simply mean that we shall probably lose an opportunity to vote on the anti-poll-tax bill, or we shall lose the social-security bill; and there is no need for us to lose either. It seems to me that we can accomplish both purposes if we will accommodate ourselves to the procedure suggested by the able majority leader, who is trying to act in the best interests of the Senate and of the country.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, before the motion is put, let me say that I had hoped that unanimous consent would be granted for the consideration of House bill 7037. I am very much opposed to taking up the anti-poll-tax bill. In my judgment neither political party will profit by it. I doubt if any individual Senator on either side of the aisle will profit by it. Therefore I had hoped that when the bill was taken up—which seems to have been a matter of negotiation between the majority leader and those opposed to the bill—there would be no objection to the unanimous-consent request of the majority leader that it be temporarily laid aside, without prejudice, of course, to the status of the bill as the unfinished business, and without prejudice to the notice for cloture which was filed and read under the rule.

I should like to have a ruling from the Chair on this question: Is it in order for me to move, without prejudice to the bill known as the anti-poll-tax bill, and without prejudice to the cloture petition, to proceed with the consideration of House bill 7037?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Parliamentarian advises the Chair that the Senator may make his motion without prejudice to the cloture petition, but not without other prejudice.

Mr. GEORGE. I did not understand the ruling of the Chair.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. This statement may throw light on the question: No matter what business is before the Senate, 1 hour after it meets on

Wednesday next the cloture petition, under the rule, must be laid before the Senate.

Mr. GEORGE. In other words, the motion I propose to make is in order.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It is in order.

Mr. GEORGE. Otherwise, I would make a motion to lay aside the unfinished business, which would be debatable motion, and let the filibuster start from now, and let it go.

So far as I am concerned, I am perfectly willing to have it go that way, regardless of whether the Senate adjourns this week or not. If there are Senators here who desire to interfere with the qualifications of electors in some six or seven States of the Union, without regard to the very plain and obvious language and purpose of the provisions of the Constitution, let them take that position.

But if I may make the motion without prejudice to the bill which has been taken up and without prejudice to the cloture notice, I make it at this time, because the unanimous-consent agreement has failed of adoption.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GEORGE. I yield.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. As I understand the precedents of the Senate in this particular situation, the only difference between having the Senator from Georgia obtain unanimous consent to proceed with the consideration of the amendments to the Social Security Act and to temporarily lay aside the unfinished business, or having the Senator from Georgia make his motion, is this: If the Senator obtains unanimous consent, then, upon disposition of the amendments to the Social Security Act, House bill 7 will then come back before the Senate for consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That is correct.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. If the Senator makes the motion, not being able to obtain unanimous consent, it is true that House bill 7 will be displaced as the unfinished business, and the amendments to the Social Security Act, House bill 7037, will become the unfinished business. But if that is still the unfinished business, nevertheless, despite that fact, on next Wednesday, at 1 o'clock, a vote will be taken on the cloture motion to bring debate upon House bill 7 to a close.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator is correct.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. If the amendments to the Social Security Act are disposed of before that time, it will be in order for any Senator who can secure recognition to move that the Senate again proceed to the consideration of House bill 7, and make it the unfinished business.

So, as a matter of fact, it is as broad as it is long.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator is correct.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I was about to make a statement in accord with what has just been said by the Senator from Wisconsin. A motion to proceed to the consideration of another bill, while one bill is the unfinished business,

does displace the unfinished business. In this case, however, it would not displace the motion for cloture. So, no matter what might be pending on Wednesday, when the time came to vote on the cloture motion, the Chair would be required to lay it before the Senate for a vote.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That is correct.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will state it.

Mr. MORSE. If that is the ruling of the Chair, I should like to know whether the motion of the Senator from Georgia is debatable. If it is debatable, I should like to make a very brief reply to the Senator from Florida; and then, if that is the parliamentary situation, and if the cloture motion automatically would come up on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock, to be voted upon, I shall give consideration to withdrawing my objection to the unanimous-consent request.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The motion of the Senator from Georgia is debatable.

Does the Senator from Georgia yield to the Senator from Oregon?

Mr. GEORGE. I yield. I am quite content to let the motion remain and to be pending when the Senate convenes tomorrow, if the Senator from Kentucky desires to move that the Senate take a recess at this time, because I think it is too late in the day to get the social-security legislation through today, in time for the House to consider it.

Mr. BARKLEY. I agree that it is too late to proceed with it this afternoon.

But if the Senator from Oregon were to feel constrained to proceed, after withdrawing objection, then the Senator's bill would be the unfinished business when we meet tomorrow; and I am satisfied that it can be disposed of tomorrow. Then we would automatically recur to the consideration of House bill 7.

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

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. Will the Senator state that, under any circumstances, upon the conclusion of action on the amendments to the Social Security Act, the Senator would move that the Senate resume the consideration of House bill 7?

Mr. BARKLEY. Yes; I intended to make that statement. Mr. President, under any circumstances, after the amendments to the Social Security Act have been disposed of, I would move to have the Senate resume the consideration of House bill 7.

But if the Senator from Oregon will withdraw his objection, such a motion will not be necessary.

I earnestly hope the Senator will withdraw his objection, because regardless of whatever happens in the meantime, the cloture motion will automatically come up for a vote.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, as I understand the situation, the pending business is my motion to proceed with the consideration of the amendments to the Social Security Act.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That is correct.

Mr. GEORGE. Objection has already been made to the unanimous-consent request.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That is correct.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I wish to reply very briefly what I understand to be the essence of the remarks of the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER]. I am not going to accept what I understood to be his invitation to characterize or call whatever I might wish to call the point of view which he presented to the Senate on this parliamentary maneuver. I shall reserve that for private conversation with the Senator from Florida.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, will the able Senator speak louder? We cannot hear him very well.

Mr. MORSE. I merely wish to say that I think it should be pointed out very clearly for the RECORD just what has happened in the past on House bill 7 and what is happening now to House bill 7. It is my judgment that we shall not be able to obtain Senate consideration of House bill 7 on the merits and to vote on the merits, unless behind it at all times is some very important proposed legislation waiting for consideration by the Senate. In other words, as I have said before, if we are really going to beat a filibuster on House bill 7 when it is raised on the floor of the Senate, strategically our only chance of beating that filibuster is to raise the question early enough in the session so that there is enough important proposed legislation behind House bill 7 to finally convince a majority of the Members of this great body that for once they must stand up and vote on the merits of House bill 7. That is why I indicated the other day that if we waited until this hour with the strategy now proposed which I predicted would be proposed, we would find ourselves in exactly the position in which we now find ourselves in regard to House bill 7, namely, the bill would fail for want of a vote on the merits because a majority of the Senate will not remain to break a filibuster.

When I offered H. R. 7 the other day as a rider to the tidelands bill, there was still a great deal of proposed legislation to be passed by the Senate. Insofar as the parliamentary strategy is concerned, I say to the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER], and I have told him privately, and I have indicated as much on the floor of the Senate, and I repeat it to him now, that when I offered my anti-poll-tax amendment the other day that was the time when the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER], who has been one of the leaders in the anti-poll-tax-bill drive, should have backed me in my attempt to get consideration of it on the merits. But, instead of that, the Senator from Florida stood up on the floor of the Senate and joined with the majority leader in suggesting that I withdraw the anti-poll-tax bill as an amendment to the tidelands bill. I refused to follow such an unsound suggestion because I knew that my amendment offered the last chance to secure a real fight in favor of the anti-poll-tax bill.

I stated then that this hour would arrive, when practically the whole legisla-

tive program of the majority leader for this session would have been completed, and then we would find the anti-poll-tax bill would be brought before us at the end of the session for political reasons. However, it would be an empty gesture with everything done and everyone ready to go home. I pointed out that of course under those circumstances Senators would not make a fight for the bill or for the cloture motion. I repeat now that the cloture petition will fail and the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER] knows it. However, he is apparently determined to make a political record.

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

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. PEPPER. I may be in error about the parliamentary situation, but my opinion is that the advocates of the anti-poll-tax bill are in a far better position at this time in the Senate than they were at the time when the able Senator from Oregon offered the amendment to the tidelands bill. In other words, aside from the propriety of offering it at that time, I am of the opinion that cloture would not have lain, in view of the situation at that time, and that filibuster would have been possible against the bill and the Senator's amendment.

Now the cloture petition has been filed, and the Chair has already informed the Senate that a vote will be had on cloture at 1 o'clock on Wednesday, or 1 hour after the Senate convenes on Wednesday, assuming that it convenes at noon.

So here we have the anti-poll tax before the Senate. We have assurance that there will be a vote on cloture on Wednesday. So I cannot see that we are any worse off: We have not agreed to a resolution for sine die adjournment, to my knowledge. The anti-poll-tax bill is before the Senate, and the majority leader has stated that if it is temporarily laid aside, he will move to have it taken up again; and the Chair has stated that no matter what is pending, at 1 o'clock on Wednesday the cloture motion will be taken up, and then each Senator can speak for 1 hour, and I think that will be sufficient time for each Senator to express his views.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, with all due respect to the Senator from Florida, whom I admire very much, but with whom I am in complete disagreement on this matter, I wish to state that in regard to the parliamentary situation, I think he is entirely in error insofar as being in an effective position to secure passage of the anti-poll-tax bill is concerned. He is in error because the chances of obtaining a vote on that bill have been greatly reduced by the fact that the majority leader's legislative program or calendar has been practically completed. It makes a great deal of difference, when we come to count noses on the cloture motion, whether there is still piled up back of the bill some very important proposed legislation which greatly concerns the Members of this body, or whether most of the important legislative proposals have already been voted upon.

Come Wednesday, that is exactly the position in which the Senator from Florida will find himself. It is a position with

regard to which he was given due notice several days ago. It is a position which he voluntarily and knowingly walked into. His chances of getting a two-thirds vote for cloture on Wednesday are practically nil, and I think the Senator from Florida knows it as well as does the Senator from Oregon.

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

Mr. MORSE. I will yield in just a moment. The result will be that some Members of the Congress will be able to go before the electorate next November and say, "Oh, we did everything we could do to get the bill brought up. We finally got a cloture petition but it failed of adoption." But what the voters need to know is the strategy behind this whole movement, and that is why I said a few moments ago that the whole strategy is a farce, and I repeat that it is. It is a move of election politics.

Mr. PEPPER and Mr. BILBO addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Oregon yield; and, if so, to whom?

Mr. MORSE. I yield to the Senator from Florida.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I have no hesitancy in allowing the Senator from Oregon to characterize the Senate in any way he chooses to do so. But what I wish to say is that I think good faith has been employed by all of us, including the able majority leader, who was required merely to take into account the legislative situation as it now exists. It is always easy to urge perfection, but it is sometimes more practical to take practicalities into cognizance. That is what was done by the leader. Our able leader has been a better friend of this measure than has been the able Senator from Oregon, if I may say so, under the present circumstances.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, as far as I am concerned the Senator from Florida is perfectly welcome to express any value judgment he may care to concerning my contribution to the fight for an anti-poll-tax bill. I am happy to rest my case on the record. The Senator from Oregon raises no question with regard to good faith but he recognizes political strategy when he sees it. I am sorry that the Senator from Florida is engaging in it on this bill. The Senator from Oregon makes this assertion for the RECORD that the Senator from Florida must shoulder a large share of the responsibility for the situation in which we find ourselves with regard to House bill 7.

POTOMAC RIVER HIGHWAY BRIDGE

Mr. BILBO. Mr. President, on the 16th of July the President of the United States signed Public Law 516. That law provides for the building of a four-lane highway bridge across the Potomac River out of Washington. All of us are interested in it. A mistake was made in the language of the bill. House bill 7109 has just been passed by the House of Representatives, and it provides that wherever in section 6 of Public Law 516 the words "National Capital Park Service" occur, they be changed to read "National Park Service."

Mr. President, I ask that the bill (H. R. 7109) be now considered.

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 7109) to amend section 6 of Public Law No. 516 of the Seventy-ninth Congress, approved July 16, 1946, was read twice by title, considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, I wish to inquire concerning the subject matter of the bill to which the Senator from Mississippi referred.

Mr. BILBO. On July 16 the President of the United States signed Public Law 516. It was subsequently found that some corrections should be made in the bill, by changing the words "National Capital Park Service" wherever they occurred, to "National Park Service."

Mr. REVERCOMB. I thank the Senator.

INTERCHANGE OF PROPERTY BETWEEN THE ARMY AND NAVY

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, when the calendar was called, and Calendar No. 1790, House bill 6057, was reached, I objected to its consideration on the ground that I had been informed that some other Senator would wish to make an objection. I wish the RECORD now to show that I was mistaken, and I will cooperate with the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON], in obtaining action on the bill at the first opportunity.

AMENDMENT OF SOCIAL SECURITY ACT AND INTERNAL REVENUE CODE

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I now renew my request which I made a moment ago that the Senate temporarily lay aside the unfinished business and proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1906, House bill 7037.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, what is the bill to which the Senator refers?

Mr. BARKLEY. It is the social security bill in charge of the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. TAFT. I thank the Senator.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I wish to inform the majority leader that, having made clear my position on House bill 7, I withdraw my objection to the unanimous-consent request which has been made.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill H. R. 7037, which had been reported from the Committee on Finance with amendments.

ACCEPTANCE BY TREASURY OF DEPOSITS OF MONEYS FROM THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 2348) to authorize the continuance of the acceptance by the Treasury of deposits of public moneys from the Philippine Islands, which was in line 9, after the word "States", to insert "and shall terminate on July 1, 1951."

Mr. HAYDEN. I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House.

The motion as agreed to.

WILLIAM S. BROWN

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 1277) conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of William S. Brown, which were, on page 1, lines 3 and 4, to strike out "Court of Claims of the United States" and insert "United States District Court of the Western District of South Carolina"; and to amend the title so as to read: "An act conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court of the Western District of South Carolina to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of William S. Brown."

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House of Representatives.

The motion was agreed to.

PRINTING OF PAMPHLET ENTITLED "MANUAL EXPLANATORY OF PRIVILEGES, RIGHTS, ETC., OF FORMER MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES"

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate House Concurrent Resolution 66, which was read as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring). That the pamphlet entitled "Manual Explanatory of the Privileges, Rights, and Benefits Provided for All Persons Who Are, or Have Been, Members of the Armed Forces of the United States and of Those Dependent Upon Them" be printed as a House document, and that 91,300 additional copies shall be printed, of which 66,300 copies shall be for the use of the House of Representatives, 20,000 for the use of the Senate, 3,000 for the use of the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation of the House of Representatives, 2,000 for the House document room, and 1,000 for the Senate document room.

Mr. HAYDEN. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration and adoption of the concurrent resolution.

There being no objection, the concurrent resolution was considered and agreed to.

CHARLES R. HOOPER—VETO MESSAGE

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I am directed by the Senate Committee on Claims to present a favorable report on S. 1480, now in the hands of the Parliamentarian, which would pay Charles R. Hooper, a Government employee in the District of Columbia, \$4,000 for personal injuries sustained by him while employed in the United States navy yard. I ask for its approval by the Senate.

I have willingly and wholeheartedly supported this relief claim because I have felt that the case is an exceedingly meritorious one.

Legislation for Mr. Hooper's relief has passed the House of Representatives on four different occasions, and has passed the Senate three times. But we regret that S. 1480 was returned to the Congress unsigned by the President. Our committee is now asking that this bill

again be passed by the Senate over the President's veto.

In the veto message which accompanied the bill, it recognized the fact that Mr. Hooper lost the use of his left eye while working for the Government in line of duty. But the basis on which the veto message rests seems to be a statement in the message that, "while the loss to the claimant, and his pain and suffering, are to be regretted, they were not such as to prevent his long and gainful reemployment in the Government service."

This message overlooks the fact that away back in 1890, at the time Mr. Hooper was injured, his rate of pay at the Washington Navy Yard was approximately 40 cents per hour. In 1909, when Mr. Hooper was appointed a helper at the Government Printing Office, 19 years after his injury, he was forced to enter employment at the same rate of pay: namely, 40 cents per hour as a helper. If he had not suffered the injury at the Washington Navy Yard in 1890 and had been able to continue his service there as a machinist uninterrupted, his daily earnings in 1918, instead of being \$4 per day would have been approximately \$20 per day. This fact alone refutes and disproves the statement in the veto message to the effect that the claimant's wage-earning capacity had not been impaired by the injury.

Justice and fairness to this man, who is now 80 years of age, and still residing in the city of Washington, demand that the Congress pass this bill over the President's veto, so that Mr. Hooper may, in a small way, be compensated by the Government for the loss of his eye. The President and Congress should know further that this claimant has expended considerable more than the amount he is now seeking in this bill in the form of medical care and medicines during the period since his injury.

At a meeting of the Senate Committee on Claims I presented this whole matter. It was thoroughly discussed. The committee voted unanimous approval of a motion overriding the veto. I earnestly appeal, therefore, Mr. President, for the passage of S. 1480 over the President's veto, and that the bill be sent to the House once more.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is, Shall the bill pass, the objections of the President of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding?

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, is a yea and nay not necessary?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It undoubtedly is.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I wish the Senator from Kansas would withhold his motion at this late hour. The motion would require a roll-call vote. Would the Senator from Kansas be willing to postpone the matter until another day?

Mr. CAPPER. Until tomorrow?

Mr. BARKLEY. Well, until some later day.

Mr. CAPPER. I withdraw my motion.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Kansas withdraws his motion.

LYNCHINGS IN GEORGIA

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, last Saturday there was some discussion in the Senate with reference to recent lynchings in the State of Georgia. At this time I wish to call the attention of the Senate to the fact that the Governor of Georgia has offered a reward of \$10,000 to bring to justice those who were guilty of the crimes committed. I wish to compliment not only the Governor of Georgia, but also the distinguished Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND], who brought the matter to the attention of the Senate. I am quite sure that the present Governor of Georgia will see to it that the laws of that State are enforced.

I wish also to make it clear, Mr. President, that at the time the discussion took place last Saturday what I had to say concerning the newly elected governor of Georgia meant only that I resented the action of the newspaper in New York City in criticizing Mr. Talmadge at a time when he was not yet governor, and when he was at least 2,000 miles beyond the borders of the State of Georgia and could not possibly defend himself against the criticism which was made of him. I thought that it would be simple justice for me to say what I said on that occasion.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

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

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

EXECUTIVE MESSAGE REFERRED

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States submitting the nomination of Edwin G. Nourse, of the District of Columbia, to be a member of the Council of Economic Advisers, which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. WAGNER, from the Committee on Banking and Currency:

Roy L. Thompson, of Louisiana; Daniel W. Bell, of the District of Columbia; and George H. Mead, of Ohio, to be members of the Price Decontrol Board; and

Leon H. Keyserling, of New York, and John Davidson Clark, of Wyoming, to be members of the Council of Economic Advisers.

By Mr. GEORGE, from the Committee on Finance:

Sundry nominations for appointments and promotions in the Regular Corps of the United States Public Health Service.

By Mr. CHAVEZ, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads:

Sundry postmasters.

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

MUNICIPAL COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The legislative clerk read the nomination of George D. Neilson, of the District of Columbia, to be associate judge.

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

CIRCUIT COURTS, TERRITORY OF HAWAII

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Gerald R. Corbett of Hawaii, to be sixth judge of the first circuit.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed and, without objection, the President will be notified forthwith of all nominations confirmed today.

PRICE DECONTROL BOARD

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, the Committee on Banking and Currency today reported favorably the nominations which were sent to the Senate by the President last Saturday for membership on the Decontrol Board. I am satisfied that all Senators recognize the necessity of an early organization of the Board so that it may get to work as soon as possible. Therefore, by the direction of the chairman of the committee, the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER], I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the nominations.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. WHITE. In the circumstances which the Senator from Kentucky has disclosed, I think his request should be promptly granted, and that the nominations should be confirmed.

Mr. BARKLEY. I thank the Senator. The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The nominations will be stated.

The legislative clerk read the nominations of Roy L. Thompson, of Louisiana; Daniel W. Bell, of the District of Columbia; and George H. Mead, of Ohio, to be members of the Price Decontrol Board.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nominations are confirmed, and, without objection, the President will be notified forthwith.

RECESS

Mr. BARKLEY. As in legislative session, I move that the Senate take a recess until tomorrow at 11 o'clock a. m.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 6 o'clock p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Tuesday, July 30, 1946, at 11 o'clock a. m.

NOMINATION

Executive nomination received by the Senate July 27, 1946:

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

Edwin G. Nourse, of the District of Columbia, to be a member of the Council of Economic Advisers.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate July 29, 1946:

PRICE DECONTROL BOARD

TO BE MEMBERS OF THE PRICE DECONTROL BOARD

Roy L. Thompson
Daniel W. Bell
George H. Mead

MUNICIPAL COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

George D. Neilson to be associate judge of the municipal court for the District of Columbia.

CIRCUIT COURTS, TERRITORY OF HAWAII

Gerald R. Corbett to be the Sixth Judge of the First Circuit, Circuit Courts, Territory of Hawaii. (New position.)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, JULY 29, 1946

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., pastor of the Gunton-Temple Memorial Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

O Thou who art the Lord God omnipotent, reverently we are again invoking Thy blessing, praying that when we are challenged by great issues and perplexing problems we may continue to be brave of heart, assured that, if we will only make a more courageous adventure of faith, we shall be gloriously triumphant.

Help us to cleave with fond affection to the assurance that Thou canst lead us to the high levels of victory and peace, releasing us from all fears and anxieties, and from the terror of frustration and futility and defeatism.

Hasten the day when the earth shall no longer be cursed by cruelty, blasted by injustice, blighted by selfishness, and darkened by hatred, but when the heart of mankind shall be illumined by the spirit of the Master and all shall have the faith, the courage, and the humility to follow where He leads.

In His name we pray. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Saturday, July 27, 1946, was read and approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Sundry messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the House by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on the following dates the President approved and signed bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

On July 26, 1946:

H. R. 1322. An act for the relief of the Marine Engine Works & Shipbuilding Corp., of Tarpon Springs, Fla.;

H. R. 1673. An act for the relief of the Superior Coach Corp.;

H. R. 5112. An act to authorize the city of Anchorage, Alaska, to issue bonds in a sum not to exceed \$5,000,000 for the purpose of constructing, reconstructing, improving, extending, bettering, repairing, equipping, or acquiring public works of a permanent character, and to provide for the payment thereof, and for other purposes;

H. R. 5398. An act for the relief of Walter J. Barnes Electric Co. and Maritime Electric Co., Inc.;

H. R. 5640. An act to reestablish the status of funds of the midshipmen's store, barber shop, cobbler shop, and tailor shop at the United States Naval Academy, and for other purposes;

H. R. 5792. An act for the relief of certain postmasters;

H. R. 5840. An act to authorize an exchange of land in Eagle County, Colo.;

H. R. 5958. An act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended; and

H. R. 6739. An act making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal

Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

On July 27, 1946:

H. R. 1754. An act for the relief of Edwin Doyle Parrish;

H. R. 2130. An act for the relief of Daniel S. Bagley, Jr., and Daniel S. Bagley, Sr.;

H. R. 3455. An act for the relief of Chatham M. Towers;

H. R. 3492. An act to amend further the Civil Service Retirement Act, approved May 29, 1930, as amended;

H. R. 3623. An act for the relief of William A. Pixley;

H. R. 3988. An act for the relief of Decatur County in the State of Indiana;

H. R. 5025. An act for the relief of Mrs. Opal Riley and Robert R. Riley;

H. R. 6673. An act to amend section 6 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended;

H. R. 6689. An act to extend for an additional year, the provisions of the Sugar Act of 1937, as amended, and the taxes with respect to sugar; and

H. J. Res. 321. Joint resolution to authorize the making of settlement on account of certain currency destroyed at Fort Mills, Philippine Islands, and for other purposes.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 6836. An act to establish and provide for the maintenance and operation of a Veterans' Canteen Service in the Veterans' Administration, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a bill and a joint resolution of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 2147. An act for the relief of Howard A. Yeager; and

S. J. Res. 166. Joint resolution to amend section 3126 of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended, and for other purposes.

ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1947

Mr. CANNON of Missouri, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 390) making additional appropriations for the fiscal year 1947, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 2694), which was read a first and second time, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH reserved all points of order.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. DIRKSEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include clippings.

Mr. ABERNETHY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the Jackson (Miss.) Daily News.

Mr. KELLEY of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD on the subject of cars for amputees.

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

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

Mr. KEARNEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article from the Washington Post.

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

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

Mr. RICH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article from the New York World-Telegram of Saturday which stated that Oscar L. Chapman, Under Secretary of the Interior, reveals the secret of how the Government got into the rum business.

Mr. SCHWABE of Oklahoma asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in three instances and include excerpts.

Mr. ARENDS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a radio interview in which the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH] participated.

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

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

[Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

Mr. HOWELL. 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 Illinois?

There was no objection.

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

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks and include as a part of them a petition with two thousand names asking for the passage of the so-called amputee-paraplegic bill and also to include a letter from Marshall Field.

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

There was no objection.

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

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Thursday next, at the conclusion of the legislative program of the day, and following any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 15 minutes.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that today, following any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 1 hour.

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

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mrs. LUCE asked and was given permission to extend her remarks in the RECORD in two instances.

Mr. MUNDT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a copy of a letter he addressed to the editor of the Aberdeen American-News.

Mr. GEARHART asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in three instances and include in each extraneous matter.

Mr. REED of New York asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and include in each an address delivered by Frank Gannett.

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

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

Mr. BUCK (at the request of Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. WEICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute to revise and extend my remarks and include a copy of a bill.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks, and include certain tables.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. SAVAGE. 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 Washington?

There was no objection.

Mr. SAVAGE. Mr. Speaker, I see where the Republicans are going to lower the taxes, and at the same time balance the Budget. I guess they must think they are magicians. I do not believe that, and I do not think the public

generally does. If they are going to balance the Budget they have to maintain the taxes. So I just hope they do not insist on telling the innocent people that they can lower the taxes 20 percent, and at the same time make payments on the national debt.

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

Mr. SAVAGE. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. When Andrew Mellon was Secretary of the Treasury they did that very thing, and they can do it again, because they will stop a lot of this boondoggling and a lot of this unnecessary spending. That is the way they will do it.

Mr. SAVAGE. When the Republicans take all these services away from the people, and stop distribution of purchasing power, then we will go into another depression more vicious than the last one they got us into because of their lack of knowledge of economics and their lack of interest for the American public.

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

VETERANS' CANTEEN SERVICE IN THE VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 6836) to establish and provide for the maintenance and operation of a Veterans' Canteen Service in the Veterans' Administration, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 3, lines 23, 24, and 25, strike out "and to maintain the operation of the Service on a self-sustaining basis."

Page 5, strike out lines 6 to 13, inclusive.

Page 5, line 14, strike out "5" and insert "4."

Page 6, line 4, strike out "6" and insert "5."

Page 6, line 11, strike out "7" and insert "6."

Page 6, line 22, strike out "8" and insert "7."

Page 7, line 3, strike out "9" and insert "8."

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

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman explain the effect of the Senate amendments?

Mr. RANKIN. We had this matter up in the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation this morning and the committee instructed me to take this action. The Senate put on two amendments. One of them was to strike out the Cole amendment that was adopted in the House, that would have made these canteens self-sustaining. General Bradley was afraid it would mean including the salaries of the Veterans' Administration or other expenses, and that some of them in that way could not be made self-sustaining from the beginning.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. How much are they running in the red?

Mr. RANKIN. They are not running at all now.

The other important amendment is with reference to tax exemptions. We made them tax exempt and the Senate struck that provision out. So I took it up with the Veterans' Committee this morning and they instructed me to call the measure up and ask that the House concur in the Senate amendments.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. If the gentleman will yield, there apparently was no objection to it.

Mr. RANKIN. There was no objection to it.

Mr. RABAUT. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, and I do not intend to object, I wish to have some information. Is this to be established as a revolving fund?

Mr. RANKIN. I cannot tell the gentleman that.

Mr. RABAUT. It has not been decided yet?

Mr. RANKIN. That has not been decided yet.

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

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CREDIT SERVICES TO FARMERS

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 5991) to simplify and improve credit services to farmers and promote farm ownership by abolishing certain agricultural lending agencies and functions, by transferring assets to the Farmers' Home Corporation, by enlarging the powers of the Farmers' Home Corporation, by authorizing Government insurance of loans to farmers, by creating preference for loans and insured mortgages to enable veterans to acquire farms, by providing additional specific authority and directions with respect to the liquidation of resettlement projects and rural rehabilitation projects for resettlement purposes, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5991) to simplify and improve credit services to farmers and promote farm ownership by abolishing certain agricultural lending agencies and functions, by transferring assets to the Farmers' Home Corporation, by enlarging the powers of the Farmers' Home Corporation, by authorizing Government insurance of loans to farmers, by creating preferences for loans and insured mortgages to enable veterans to acquire farms, by providing additional specific authority and directions with respect to the liquidation of resettlement projects and rural rehabilitation projects for resettlement purposes, and

for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

"An Act to simplify and improve credit services to farmers and promote farm ownership by abolishing certain agricultural lending agencies and functions, by defining the lending powers of the Secretary of Agriculture, by authorizing Government insurance of loans to farmers, by creating preferences for loans and insured mortgages to enable veterans to acquire farms, by providing additional specific authority and directions with respect to the liquidation of resettlement projects and rural rehabilitation projects for resettlement purposes, and for other purposes.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

"SHORT TITLE

"SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the 'Farmers' Home Administration Act of 1946.'

"DISPOSITION OF CERTAIN AGENCIES AND THEIR ASSETS AND PERSONNEL

"SEC. 2. (a) The following agencies, functions, powers, and duties are hereby abolished and the following laws relating thereto repealed:

"(1) The Farm Security Administration and all of its functions, powers, and duties.

"(2) All functions, powers, and duties of the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration which relate to the making, administration, and liquidation of (a) all loans to farmers under the Act entitled 'An Act to provide for loans to farmers for crop production and harvesting during the year 1937, and for other purposes', approved January 29, 1937 (U. S. C., 1940 edition, title 12, secs. 10201-10200); (b) all loans identified or referred to in sections 5 (b), 5 (c), and 5 (d) of Executive Order Numbered 6084, dated March 27, 1933, and (c) all other emergency crop production, feed, seed, drought, and rehabilitation loans administered by the Farm Credit Administration on the effective date of this Act. The said Act approved January 29, 1937, is hereby repealed.

"(3) All functions, powers, and duties of the National Housing Agency with respect to property, funds, and other assets which were formerly under the administration or supervision of the Farm Security Administration and were transferred to or consolidated with the National Housing Agency by Executive Order Numbered 9070 of February 24, 1942, except housing projects and except such other properties and assets as are now in the process of liquidation.

"(b) All assets, funds, contracts, property, and records and all liabilities of the agencies abolished by this Act and all assets, funds, contracts, property, and records which the Secretary of Agriculture, the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, and the National Housing Administrator have been using or have acquired primarily in the administration of any function, power, or duty so abolished and all liabilities chargeable thereto shall be collected or liquidated, as the case may be, by the Secretary of Agriculture, in accordance with this Act and the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended. The Secretary shall promptly transmit to the Treasurer of the United States for appropriate credits all collections or other proceeds realized from the assets, funds, contracts and property which are authorized to be administered, collected or liquidated by this Act, except that (1) the Secretary may retain so much of the personal property, such as office furniture, equipment, machines, automobiles, stationery, and office supplies, as he finds will be necessary in carrying out his duties under this Act and the

Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended; (2) until the loans obtained by the Secretary of Agriculture or the War Food Administrator from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for carrying on the Farm Security programs have been paid, the Secretary shall pay to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, as collected, in accordance with the terms of the applicable loan agreements, the proceeds of all assets transferred to him for administration and liquidation which are pledged as security for such loans; and (3) the proceeds from collections on farmers' crop production and harvesting loans (U. S. C., 1940 edition, title 12, secs. 10201-1020n, 1020o) made available by the paragraph entitled 'Farmers' crop production and harvesting loans' under the item 'FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION' in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1947, shall be available to the Secretary of Agriculture for the fiscal year 1947 for making loans under Title II of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended.

"(c) The funds appropriated, authorized to be borrowed, and made available under the items 'Farmers' crop production and harvesting loans' (under the heading 'FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION'), 'LOANS, GRANTS, AND RURAL REHABILITATION' and 'FARM TENANCY', in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1947, shall be available for the making and servicing of loans under this Act, for servicing and collecting loans made under prior authority, liquidation of rural rehabilitation projects, and for administrative expenses in connection therewith, and to the extent that such funds are validly obligated and committed on June 30, 1947, shall be available for use by the Secretary in fulfilling such obligations and commitments subject to the limitations set forth in the Acts appropriating or authorizing such funds.

"(d) All labor supply centers, labor homes, labor camps, and facilities formerly under the supervision or administration of the Farm Security Administration and originally transferred or made available to the War Food Administrator for use in the farm labor supply program pursuant to Public Law 45, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved April 29, 1943 (57 Stat. 70), and all similar labor centers, homes, camps, and facilities constructed or acquired by the War Food Administrator or the Department of Agriculture pursuant to subsequent similar laws or otherwise, shall be liquidated as provided in this Act and the proceeds paid to the Treasurer of the United States as each such center, home, camp, or facility is no longer needed in the farm labor supply program originally initiated pursuant to Public Law 45, or until six months after the termination of the present hostilities as determined by concurrent resolution of the Congress, or by the President, whichever is the earlier.

"(e) Any of the personnel that is being utilized on the effective date of this Act for the performance of functions, powers, or duties abolished or transferred by this Act, including, but not limited to those related to emergency crop and feed loans, shall be utilized by the Secretary of Agriculture in the performance of his duties and functions under this Act and the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, to the extent that he determines that such personnel are qualified and necessary therefor.

"(f) The Secretary of Agriculture shall liquidate, as expeditiously as possible, trusts under the transfer, agreements with the various State Rural Rehabilitation Corporations and is authorized and directed to negotiate with responsible officials to that end.

"(g) With the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture, the consummation of the transfer of any function, power, duty, asset, or liability transferred by this Act may be delayed not in excess of ninety days after the effective date of this Act, during which time such function, power, or duty, and any func-

tion, power, or duty abolished by this Act, may be administered by such agency as the Secretary may designate and in accordance with such rules and regulations as the Secretary may prescribe. Such rules and regulations shall, however, conform as nearly as may be practicable to the provisions of this Act, the several appropriation Acts which are involved, or the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, whichever is appropriate.

"AMENDMENT TO TITLE IV OF THE BANKHEAD-JONES FARM TENANT ACT

"SEC. 3. The following sections of Title IV of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, except insofar as they affect Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, are hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 41. For the purposes of this Act, the Secretary shall have the power to—

"(a) Appoint (without regard to the Civil Service laws or the Classification Act of 1923, as amended) such experts as may be necessary in carrying out the provisions of this Act: *Provided*, That the Administrator of the Farmers' Home Administration shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The salary of none of such experts or the Administrator shall exceed \$10,000 per annum. The Secretary shall also have the power to appoint, subject to the provisions of the civil-service laws, such other officers and employees as may be necessary and fix their compensation in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, except that for a period of not to exceed 9 months from the effective date of this provision, the Secretary may make appointments and continue employees of the Farm Security Administration and the non-civil-service employees of the Emergency Crop and Feed Loan Division, utilized in the performance of the functions of the Farmers' Home Administration under this Act, without regard to the Civil Service laws or regulations.

"(b) The Secretary may administer his powers and duties under this Act through such area finance, State, and local offices in the United States and in the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii and in Puerto Rico as he determines to be necessary; *Provided*, That existing regional offices shall be liquidated on or before June 30, 1947. The Secretary may authorize one office to serve the area composed of two or more States (Territories or Puerto Rico) if he determines that the volume of business in the area is not sufficient to justify separate State offices.

"(c) Accept and utilize voluntary and uncompensated services, and with the consent of the agency concerned, utilize the officers, employees, equipment, and information of any agency of the Federal Government, or of any State, Territory, or political subdivision.

"(d) Within the limits of appropriations made therefor, make necessary expenditures for personal services and rent at the seat of government and elsewhere; contract stenographic reporting services; purchase and exchange of supplies and equipment, law books, books of reference, directories, periodicals, newspapers, and press clippings; travel and subsistence expenses, including the expense of attendance at meetings and conferences; purchase, operation, and maintenance, at the seat of government and elsewhere, of motor-propelled passenger-carrying and other vehicles; printing and binding; and for such other facilities and services as he may from time to time find necessary for the proper administration of this Act.

"(e) Make contracts for services and purchases of supplies without regard to the provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C. 1934 ed., title 41, sec. 5) when the aggregate amount involved is less than \$300.

"(f) Acquire land and interests therein without regard to section 355 of the Revised

Statutes, as amended. This subsection shall not apply with respect to the acquisition of land or interests in land under title III.

"(g) Compromise or adjust claims and adjust and modify the terms of mortgages, leases, contracts and agreements entered into or administered pursuant to this Act as circumstances may require, in the following manner:

"(1) Compromise of claims of \$10,000 or more must be effected by reference to the Secretary of the Treasury or to the Attorney General, pursuant to the provisions of section 3469 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., 1940 edition, title 31, sec. 194);

"(2) Claims of less than \$10,000 may be compromised or may be adjusted or reduced on the basis of a reasonable determination by the Secretary of the debtor's ability to pay and the value of the security and with or without the payment of any consideration at the time of such adjustment; releases from personal liability may also be made with or without the payment of any consideration at the time of adjustment of:

"(A) Borrowers who have transferred their farms to other approved applicants under agreements assuming the outstanding indebtedness to the Secretary under this title; and

"(B) Borrowers who have transferred their farms to other approved applicants under agreements assuming that portion of their outstanding indebtedness to the Secretary which is equal to the earning capacity value of the farm at the time of the transfer, and borrowers whose farms have been acquired by the Secretary, in cases where the county committees certify and the Secretary determines that the borrowers have cooperated in good faith with the Secretary, have farmed in a workmanlike manner, used due diligence to maintain the security against loss, and otherwise fulfilled the covenants incident to their loans, to the best of their abilities;

"(C) No compromise or adjustment shall be made upon terms more favorable than recommended by the appropriate county committee established pursuant to section 42 of this act;

"(3) Any claim of \$100 or less, which has been due and payable for 3 years or more, and where the debtor has no assets from which the claim could be collected or is deceased and has left no estate, or has been absent from his last known address for a period of at least 2 years and his whereabouts cannot be ascertained without undue expense, may be charged off or released by the Secretary upon a report and favorable recommendation of the employee of the Administration having charge of the claim: *Provided*, That claims of \$10 or less may be canceled and released whenever it appears to the Secretary that further collection efforts would be ineffectual or likely to prove uneconomical; and

"(4) At the end of each fiscal year the Secretary shall report to Congress the names of all persons against whom claims in excess of \$1,000 have been compromised, the address of such person, the nature of the claim, the amount of the compromise, and the reason therefor.

"(h) Collect all claims and obligations arising or administered under this act, or under any mortgage, lease, contract, or agreement entered into or administered pursuant to this act and, if in his judgment necessary and advisable, pursue the same to final collection in any court having jurisdiction. All legal work arising out of such claims and obligations, including, but not limited to, the prosecution and defense of all litigation, is authorized to be performed, as determined by the Solicitor of the Department of Agriculture, through the Department of Justice, by attorneys of the Office of the Solicitor of the Department of Agriculture, or by local counsel approved by the Solicitor of the Department of Agriculture,

whose fees, upon approval by the Solicitor, shall be paid by the Secretary; and

"(1) Make such rules and regulations and such delegations of authority as he deems necessary to carry out this act.

"COUNTY COMMITTEES

"Sec. 42. (a) The Secretary is authorized and directed to appoint in each county in which activities are carried on under this act a county committee composed of three individuals residing in the county, at least two of whom shall be farmers residing on a farm and deriving the principal part of their income from farming. In making the first appointments pursuant to the amendments made by Farmers' Home Administration Act of 1946, the Secretary shall designate one member of each committee to serve for a period of 1 year, one member to serve for a period of 2 years, and one member to serve for a period of 3 years. All subsequent appointments shall be for a 3-year period. The Secretary may appoint an alternate for each member of each committee who shall have the same qualifications and be appointed for the same term as such member. The members of each committee shall elect one member to serve as chairman. Members of the committees and their alternates shall be removable for cause by the Secretary.

"(b) Each member of the committee shall be allowed compensation at the rate of not to exceed \$5 per day while engaged in the performance of duties under this Act. The number of days per month that each member may be paid shall be determined and approved by the Secretary. In addition, they shall be allowed such amounts as the Secretary may prescribe for necessary traveling and subsistence expenses. The compensation and expenses of the committee members and their alternates shall be paid by the Secretary.

"(c) The committee shall meet on the call of the committee chairman, or on the call of such other person as the Secretary may designate. Two members of the committee shall constitute a quorum. The Secretary shall prescribe rules governing the procedure of the committees, furnish forms and equipment necessary for the performance of their duties, and authorize and provide for the compensation of such clerical assistants as he deems may be required by any committee.

"(d) Committees established under this Act shall, in addition to the duties specifically imposed under this Act, perform such other duties under this Act as the Secretary may require of them, or as may be delegated to them by the Secretary.

"RESETTLEMENT PROJECTS

"Sec. 43. (a) The Secretary shall do all things necessary to complete the liquidation as expeditiously as possible of all resettlement projects and rural rehabilitation projects for resettlement purposes including, but not limited to, defense relocation corporations, land-leasing and land-purchasing associations, all properties retransferred from the National Housing Agency by section 2 (a) (3) of the Farmers' Home Administration Act of 1946, and all other corporations or associations organized for similar purposes and financed, in whole or in part, with funds made available to the Secretary, the War Food Administrator, the Farm Security Administration, the Resettlement Administration, or the Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

"(b) Within six months after the effective date of the Farmers' Home Administration Act of 1946, the Secretary shall determine which of the lands comprising the projects described in (a) hereof are suitable for use, either with or without subdivision, as farms of sufficient size to constitute efficient farm management units and to enable diligent farm families to carry on farming of a type which the Secretary deems

can be carried on successfully in the localities in which the lands are situated. The Secretary shall file with the Congress, promptly after making such determination, a complete report of the determination, with full information as to the location of all lands comprising such projects, and of the facts taken into account by the Secretary in making the determination. All lands which the Secretary determines are suitable for farming and all personal property incident to or comprising such projects and usable in farming operations shall, wherever practicable, be sold by the Secretary as expeditiously as possible to individuals eligible to receive the benefits of Title I of this Act and in a manner consistent with the provisions of such title. The Secretary, if appropriations are made therefor by Congress, may make loans to such purchasers to enable them to improve such lands or repair such property, which loans shall be made only after certification of the county committees and otherwise in a manner consistent with the provisions of Title I: *Provided*, That all sales of project lands in economic units shall be in accordance with the terms, conditions, and limitations of S. 704, 79th Congress, 2d Session.

"(c) Public facilities, such as electric light, water and sewage systems, buildings and lands for schools and churches, and land for public roads, streets, and alleys, may be granted or dedicated to public or semipublic institutions or granted to public or private organizations where (1) such facilities or lands cannot be sold at reasonable prices, (2) similar facilities or land are not available at reasonable rates and terms to the inhabitants of the particular area, and (3) the recipients of such facilities will agree to operate and maintain them and shall relieve the Government of all responsibility in connection therewith. In making grants or dedications of such facilities, the Secretary shall give due consideration to all applications for such grants or dedications and shall award the facilities to the organization or institution found by the Secretary to be most capable of maintaining and operating such properties. In all sales, grants, or dedications of such facilities, the Secretary shall take reasonable precautions to provide that they will not be used in competition with companies or organizations in the area furnishing adequate services to the inhabitants upon reasonable rates and terms.

"(d) Real and personal property comprising such projects which is not determined by the Secretary to be suitable for sale as family-size farms as provided in (b) hereof, or which is not granted or dedicated as provided in (c) hereof, shall, within eighteen months after the effective date of the Farmers' Home Administration Act of 1946, either be transferred by the Secretary to appropriate agencies of the United States for disposition as surplus property of the United States or be sold by the Secretary at public or private sale to any individual or corporation at the best price obtainable, after public notice, for cash or on secured credit, without regard to the laws governing the disposition of surplus real or personal property of the United States: *Provided, however*, That in the case of all sales on credit under this subparagraph (d) the Secretary shall obtain an initial cash payment of at least 20 per centum of the sales price and the remainder shall be paid in equal annual installments within a term not in excess of five years: *Provided further*, That wherever it is found by the Secretary that it is not practicable to dispose of lands reserved for sale pursuant to subparagraph (b) hereof under the provisions of title I of this Act, such lands may be sold by the Secretary under the authority of this subparagraph (d).

"(e) The Secretary shall cause the defense relocation corporations, land-leasing and land-purchasing associations, and other similar corporations or associations to sell properties to which they hold title in accord-

ance with the limitations and procedures prescribed in this section.

"(f) The provisions of this section shall apply to all labor supply centers, labor homes, labor camps, and facilities upon their transfer to the Secretary as provided in section 2 (d) of this Act.

"SPECIAL CONDITIONS AND LIMITATIONS ON LOANS

"Sec. 44. The Secretary, under this Act—

"(a) Shall make no loan

"(1) to any corporation or cooperative association;

"(2) unless the appropriate county committee certifies in writing that the applicant is eligible to obtain such loan and that, in the opinion of such committee, he will honestly endeavor to carry out undertakings and obligations required of him under a loan which may be made by the Secretary;

"(3) to any person, unless the applicant represents in writing, and it is administratively determined by the Secretary, after a certification to such effect by the appropriate county committee, that credit sufficient in amount to finance the actual needs of the applicant is not available to him at the rates (but not exceeding the rate of 5 per centum per annum) and terms prevailing in the community in or near which the applicant resides for loans of similar size and character from commercial banks, cooperative lending agencies, or from any other responsible source.

"(4) for the carrying on of any land-purchase or land-leasing program, or for the purpose of carrying on any operations in collective farming, or cooperative farming, or for the organization, promotion, or management of homestead associations, land-leasing associations, land-purchasing associations, or cooperative land-purchasing colonies of rehabilitants and tenant purchasers, except for the liquidation as expeditiously as possible of any such projects heretofore initiated.

"(b) Shall, except as otherwise specifically provided by the Congress, make all loans at the interest rate of 5 per centum per annum evidenced by notes requiring full liability of the maker had upon such security and such other terms and conditions as the Secretary may prescribe, including such provisions for the supervision of the borrower as the Secretary shall deem necessary to protect his interests.

"(c) Shall, in the case of every loan, require in the loan and security instruments that if at any time it shall appear to the Secretary that the borrower may be able to obtain a loan from a production credit association, Federal land bank, or other responsible cooperative or private credit source at rates (but not exceeding the rate of 5 per centum per annum) and terms for loans for similar periods of time and purposes prevailing in the area in which the loan is to be made, the borrower shall, upon request of the Secretary, apply for and accept such loan in sufficient amount to repay the Secretary and to pay for any stock necessary to be purchased in the cooperative lending agency in connection with the loan.

"TRANSFER OF LANDS TO SECRETARY

"Sec. 45. The President may at any time in his discretion transfer to the Secretary any right, interest or title held by the United States in any lands acquired in the program of national defense and no longer needed therefor, which the President shall find suitable for the purposes of this Act, and the Secretary shall dispose of such lands in the manner and subject to the terms and conditions of this Act.

"TRANSACTIONS WITH CORPORATIONS

"Sec. 46. Nothing in this Act shall authorize the making of any loan or the sale or other disposition of real property or any interest therein, other than interests in coal,

oil, gas, or other minerals, to any private corporation, except in furtherance of liquidation pursuant to section 43, or the leasing of mineral interests to corporations or individuals from time to time in accordance with policies established by the Secretary of Agriculture.

"SURVEYS AND INVESTIGATIONS

"Sec. 47. The Secretary is authorized to conduct surveys and investigations relating to the conditions and factors affecting, and the methods of accomplishing most effectively, the purposes of this Act, and may, when funds are specifically appropriated therefor by the Congress, publish and disseminate information pertinent to the various aspects of its activities.

"VARIABLE PAYMENTS

"Sec. 48. The Secretary shall require annual payments in installments sufficient to pay any obligations or indebtedness to him under this Act within the term of such obligation or indebtedness. The Secretary shall provide a method whereby a borrower may pay any obligation or indebtedness by a system of variable payments under which a surplus above the required installment for any year may be paid in periods of above-normal income and employed to reduce payments below the required annual payment in subsequent periods of subnormal income. Any advance payments to the Secretary shall not affect the obligation to pay the required annual installment during periods of normal or above-normal income.

"SET-OFF

"Sec. 49. No set-off shall be made against any payment to be made by the Secretary to any person under the provisions of this Act, by reason of any indebtedness of such person to the United States, and no debt due to the Secretary under the provisions of this Act shall be set off against any payments owing by the United States, unless the Secretary shall find that such set-off will not adversely affect the objectives of this Act.

"TAXATION

"Sec. 50. (a) All property which is being utilized to carry out the purposes of title I of this Act (other than property used solely for administrative purposes) shall, notwithstanding that legal title to such property remains in the Secretary, be subject to taxation by the State, Territory, district, dependency, and political subdivision concerned, in the same manner and to the same extent as other similar property is taxed.

"(b) All property to which subsection (a) of this section is inapplicable which is held by the Secretary pursuant to this Act shall be exempt from all taxation now or hereafter imposed by the United States or any State, Territory, district, dependency, or political subdivision, but the Secretary shall make payments in respect of any such property in lieu of taxes.

"BID AT FORECLOSURE

"Sec. 51. The Secretary is authorized and empowered to bid for and purchase at any foreclosure or other sale, or otherwise to acquire property pledged or mortgaged or conveyed to secure any loan or other indebtedness owing to or acquired by the Secretary under this Act; to accept title to any property so purchased or acquired; to operate for a period not in excess of one year from the date of acquisition, or lease such property for such period as may be deemed necessary to protect the investment therein; and to sell or otherwise dispose of such property in a manner consistent with the provisions of section 43 of this Act.

"PENALTIES

"Sec. 52. (a) Whoever makes any material representation, knowing it to be false, for the purpose of influencing in any way

the action of the Secretary upon any application, discount, purchase or repurchase agreement, contract of sale, lease or loan, or any change or extension of any of the same by renewal, compromise, adjustment, deferment of action or otherwise, or the acceptance, release or substitution of security therefor, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than \$2,000 or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or both.

"(b) Whoever, being employed in any capacity by the Secretary, (1) embezzles, abstracts, purloins or willfully misapplies any moneys, funds, securities or other things of value, whether belonging to the Secretary or pledged or otherwise entrusted to him; or (2) with intent to defraud the Secretary, or any body politic or other corporation, or any individual, or to deceive any officer, auditor or examiner of the Secretary, makes any false entry in any book, report or statement of, or to, the Secretary, or draws any order, or issues, puts forth or assigns any note or other obligation or draft, mortgage, judgment or decree thereof; or (3) with intent to defraud the Secretary, participates or shares in or receives directly or indirectly any money, profit, property or benefits through any transaction, loan, commission, contract or any other act of the Secretary shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000 or by imprisonment for not more than five years, or both.

"(c) Whoever willfully shall conceal, remove, dispose of, or convert to his own use or that of another, any property mortgaged or pledged to, or held by, the Secretary as security for any obligation, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than \$2,000 or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or both.

"(d) Whoever conspires with another to accomplish any of the acts made unlawful by the preceding provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be subject to the same fine or imprisonment, or both, as is applicable in the case of conviction for doing such unlawful act.

"FEES AND COMMISSIONS PROHIBITED

"Sec. 53. No officer, attorney, or other employee of the Secretary shall, directly or indirectly, be the beneficiary of or receive any fee, commission, gift, or other consideration for or in connection with any transaction or business under this Act other than such salary, fee, or other compensation as he may receive as such officer, attorney, or employee. No member of a county committee established under section 42 shall knowingly make or join in making any certification prohibited by section 2 (c). Any person violating any provision of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than \$2,000 or imprisonment for not more than two years, or both.

"EXTENSION OF TERRITORIES

"Sec. 54. The provisions of this Act shall extend to the territories of Alaska and Hawaii and to Puerto Rico. In the case of Alaska and Puerto Rico, the term 'county' as used in this Act shall be deemed synonymous with Territory, or any subdivision thereof as may be designated by the Secretary, and payments under section 33 of this Act shall be made to the Governor of the Territory or to the fiscal agent of such subdivision.

"SEPARABILITY

"Sec. 55. If any provision of this Act, or the application thereof to any person or circumstances, is held invalid, the remainder of the Act, and the application of such provisions to other persons or circumstances, shall not be affected thereby.

"Sec. 4. Title II of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"TITLE II—PRODUCTION AND SUBSISTENCE LOANS

"BORROWERS AND TERMS

"Sec. 21. Out of the funds made available under section 23, the Secretary may make loans to farmers and stockmen who are citizens of the United States for the purchase of livestock, seed, feed, fertilizer, farm equipment and supplies, other farm needs, the refinancing of indebtedness and family subsistence: *Provided*, That no loan shall be made under this section for the purchase or leasing of land or for the carrying on of any land-purchase or land-leasing program: *Provided further*, That, under this section, (1) the initial loan to any one borrower shall not exceed \$3,500 and no further loan may be made by the Secretary under this title to a borrower so long as the total amount outstanding to that borrower, including interest and taxes or other liens and obligations which have accrued and are properly chargeable to the account of the borrower, exceeds \$5,000; (2) the term of any such loan, including renewals and extensions, shall not exceed five years from the date the original loan was made; and (3) no person who has failed to liquidate his indebtedness under this section for five consecutive years shall be eligible for further loans hereunder until he has paid such indebtedness in full, except that indebtedness to the Farm Security Administration or the Emergency Crop and Feed Loan Offices heretofore created shall not be included until five years from the effective date of the Farmers' Home Administration Act of 1946, in determining the amounts of loans, terms of loans, and five-year period for eligibility set forth in this section.

"DEBT ADJUSTMENT

"Sec. 22. The Secretary may assist in the voluntary adjustment of indebtedness between farm debtors and their creditors and may cooperate with State, Territorial, and local agencies and committees engaged in such debt adjustment. Services furnished by the Secretary under this section may be without charge to the debtor or creditor.

"APPROPRIATION

"Sec. 23. There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary such sums as the Congress may from time to time determine to be necessary to enable the Secretary to carry out the purposes of this title.

"AMENDMENT TO TITLE I OF THE BANKHEAD-JONES FARM TENANT ACT

"Sec. 5. Title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"TITLE I—TENANT PURCHASE LOANS AND MORTGAGE INSURANCE

"POWER OF SECRETARY

"SECTION 1. (a) The Secretary of Agriculture (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") is authorized to make loans and to insure mortgages in the United States and in the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii and in Puerto Rico to persons eligible to receive the benefits of this title to enable such persons to acquire, repair or improve family-size farms, or to refinance indebtedness against undersized or underimproved units when loans are being made or insured by the Secretary to enlarge or improve such units. Loans may also be made to assist borrowers under this title in making the improvements needed to adjust their farming operations to changing conditions.

"(b) (1) Except with respect to veterans qualified under subsection (b) (2) of this section, only farm tenants, farm laborers, sharecroppers, and other individuals (including owners of inadequate or underimproved farm units) who obtain, or who recently obtained, the major portion of their income

from farming operations, shall be eligible to receive the benefits of this title. In making available the benefits of this title the Secretary shall give preference to persons who are married, or who have dependent families, and, wherever practicable, to persons who are able to make an initial down payment, or who are owners of livestock and farm implements necessary successfully to carry on farming operations. No person shall be eligible who is not a citizen of the United States.

"(2) Any veteran (defined herein as a person who served in the land or naval forces of the United States during any war between the United States and any other nation and who shall have been discharged or released therefrom under conditions other than dishonorable) who intends to engage in farming as a principal occupation, and who meets the requirements of rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary as to industry, experience, character, and other assurances of success as farmers, shall be eligible for the benefits of this title and their applications shall be entitled to preference over those of non-veterans.

"(c) No loan shall be made, or mortgage insured, for the acquisition, improvement, or enlargement of any farm unless it is of such size and type as the Secretary determines to be sufficient to constitute an efficient family-type farm-management unit and to enable a diligent farm family to carry on successful farming of a type which the Secretary deems can be carried on successfully in the locality in which the farm is situated: *Provided*, That loans may be made to veterans, or mortgages insured for veterans, as defined in section 1 (b) (2) hereof, who have pensionable disabilities, to enable such veterans to acquire, enlarge, repair, or improve farm units of sufficient size to meet the farming capabilities of such veterans and afford them income which, together with their pensions, will enable them to meet living and operating expenses and the amounts due on their loans.

"FUNCTIONS OF COUNTY COMMITTEES

"SEC. 2. (a) The county committees established under section 42 shall—

"(1) examine applications (filed with the chairman of the county committee, or with such other person as the Secretary may designate) of persons desiring to obtain the assistance of the Secretary in financing the acquisition of farms or farming operations in the county as provided in this Act; and

"(2) examine and appraise farms in the county with respect to which applications are made

"(b) If the committee finds that an applicant is eligible to receive the benefits of this Act, that, in the opinion of the committee, by reason of his character, ability, industry, and experience, he will successfully carry out undertakings required of him under a loan which may be made or insured under this Act, that credit sufficient in amount to finance the actual needs of the applicant, specified in the application, is not available to him at the rates (but not exceeding the rate of 5 per centum per annum) and terms prevailing in the community in or near which the applicant resides for loans of similar size and character from commercial banks, cooperative lending agencies, or from any other responsible source; and that the farm with respect to which the application is made is of such character that there is a reasonable likelihood that the making or insuring of the loan with respect thereto will carry out the purposes of this title, it shall so certify to the Secretary. The committee shall also certify to the Secretary the amount which the committee finds is the fair and reasonable value of the farm based

upon its normal earning capacity. The farm shall be appraised by competent employees of the Secretary thoroughly trained in appraisal techniques and the appraisal shall be made available to the county committee and the Secretary for their guidance in determining the value of the farm as specified above.

"(c) No member of the committee shall participate in any certification under this section with respect to any application or farm in which such member, or any person related to such member within the third degree of consanguinity or affinity has any pecuniary interest, direct or indirect, or in which any of them had such interest within one year prior to the date of certification.

"(d) No loan shall be made for any purpose under this Act and no mortgage shall be insured under this Act, unless certification by the committee, as required under this section, has been made with respect to the applicant applying for the loan and with respect to the farm which is to be taken as security either for an insured or an uninsured mortgage.

"TERMS OF LOANS

"SEC. 3. (a) Loans made under this title shall be in such amount (not in excess of the amount certified by the county committee to be the value of the farm) as may be necessary to enable the borrower to acquire the farm and for necessary repairs and improvements thereon, and shall be secured by a first mortgage or deed of trust on the farm. Loans may not be made for the acquisition or enlargement of farms which have a value, as acquired, enlarged, or improved, in excess of the average value of efficient family-type farm-management units, as determined by the Secretary, in the country, parish, or locality where the farm is located.

"(b) The instruments under which the loan is made and security given therefor shall—

"(1) provide for the repayment of the loan within an agreed period of not more than forty years from the making of the loan;

"(2) provide for the payment of interest on the unpaid balance of the loan at the rate of 3½ per centum per annum;

"(3) provide for the repayment of the unpaid balance of the loan, together with interest thereon, in installments in accordance with amortization schedules prescribed by the Secretary;

"(4) be in such form and contain such covenants as the Secretary shall prescribe to secure the payment of the unpaid balance of the loan, together with interest thereon, to protect the security, and to assure that the farm will be maintained in repair, and waste and exhaustion of the farm prevented, and that such proper farming conservation practices as the Secretary shall prescribe will be carried out;

"(5) provide that the borrower shall pay taxes and assessments on the farm to the proper taxing authorities, and insure and pay for insurance on farm buildings;

"(6) provide that upon the borrower's assigning, selling, or otherwise transferring the farm, or any interest therein, without the consent of the Secretary, or upon default in the performance of, or upon any failure to comply with, any covenant or condition contained in such instruments, or upon involuntary transfer or sale, the Secretary may declare the amount unpaid immediately due and payable, and that, without the consent of the Secretary, no final payment shall be accepted, or release of the Secretary's interest be made, less than 5 years after the making of the loan; and

"(7) contain the provisions for refinancing specified in section 44 (c).

"(c) Except as provided in paragraph (6) of subsection (b), no instrument provided for in this section shall prohibit the prepayment of any sum due under it.

"(d) No provision of section 75, as amended, of the act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States", approved July 1, 1898 (U. S. C. 1940 ed., title 11, sec. 203), otherwise applicable in respect to any indebtedness incurred under this title by any beneficiary thereof, shall be applicable in respect of such indebtedness until such beneficiary has repaid at least 15 percent thereof.

"EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF LOANS AND MORTGAGE INSURANCE

"SEC. 4. In making loans and insuring mortgages under this title, the amount which is devoted to such purposes during any fiscal year shall be distributed equitably among the several States and Territories on the basis of farm population and the prevalence of tenancy, as determined by the Secretary: *Provided*, That there may be distributed to each State such amounts as are necessary to insure mortgages or finance loans pursuant to all bona fide applications from veterans qualified under section 1 hereof: *Provided further*, That there may be disbursed in any fiscal year to each State or Territory such amount not in excess of \$100,000 as is determined by the Secretary to be necessary to finance loans in such State or Territory under this title.

"APPROPRIATION

"SEC. 5. To carry out the provisions of this title with respect to tenant-purchase loans, there is authorized to be appropriated not to exceed \$50,000,000 for each fiscal year beginning with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and such further sums as may be necessary in carrying out the provisions of this title during such fiscal year, with respect to tenant purchase loans and insured mortgages.

"FARM TENANT MORTGAGE INSURANCE FUND

"SEC. 11. (a) There is hereby created a fund, to be known as the "farm tenant-mortgage insurance fund" (hereinafter in this title referred to as the "fund"), which shall be used by the Secretary as a revolving fund for carrying out the provisions of this title with respect to mortgages insured under section 12 and to mortgages accepted for the account of the fund under section 13. There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary the sum of \$25,000,000 to constitute such fund.

"(b) Moneys in the fund not needed for current operations shall be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to the credit of the fund or invested in direct obligations of the United States or obligations guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States. The Secretary may purchase, with money in the fund, any notes issued by the Secretary to the Secretary of the Treasury to obtain money for the fund.

"(c) All amounts deposited in or credited to the fund and the proceeds of investments of amounts in the fund shall be used only for purposes to which the fund is specifically authorized to be devoted under this title and shall not be diverted to any other use.

"(d) The Secretary shall include in his annual report a complete statement with respect to the status of the fund.

"INSURANCE OF MORTGAGES

"SEC. 12. (a) The Secretary is authorized, upon application of a prospective mortgagor or mortgagee under a first mortgage eligible for insurance under this title, to insure such mortgage and to make commitments for the insurance of any such mortgage prior to the date of its execution.

"(b) The aggregate amount of principal obligations on all mortgages insured under

this title, on all mortgages with respect to which commitments to insure have been made, and on all mortgages accepted for the account of the fund and not disposed of under section 14 shall not exceed \$100,000,000 in any one fiscal year. With respect to any fiscal year, the amount available for insurance, commitment and acceptance of mortgages under this title shall be distributed among the several States and Territories on the basis provided in section 4 and preferences shall be given to mortgages executed by veterans qualified under section 1.

“(c) In order for a mortgage to be eligible under this title—

“(1) the person obligated to pay thereunder shall be a person who would be eligible under section 1 for a loan under title I;

“(2) the farm mortgaged shall be one with respect to which, under section 1 (c), a loan could be made under title I;

“(3) there shall be an appropriate certification by the county committee as required by section 2 of this Act;

“(4) the mortgage instruments shall comply with section 3 (b), except that the base rate of interest shall be $2\frac{1}{2}$ per centum per annum;

“(5) the principal obligation (and fees and other charges chargeable under subsection (d) of this section) shall not exceed 90 per centum of the reasonable value of the farm and necessary repairs and improvements thereon, as such values are certified by the county committee pursuant to section 2 (b);

“(6) the mortgage instruments shall contain a covenant to pay to the Secretary the initial and annual charges provided for in subsections (d) and (e) of this section, and a covenant to pay to the Secretary, as collection agent for the mortgagee, the amounts payable by the mortgagor to the mortgagee under the mortgage; and

“(7) the mortgage instruments shall contain a stipulation (not binding upon the Secretary) that the holder of the mortgage will accept the benefits provided by section 13 in lieu of any right of foreclosure which he may have against the property and any right to a deficiency judgment against the mortgagor on account of the mortgage.

“(d) The Secretary shall require the payment by the mortgagor or mortgagee of such initial fees for inspection, appraisal, and other charges as it finds necessary and such amounts may be included in the principal obligation of the mortgage, and the payment of such delinquency charges and default reserves as it finds necessary. The proceeds of such fees shall be deposited in the Treasury for use for administrative expense as provided in subparagraph (e) (2) hereof.

“(e) (1) The Secretary shall collect from the mortgagor, upon insurance of the mortgage, an initial charge of 1 per centum of the principal obligation of the mortgage and annually thereafter when payment of an installment of principal and interest is due, a charge of 1 per centum of the principal obligation remaining unpaid after such installment is paid, without taking into account delinquent payments or prepayments. If the principal obligation of the mortgage is paid in full in less than 5 years after the time when the mortgage was entered into, the Secretary may require payment by the mortgagor of a charge equal to the amount of the last annual charge required of the mortgagor.

“(2) One-half of the amount paid as charges in pursuance of this subsection shall be the premium for insurance and shall be deposited in the fund and may be used only for purposes to which the fund may be devoted. The other half of the amounts so paid shall be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the Secretary and shall be available only for administrative expenses to carry

out the provisions of this title, relating to mortgage insurance.

“(f) (1) The Secretary shall promptly remit to the mortgagee under any mortgage insured under this title any sums collected by it as agent for the mortgagee. The Secretary shall promptly advise any such mortgagee of any default by the mortgagor.

“(2) If within thirty days after the due date of any installment the mortgagor under an insured mortgage has failed to pay to the Secretary the amount due, the Secretary shall, notwithstanding the amount paid is less than the interest and principal due, pay the amount of such principal and interest to the mortgagee, less the amount of any previous prepayments.

“(3) Payments to mortgagees under paragraph (2) shall be advanced out of the fund for the account of the mortgagor. Such advances shall be repaid to the fund out of the first available collections received from the mortgagor, with interest thereon at the rate fixed in the insured mortgage, and shall be added to subsequent installments.

“(g) Any contract of insurance executed by the Secretary under this section shall be conclusive evidence of the eligibility of the mortgage for insurance, and the validity of any contract of insurance so executed shall be incontestable in the hands of any holder thereof from the date of the execution of such contract, except for fraud or misrepresentation of which such holder has actual knowledge.

“(h) The Secretary may, at any time, for good cause shown and under such terms and conditions as he may prescribe, consent to the release of the mortgagor from his liability under the mortgage or the credit instruments secured thereby, or consent to the release of parts of the mortgaged property from the lien of the mortgage.

“(i) The holder of any mortgage insured under this title may, upon notice to the Secretary, assign such mortgage together with the accompanying note and contract of insurance and the assignee thereof shall thereupon become entitled to all the benefits of such contract of insurance: *Provided*, That no such assignment shall be binding upon the Secretary until notice thereof has been given the Secretary and the Secretary has acknowledged receipt of such notice.

“PAYMENT OF INSURANCE

“Sec. 13. (a) In any case in which the mortgagor under a mortgage insured under section 12 is in default for more than twelve months, the mortgagee shall be entitled to receive the benefit of the insurance as hereinafter provided, upon assignment to the Secretary of (1) all the mortgagee's rights and interests arising under the mortgage so in default; (2) all claims of the mortgagee against the mortgagor or others, arising out of the mortgage transaction; (3) all policies of title or other insurance and all surety bonds and other guaranties and any and all claims thereunder relating to the mortgage or the mortgaged property; (4) any balance of the mortgage loan not advanced to the mortgagor; and (5) any cash or property held by the mortgagee, or to which he is entitled, as deposit made for the account of the mortgagor and which has not been applied in reduction of the principal of the mortgage indebtedness; and upon transfer to the Secretary of such originals or copies of records, documents, books, papers and accounts relating to the mortgage transaction, as the Secretary prescribes. Upon such assignment and transfer, the Secretary shall pay to the mortgagee, in cash, an amount equal to the value of the mortgage and the note and mortgage shall thereupon become a part of the fund. For the purposes of this subsection, the value of the mortgage shall be determined, in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary, by

adding to the amount of the original principal obligation of the mortgage which was unpaid on the date of default, the amount of all unpaid interest and the amount of all payments which have been made by the mortgagee for taxes, special assessments, water rates, and other payments in discharge of liens which are prior to the mortgage, and insurance on the property mortgaged, and by deducting from such total amount any amount received on account of the mortgage indebtedness after such default.

“(b) If there should not be sufficient cash in the fund to enable the Secretary to make payments to mortgagees as provided in subsection (a) of this section, the Secretary may make and issue notes to the Secretary of the Treasury to obtain funds to make such payments. Such notes shall be signed by the Secretary or his duly authorized representatives and shall be negotiable. Such notes shall bear interest, payable semi-annually, at a rate equal to the average rate of interest, computed to the end of the calendar month next preceding the date of issue, borne by all interest bearing obligations of the United States then forming a part of the public debt, and shall have such maturities as the Secretary may determine with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

“(c) The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to purchase any notes issued by the Secretary pursuant to this section and any renewals thereof and for such purchases may use as a public debt transaction the proceeds from the sale of any securities issued under the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, and the purposes for which such securities may be issued under such act, as amended, are hereby extended to include any such purchases. All redemptions, purchases, and sales by the Secretary of the Treasury of such notes shall be treated as public debt transactions of the United States.

“(d) In any case in which the mortgagor violates any covenant or condition of his mortgage, the Secretary may require the mortgagee to assign such mortgage, together with the incidents thereto, upon payment of the value of the mortgage determined in accordance with this section.

“PROCEDURE WITH RESPECT TO MORTGAGES IN DEFAULT

“Sec. 14. (a) Upon accepting the assignment of any insured mortgage, the Secretary shall ascertain whether or not the mortgagor (which term as used in this section shall include the mortgagor or his heirs or assigns) desires to remain in possession of the mortgaged property. If the mortgagor does not desire to remain in possession of the mortgaged property or if the Secretary is unable to make the findings prescribed by the next sentence, the Secretary may proceed to foreclose the mortgage. If the mortgagor desires to remain in possession of the mortgaged property and if the Secretary finds that the mortgagor (1) has made reasonable efforts to meet all defaulted payments and to comply with the other covenants and conditions of his mortgage and (2) will probably be able to meet such defaulted payments within five years after the maturity date or dates of the defaulted payments, the Secretary may enter into an agreement with the mortgagor providing for the payment of such defaulted payments together with interest thereon, at such times not later than five years after the maturity date or dates as the Secretary may deem to be within the probable future means of the mortgagor. Should any mortgagor with whom the Secretary has entered into such agreement thereafter fail to meet any payments, the Secretary may proceed to foreclose the mortgage.

“(b) Amounts realized under section 51 on account of property which was subject to an insured mortgage shall be deposited in

the fund. Amounts payable by the Secretary under section 50 (a) as taxes, with respect to such property, shall be paid out of the fund.

"INSURED MORTGAGES ELIGIBLE AS INVESTMENTS

"Sec. 15. (a) The first paragraph of section 24, chapter 6, of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended (U. S. C., 1940 ed., title 12, sec. 371) (relating to loans on farm lands by member banks), is hereby amended by inserting after the words "National Housing Act", the following: "or which are insured by the Secretary of Agriculture pursuant to title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act."

"(b) Section 35 of chapter III of the Act entitled "An Act to regulate the business of life insurance in the District of Columbia", approved June 19, 1934 (D. C. Code, 1940 edition, title 35, sec. 535), is amended by inserting in paragraph (3a) after the words "Federal Housing Administration" the following: "or by the Secretary of Agriculture pursuant to title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act."

"ACCOUNTS AND CLAIMS OF DEFENSE RELOCATION CORPORATIONS

"Sec. 6. (a) The Comptroller General of the United States is authorized and directed to allow credit in the accounts of disbursing and certifying officers for advances made in good faith on behalf of the Department of Agriculture to defense relocation corporations and land purchasing associations.

"CONSOLIDATION OF AGRICULTURAL CREDIT AND SERVICE OFFICES

"Sec. 7. The Secretary of Agriculture and the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration are hereby directed, wherever practicable, to make suitable arrangements whereby all field offices under their supervision or direction extending agricultural credit or furnishing agricultural services to farmers to utilize the same or adjacent offices to the end that eligible farmers in each locality will be enabled to obtain their agricultural credit and services at one central point.

"CONTINGENT PROVISIONS FOR TRANSFERRING POWERS TO AGRICULTURAL CREDIT AGENCY

"Sec. 8. (a) In the event the Agricultural Credit Act (H. R. 4873), Seventy-ninth Congress, first session, passed by the House of Representatives on March 20, 1946, becomes law prior to the effective date of this Act:

"(1) The functions, powers, and duties vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by this Act and by the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, except insofar as such functions, powers, or duties involve or are necessary to the administration of title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, shall be vested in the Agricultural Credit Agency;

"(2) The functions, powers, and duties of the Secretary of Agriculture transferred under (1) above and the property and assets acquired by the Secretary of Agriculture primarily in the administration of such functions, powers, and duties, shall be administered within the Division of the Agricultural Credit Agency created for the purpose of supervising and administering direct lending to farmers, subject to the supervision, direction, and authority of the Agricultural Credit Board, the Agricultural Credit Administrator, and the Deputy Administrator in charge of that Division, to the same extent as other units of a division of the Agricultural Credit Agency;

"(3) The functions, powers, and duties vested in the Solicitor of the Department of Agriculture and attorneys of his office by this Act and the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act shall be vested in the general counsel and attorneys of the Agricultural Credit Agency, respectively.

"Sec. 9. Any conveyance of real estate by the Government or any Government agency under this Act shall include all mineral rights."

And the House agree to the same.

JOHN W. FLANNAGAN, Jr.,
HAROLD D. COOLEY,
ORVILLE ZIMMERMAN,
STEPHEN PACE,
CLIFFORD R. HOPE,
AUG. H. ANDRESEN,
J. ROLAND KINZER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

ELMER THOMAS,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
GEORGE D. AIKEN,
TOM STEWART,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5991) amending the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act to improve credit services to farmers, provide for liquidation of the resettlement and rural rehabilitation projects, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action, agreed upon by the conferees, and recommended in the accompanying conference report.

THE SENATE AMENDMENT

The Senate amendment, identical in language with S. 1507 which passed the Senate on April 12 (legislative day, March 5), 1946, is a substitute for all after the enacting clause of H. R. 5991, as it passed the House. The Senate amendment differed from H. R. 5991 principally as follows: It did not provide for consolidation of the functions of Farm Security Administration and the Emergency Crop and Feed Loan Division of the Farm Credit Administration; it did not provide for liquidation of the resettlement projects; it did not provide for insured farm tenant mortgages; and it did not provide for utilizing the Farmers' Home Corporation to carry out the lending functions and other powers authorized by H. R. 5991.

The Senate amendment did make several changes in title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act with respect to direct tenant purchase loans. It also made some amendments to title II of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act relating to rural rehabilitation loans and grants. In some respects, but not all, these amendments were similar in substance to the lending powers for like purposes which would have been authorized by H. R. 5991.

PLAN FOR UTILIZING FARMERS' HOME CORPORATION ELIMINATED

The conferees agreed not to use the Farmers' Home Corporation to carry out the functions and duties provided for in H. R. 5991, but to vest the necessary authority in the Secretary of Agriculture to be administered through the Farmers' Home Administration as an agency of the Department of Agriculture. The Farm Security Administration and the Emergency Crop and Feed Loan Division of the Farm Credit Administration would be abolished by section 2 of H. R. 5991, and the functions heretofore performed by them, subject to the amendments made by H. R. 5991, would be carried out in the future by the Farmers' Home Administration.

The elimination of the Farmers' Home Corporation necessitated a number of changes throughout the bill, including a revision of the title, amending title II of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act to provide for production and subsistence loans, rearranging the sections relating to lending powers under the act, and more clearly defining the powers and limitations of the

Secretary with respect to loans made thereunder. These principal changes necessitated other technical changes throughout the bill.

LIQUIDATION OF RESETTLEMENT PROJECTS AND LABOR CAMPS

It is understood that most of the properties transferred from Farm Security Administration to the National Housing Agency which would be retransferred by H. R. 5991 (excluding the housing projects which are not covered by the bill) are now in liquidation. Insofar as such properties are in liquidation, there appears to be no point in retransferring them to the Secretary for disposition under H. R. 5991. The conference agreement, therefore, excepts from the retransfer provisions of H. R. 5991, those properties under the jurisdiction of the National Housing Agency which are now in the process of liquidation.

S. 704, Seventy-ninth Congress, second session, passed by both Houses, would accord preference for "not to exceed three years" to veterans of the present war and present project occupants to whom previous commitments to purchase have been made with respect to the sale of rural rehabilitation and resettlement projects lands suitable for disposition in economic units. Not more than 620 acres may be included in any one sale of an economic farm unit. The bill provides that all such units shall be disposed of as expeditiously as possible and within 3 years. The provisions of S. 704 are not as broad in scope with respect to project liquidation as the provisions of section 43 of H. R. 5991. But liquidation provisions of the two bills are not incompatible, and the conferees have agreed upon an amendment to the effect that the liquidation of such economic units pursuant to H. R. 5991 shall be subject to the terms, limitations, and conditions of S. 704.

PRODUCTION AND SUBSISTENCE LOANS

The agreement would clarify the provision of title II (sec. 21) with respect to the eligibility of a person to obtain further production and subsistence loans who has had the benefits of such loans for five consecutive years. It was the intent of H. R. 5991 that an individual who had been indebted for such loans for five consecutive years would be eligible to borrow again when he had liquidated his indebtedness in full. This provision was changed to read that:

"No person who has failed to liquidate his indebtedness under this section for five consecutive years shall be eligible for further loans hereunder until he has paid such indebtedness in full.

A change was made in the provisions of H. R. 5991, now a part of section 21 of title II, excluding existing indebtedness to the Farm Security Administration or the Emergency Crop and Feed Loan Office from the determinations relating to the amounts of loans, the terms of loans and the 5-year repayment requirement with respect to eligibility. As H. R. 5991 was originally worded, such indebtedness would never have been a bar to further loans. An amendment has been made to section 21 to provide that such indebtedness need not be taken into account until 5 years after the effective date of H. R. 5991. This will require such indebtedness to be paid within 5 years from the date H. R. 5991 becomes law, or it will have to be taken into account in determining the eligibility of the debtors to obtain further production and subsistence loans.

The provisions of H. R. 5991 requiring committee certification as to the need of the borrower for the credit, his responsibility with respect to fulfilling his obligations, and his agreements to refinance his loan, have been included in the conference substitute, with certain other conditions which likewise relate to all loans, as section 44 of title IV of the

Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. The following two changes were made in these provisions: (1) The rate of interest which should be used in determining whether an applicant could obtain credit elsewhere at reasonable rates and terms was reduced from 6 to 5 percent; (2) there was eliminated from the county committee certification which will be used in connection with production and subsistence loans the reference to the "character, ability, industry, and experience" of the applicant. In lieu thereof the committee is required to certify that the borrower "will honestly endeavor to carry out undertakings and obligations required of him" in connection with the loan.

The Senate amendment would have authorized the making of loans under title II to veterans who desire the practical farm and home guidance furnished by Farm Security Administration without regard to their prior farming experience or ability to get credit elsewhere. It also would authorize the making of grants to eligible individuals, where necessary to aid in their rehabilitation, and to cooperative associations furnishing medical, dental, or hospital services to such individuals. The conference substitute eliminates both of these provisions.

TENANT PURCHASE LOANS

The Senate amendment would permit tenant purchase loans for the repair, improvement, and enlargement of farms the same as H. R. 5991. The Senate amendment also would authorize the making of such loans to assist borrowers in making repairs, and improvements to adjust their farming operations to changing conditions. The conference agreement adopts this part of the Senate amendment.

The Senate amendment to section 1 (c) of the act provides that loans may be made to veterans who have pensionable disabilities to enable them to acquire farms meeting their farming capacity and affording them income which, together with their pensions, will enable them to meet expenses and repay their loans. The conference substitute adopts this part of the Senate amendment.

H. R. 5991 would increase the rate of interest on tenant purchase loans from 3 percent, as provided by existing law, to 4 percent. The Senate amendment would not change existing law. The conference substitute provides that the interest rate on such loans will be 3½ percent.

The conference substitute deletes the provisions of H. R. 5991, which would have required a tenant purchase borrower to pay fees and charges for appraisal and inspection.

The conference agreement adopts that part of the Senate amendment limiting the size of tenant purchase loans to the average value of efficient family-type farm-management units in the county, parish, or locality where the farm is located. This provision is the same, in substance, as the provision in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1947.

The conference substitute includes the Senate amendment to section 4 of the act under which funds available for title I loans would be allocated among the several States and Territories on the basis of farm population and tenancy, except that each State or Territory might have allocated to it such amount up to \$100,000 as may be necessary for the making of loans in each fiscal year.

The Senate amendment would provide that special appropriations for veterans could be allocated to the States and Territories without regard to farm population and the prevalence of tenancy. H. R. 5991 would provide that there may be distributed to each State such amounts as are necessary to finance all bona fide applications of qualified veterans. The conference agreement adopts the provisions of H. R. 5991 in this respect. Under the conference substitute, therefore, the

funds available for such loans will first be allocated on the basis of farm population and the prevalence of tenancy, except that up to \$100,000 may be allocated to each State or Territory. After such allocation, the funds may be adjusted between States and Territories to permit the financing of all bona fide applications of veterans.

INSURED FARM TENANT MORTGAGES

Only a few substantive changes were made in the provisions of H. R. 5991 relating to farm mortgage insurance. The amount authorized to be appropriated to constitute the farm mortgage insurance fund was increased from \$10,000,000 to \$25,000,000. The base rate of interest on the mortgage to be insured was reduced from 3 to 2½ percent per annum in order to conform the total cost to the borrower, including the 1 percent mortgage insurance premium, to the 3½ percent agreed upon for direct tenant purchase loans. It was provided that the Secretary might require that the fees for inspection, appraisal, and other usual loan costs be paid either by the mortgagor or mortgagee instead of only by the mortgagor. A provision was included to make it clear that the proceeds of such fees could be used for administrative expenses.

A technical change was made in section 15 (a) to clarify the authority of banks which are members of the Federal Reserve System to purchase these insured mortgages.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

The conferees agreed upon an amendment to H. R. 5991 which would make available to the Secretary of Agriculture, for carrying out the provisions of title II of the conference substitute, the appropriations made in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1947, for farmers' crop production and harvesting (Emergency Crop and Feed) loans, and for loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation. These latter funds would also be available for liquidation of the resettlement projects. This amendment also makes available for direct tenant purchase loans the appropriations made in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1947, for "Farm Tenancy."

H. R. 5991 as passed by the House contained a general provision on appropriations which related to the three types of financing to be provided by the bill, namely, production and subsistence loans, tenant purchase loans, and insured tenant purchase mortgages. In the conference substitute, this section was eliminated. In lieu thereof there has been included among the provisions relating to each type of financing, authorizations for such appropriations as the Congress may find necessary to carry out those provisions.

Section 41 (a) of H. R. 5991 relating to the appointment of personnel has been changed to provide for the appointment of an Administrator of the Farmers' Home Administration by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, whose salary shall not exceed \$10,000 per annum. The ceiling of \$9,000 on the other officers and experts appointed pursuant to this section has been changed to \$10,000. All other personnel would be appointed pursuant to civil-service laws and their salaries fixed under the Classification Act. A provision was added authorizing the Secretary for not to exceed 9 months to appoint or continue to employ, without regard to the civil-service laws or Classification Act, the non-civil-service employees of Farm Security Administration and the Emergency Crop and Feed Loan Division who are needed in carrying out the provision of the law.

There was deleted from H. R. 5991 the authority to carry on operations in the Virgin Islands.

H. R. 5991 did not originally provide for use of regional or area finance offices. The conferees agreed that it might be more eco-

nomical to the Government to continue the area finance offices, and it was also agreed that the Secretary should have a reasonable time, not beyond June 30, 1947, within which to liquidate the existing regional offices. Appropriate amendments were added to accomplish these purposes.

The conference substitute includes in the compromise powers (sec. 41 (g)) the provisions of S. 1507 authorizing release of title I borrowers who transfer their farms to other approved applicants who assume the outstanding indebtedness against the farm or assume that portion of the indebtedness equal to the earning capacity of the farm, subject to a finding by the county committee that the original borrower has cooperated in good faith with the Secretary, farmed in a workmanlike manner and used due diligence to maintain the security against loss.

The conference substitute eliminates the requirement that the installment payments on loans under the act (sec. 48) be "equal" installments.

The provision in H. R. 5991 for suits in State courts was eliminated. An amendment was added to permit legal work arising as a result of transactions under the act to be handled through the Department of Justice, upon the determination by the Solicitor of the Department of Agriculture, as well as by attorneys of the Solicitor's Office, or local attorneys approved by the Solicitor.

The authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to operate property purchased at foreclosure sales was limited to operation for a period not in excess of 1 year from the date of acquisition.

JOHN W. FLANNAGAN, JR.,
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J. ROLAND KINZER,
Managers on the Part of the House.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. FLANNAGAN] yield?

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

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. This bill contains provisions which have not been considered by the House; is that correct?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. It does not.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Does this bill contain provisions that have not been considered by the Senate?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. It does not.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Do you categorically say that this bill does not contain provisions that have not been considered by the House?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. All of the provisions of the bill were considered by the House and Senate. We made some adjustments in some of the provisions of the bill. This legislation was carefully gone over by the House Committee on Agriculture. We had extended hearings and a unanimous report was made. It was thoroughly considered by the House and certain amendments were made by the House. It went to the Senate, and the Senate struck all of the House bill out after the enacting clause and substituted what is known as the Bankhead bill. Then we went to conference, and after the conferees gave thorough study to the whole subject matter we reached a unanimous agreement and the report is signed by all of the Senate conferees and by all of the House conferees. I think on the whole we have an excellent bill, a bill that spells the program out and

will force the Administrator to operate in the American way. We provide for the liquidation of all of these—what I call crackpot projects—that were set up by former Administrators. I am glad to report that most of these projects have already been wound up and the rest are in process of liquidation.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Why are some of the farm organizations against this bill?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. There were certain amendments offered by some of the farm organizations that the Committee on Agriculture gave thorough study to, and after study we could not see how we could follow some of the recommendations. Some of the recommendations, of course, were adopted. Those recommendations were also thoroughly considered by the Senate. The bill that we bring before you represents the combined judgment of the Senate and House conferees.

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

Mr. FLANNAGAN. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. HOPE. May I say to the gentleman from Ohio that I know of no farm organization which is opposing this bill as such. There are some farm organizations which were anxious to have the Flannagan bill which was passed by this House become a law before this bill in order that the agencies included in this bill might be consolidated with other lending agencies making loans to farmers. I think the position of some of the farm organizations still is that they would prefer to have it that way, but I know of no farm organization which is in definite opposition to this bill.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. I understand that both the Grange and the Farm Bureau are against this bill.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. The objection to the legislation by the Grange or the Farm Bureau has been, in the main, correctly stated by the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE]. They were of the opinion that what is known as the Flannagan bill consolidating all agricultural lending agencies would be passed ahead of this legislation. In that view I concurred. We passed the Flannagan bill in the House and sent it to the Senate. The Senate so far, however, has not acted upon it.

This legislation is urgent. It sets up the first basic legislation we have had on the subject. It sets up a definite program and spells that program out so that the Administrator of Farm Security hereafter will have to follow the wishes of Congress as expressed in this legislation. While I think that the Flannagan bill should have been passed first so as to bring about the proper consolidation of our agricultural lending agencies, due to the urgency of this legislation, I hope that those who shared my views will join in adopting the conference report. We cannot afford to let feelings defeat the enactment of this important legislation.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. We have been rather unkind in some of our refer-

ences to the Appropriations Committee in times past. This bill gives us a chance to do what the Appropriations Committee has asked us to do, that is, to bring in legislation. This agency has been operated under Executive order brought in year after year by the Appropriations Committee and has had complete study by a very efficient committee. It has not had a partisan or willful approach in any way. Every member of the Committee on Agriculture who is present has supported it and supports it at this time.

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

Mr. FLANNAGAN. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. The gentleman made the statement that he was trying to consolidate a lot of these crackpot agencies that were established under the former administration. I thought we were just having a continuation of that administration. Now you are coming to realize that a lot of these crackpot organizations that you established were all wrong and all wet, and you are trying to get rid of them. I congratulate the committee.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

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

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Is it not a fact that the House Committee on Agriculture has not considered all parts of this measure?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. I think the House Committee on Agriculture has considered every one of the provisions of this legislation not only once but many times.

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

Mr. FLANNAGAN. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. HOPE. I think it should be said that there has probably been no bill reported from the House Committee on Agriculture for several years which received as much consideration as this bill. In the first place the bill is the result of an extensive study made by a subcommittee of the Committee on Agriculture, the Cooley committee. That study covered a period of several months. The bill was drafted by that subcommittee after a great deal of thought and study. It was considered thoroughly by the full committee in the last Congress. It was again considered by the full committee in this session of Congress; so it has had the most thorough study that any measure possibly could have in a congressional committee.

The gentleman from Ohio wants to know if there is anything in this bill which has not been considered by the House. I can say that there are no principles involved in this bill which have not been considered by the House and by the House committee. The Senate, of course, added some language. They substituted another bill, but if it were not for that fact, of course, this matter would not be here in the nature of a conference report. What is true of this bill is true of every House bill which contains Senate amendments; there is naturally some language in it that was not considered by the House. However, the amendments which were adopted by the

Senate cover the same subject matter contained in the House bill. I can say categorically to the gentleman from Ohio that no new subject matter of importance was included in the Senate amendments.

In the main, the bill as agreed upon in conference follows the lines of the House bill. A good many of the changes in language are due to the fact that the conference committee substituted an agency known as the Farmers' Home Administration for the Farmers' Home Corporation. This change does not in any way affect the powers or authority contained in the House bill. They can be carried out just as well and as completely through an agency as through a corporation. Under the bill, in its final form, the powers which the House bill vested in the Farmers' Home Corporation are given to the Secretary of Agriculture to be administered by him through the Farmers' Home Administration.

It is unfortunate, in my opinion, that the Flannagan bill, consolidating all Government credit agencies making loans to farmers, did not become a law prior to the enactment of this legislation. It is apparent, however, that there is no possibility that the Flannagan bill will be enacted by this Congress, although the House passed the bill by a large majority some time ago. I hope that early in the next Congress it will be possible to enact the Flannagan bill. In view of the need for some definite legislative authority for the rehabilitation activities which have been carried on by the Farm Security Administration, I think that this bill should become a law now. For years it has been necessary to make appropriations for rehabilitation loans without any specific authority of law. The Cooley committee in its investigation found that because there were no definite legislative restrictions upon the activities of the agency, it had carried out many unsound and unwise policies and had wasted vast sums of public money. At the same time, the committee found that there was a real field of activity for a Government agency in the field of rehabilitation loans. This measure brings together the Federal agencies which in the past have extended what might be termed soft credit to farmers. This includes emergency crop and feed loans, rehabilitation loans, and loans to farmers made under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act.

Perhaps the most important provision of the bill is that which amends title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act by providing for insured loans to farm tenants in the nature of the loans heretofore made by the Federal Housing Administration. It has been recognized for a long time that it was impossible to go very far toward solving the problems of farm tenancy in this country under the original Bankhead-Jones Act. That act has operated well, but it would take appropriations in far greater volume than are ever likely to be made to achieve any substantial progress in making landowners out of tenants. Under the provisions of this part of the bill, however, advantage is taken of the great oversupply of private credit in this country.

Banks, other financial institutions and individuals who desire to make loans to tenants purchasing a farm home may now do so in perfect safety by having these loans insured by the Federal Government. This plan has met with great success in enabling urban dwellers to become home owners. I believe that under a proper administration of the act equal success can be achieved in the field of making landowners out of farm tenants. If this can be done, it will mark a milestone in the agricultural history of this country. These provisions of the House bill are maintained intact in the bill as agreed upon in conference, the only substantial change being that the interest rate and other charges to be paid by the borrower is reduced from 4 to 3½ percent.

The Cooley committee, which investigated farm security and made the recommendations embodied in this bill, was composed of the following members of the Committee on Agriculture: HAROLD D. COOLEY, North Carolina, chairman; JOHN W. FLANNAGAN, Jr., Virginia; ORVILLE ZIMMERMAN, Missouri; STEPHEN PACE, Georgia; CLIFFORD R. HOPE, Kansas; ANTON J. JOHNSON, Illinois; and ROSS RIZLEY, Oklahoma.

That part of the bill which sets up a system of mortgage insurance for tenant purchase loans was proposed and presented by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE], and great credit is due to him for his splendid work in this connection. The Cooley committee, under the able leadership of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY], made a most thorough investigation of the entire Farm Security set-up. While this legislation is primarily the work of the Cooley committee, much interest has been taken in it by other members of the Committee on Agriculture. In particular, the gentleman from Wisconsin, Hon. REID F. MURRAY, has done much to bring about enactment of this measure. No Member of Congress has shown greater interest in the problems of farm tenancy and in bettering the lot of the small independent farmer.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all members of the committee may have the privilege of extending their remarks at this point in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ROBERTSON of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I believe this conference report on H. R. 5991 should be accepted. Certainly this legislation will simplify and improve the credit services to farmers and in the end should promote farm ownership by the abolishment of certain farm lending agencies, and then by defining the lending powers of the Secretary of Agriculture, will authorize Government insurance of loans to farmers by creating preferences for loans and insured mortgages.

In my State of North Dakota, because of legislation passed by the legislative assembly precluding action for recovery under the deficiency judgment law, the Federal land bank has withdrawn from

the State of North Dakota. This legislation should supplant the services formerly rendered by the Federal land bank. The efficiency produced by this legislation with the special benefits that will accrue to my State because of the withdrawal of the Federal land bank prompts me to support this conference report.

Congressmen FLANNAGAN, COOLEY, HOPE, RIZLEY, MURRAY of Wisconsin, and other members of the committee are to be congratulated for their fine work in bringing this bill before the Congress.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

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

VETO MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—ROSELLA J. MASTERS

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States which was read and, together with the accompanying bill, referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed:

To the House of Representatives:

I am returning herewith without approval, enrolled enactment H. R. 4458, proposing the payment of \$250 to Rosella J. Masters for annual leave accrued to her while an employee of the War Department.

It appears that the claimant was employed by the War Department from May 5, 1943, to December 23, 1944, when she was transferred to a temporary position in the Agriculture Department effective December 26, 1944, the intervening 2 days being nonwork days; that at the time she was separated from the War Department she had to her credit 263 hours of accrued annual leave, which could not, under the leave regulations, be credited to her in her temporary position in the Agriculture Department. The act of December 21, 1944 (58 Stat. 845), provides for the payment for accumulated and accrued annual leave in a lump sum to an employee who is separated from the Government service or when he is transferred to another Government agency under a different leave system. As the employee in this case was transferred to another agency under the same leave system and without a break in service she was not separated within the meaning of the lump-sum leave payment act and, accordingly, her claim for payment for her accrued and accumulated annual leave was disallowed by the General Accounting Office by settlement dated September 21, 1945. As it is reported that there have been a number of employees who suffered the loss of their annual leave without payment therefor under similar circumstances, to select one individual for relief would result in unjust discrimination and preferential treatment. Aside from that objection, the leave credit of 263 hours, plus 16 hours for which she would have been entitled to payment without charge against annual leave covering December 25, 1944,

and January 1, 1945, had her case properly come within the purview of the lump-sum leave payment act—a total of 279 hours—at 85 cents per hour would have amounted to only \$237.15 instead of \$250 the amount covered by the enactment. Accordingly, aside from the point that no proper basis appears for singling out Mrs. Masters' case for preferential treatment over others similarly involved, I can see no justification for the payment to her of \$250 as proposed in the enrolled enactment.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, July 29, 1946.

The SPEAKER. The objections of the President will be spread at large upon the Journal and the message and the accompanying bill referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered printed.

MISS RUTH LOIS CUMMINGS—VETO MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following veto message from the President of the United States:

To the House of Representatives:

I return herewith, without my approval, H. R. 3480, "for the relief of Miss Ruth Lois Cummings."

It is the purpose of the bill to pay the sum of \$5,075.53 to Miss Ruth Lois Cummings, of Paterson, N. J., in settlement of her claim against the United States by reason of the death, and transportation expenses incident thereto, of her father, Walter William Cummings, as the result of an accident involving an Army airplane on August 2, 1943, in Charlevoix, Mich.

It appears that the father of the claimant met his death while in the service of the War Department as a civilian expert instrument engineer when the plane occupied by the deceased and certain Army officers crashed while making an experimental flight on an automatic pilot.

The claimant was denied compensation under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act, since that act does not authorize payment to nondependents, and since, upon investigation, it was determined that the claimant was not dependent upon her father at the time of his death.

While the circumstances involved in this case have a strong human appeal, approval of the measure would establish a discriminatory precedent, since it would allow compensation to a nondependent relative of a civilian employee, which is denied hundreds of nondependent relatives of deceased civilian employees of the Federal Government. Even the claims of nondependent relatives of deceased servicemen are not allowable in the adjudication of claims for pension or compensation coming within the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Administration.

I, therefore, feel obliged to withhold my approval of this measure.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, July 27, 1946.

The SPEAKER. The objections of the President will be spread at large upon the

Journal and the message and accompanying bill referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered printed.

INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

Mr. STIGLER. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 4497) to create an Indian Claims Commission, to provide for the powers, duties, and functions thereof, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The clerk read the statement.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4497) to create an Indian Claims Commission, to provide for the powers, duties, and functions thereof, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendment numbered 10.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 9, 13, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following: "all other claims in law or equity, including those sounding in tort, with respect to which the claimant would have been entitled to sue in a court of the United States if the United States was subject to suit; (3) claims which would result if the treaties, contracts, and agreements between the claimant and the United States were revised on the ground of fraud, duress, unconscionable consideration, mutual or unilateral mistake, whether of law or fact, or any other ground cognizable by a court of equity; (4) claims arising from the taking by the United States, whether as the result of a treaty of cession or otherwise, of lands owned or occupied by the claimant without the payment for such lands of compensation agreed to by the claimant; and (5) claims based upon fair and honorable dealings that are"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amended numbered 6: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

"In determining the quantum of relief the Commission shall make appropriate deductions for all payments made by the United States on the claim, and for all other offsets, counterclaims, and demands that would be allowable in a suit brought in the Court of Claims under section 145 of the Judicial Code (36 Stat. 1136; 28 U. S. C. sec. 250), as amended; the Commission may also inquire into and consider all money or property given to or funds expended gratuitously for the benefit of the claimant and if it finds that the nature of the claim and the entire course of dealings and accounts between the United States and the claimant in good conscience warrants such action, may set off all or part of such expenditures against

any award made to the claimant, except that it is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress that monies spent for the removal of the claimant from one place to another at the request of the United States, or for agency or other administrative, educational, health or highway purposes, or for expenditures made prior to the date of the law, treaty or Executive Order under which the claim arose, or for expenditures made pursuant to the Act of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 984), save expenditures made under section 5 of that Act, or for expenditures under any emergency appropriation or allotment made subsequent to March 4, 1933, and generally applicable throughout the United States for relief in stricken agricultural areas, relief from distress caused by unemployment and conditions resulting therefrom, the prosecution of public work and public projects for the relief of unemployment or to increase employment, and for work relief (including the Civil Works Program) shall not be a proper offset against any award."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

"Sec. 11. Any suit pending in the Court of Claims or the Supreme Court of the United States or which shall be filed in the Court of Claims under existing legislation, shall not be transferred to the Commission: *Provided*, That the provisions of section 2 of this Act, with respect to the deduction of payments, offsets, counterclaims and demands, shall supersede the provisions of the particular jurisdictional Act under which any pending or authorized suit in the Court of Claims has been or will be authorized: *Provided further*, That the Court of Claims in any suit pending before it at the time of the approval of this Act shall have exclusive jurisdiction to hear and determine any claim based upon fair and honorable dealings arising out of the subject matter of any such suit."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

Omit the matter proposed to be stricken out by the amendment of the Senate, and in lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the amendment of the Senate insert the following: "such report shall have the effect of a final judgment of the Court of Claims, and there is hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to pay the final determinations of the Commission";

On page 13 of the House engrossed bill beginning with line 17 strike out down through and including line 8 on page 14, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"(b) When the final determination of the Commission has been filed with the clerk of said Commission the clerk shall give notice of the filing of such determination to the parties to the proceeding in manner and form as directed by the Commission. At any time within three months from the date of the filing of the determination of the Commission with the clerk either party may appeal from the determination of the Commission to the Court of Claims, which Court shall have exclusive jurisdiction to affirm, modify, or set aside such final determination. On said appeal the Court shall determine whether the findings of fact of the Commission are supported by substantial evidence, in which event they shall be conclusive, and also whether the conclusions of law, including any conclusions respecting "fair and honorable dealings", where applicable, stated by the Commission as a basis for its final determination, are valid and supported by the

Commission's findings of fact. In making the foregoing determinations, the Court shall review the whole record or such portions thereof as may be cited by any party, and due account shall be taken of the rule of prejudicial error. The Court may at any time remand the cause to the Commission for such further proceedings as it may direct, not inconsistent with the foregoing provisions of this section. The Court shall promulgate such rules of practice as it may find necessary to carry out the foregoing provisions of this section."

On page 14 of the House engrossed bill, beginning with line 15, strike out down through and including line 21, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"Sec. 21. In each claim, after the proceedings have been finally concluded, the Commission shall promptly submit its report to Congress."

On page 14 of the House engrossed bill, after the word "proceedings" in line 24, insert the words "or judgment"; and

On page 15, line 13, of the House engrossed bill strike out the words "Any final determination of the Commission", and insert in lieu thereof the words "A final determination";

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 12: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

Omit the language proposed to be stricken out by the amendment of the Senate, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "save as provided by section 11 hereof as to the deduction of payments, offsets, counterclaims, and demands"; and the Senate agree to the same.

HENRY M. JACKSON,
W. G. STIGLER,
KARL E. MUNDT,
CHAS. R. ROBERTSON,
A. M. FERNANDEZ,

Managers on the Part of the House.

JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,
ELMER THOMAS,
ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE, JR.,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4497) to create an Indian Claims Commission, and to provide for the powers, duties, and functions thereof, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

Amendment No. 1: The House bill provided that the Commission shall hear and determine "all claims of every nature whatsoever." The Senate amended this so as to permit the Commission to hear and determine "the following claims." The amendment was not a matter of substance, however, because one of the classifications of "claims" enumerated by the Senate was "all other claims in law or equity." Consequently, the conferees agreed to the Senate amendment.

Amendment No. 2: This amendment, like Amendment No. 1, was merely a change in language, without any change in substantive meaning, occasioned by the Senate's conferring jurisdiction in "the following claims." Accordingly, the conferees agreed to the Senate amendment.

Amendment No. 3: One of the classifications of claims enumerated in the House bill was "claims arising under the Constitution, laws, treaties of the United States, and Executive orders of the President." The Senate amended this so as to limit it to claims arising "in law or equity." This amendment was agreed to by the conferees.

Amendment No. 4: The bill, as passed by the House of Representatives, enumerated six classes of claims cognizable by the Commission. The Senate, in the interest of simplicity, reduced these to three, being careful to state in its report, that the change was not intended to deprive the claimants of the right to invoke the jurisdiction of the Commission in any case which would have been cognizable under the language of the bill as it passed the House. Out of an abundance of caution the conferees reinserted two of the classifications struck by the Senate because they wanted to make sure that if any tribal claimant could prove facts sufficient to make a case under either of these classifications, the Commission would have authority to make an award to such claimant.

The first of these classifications, consisting of "claims which would result if the treaties, contracts, and agreements between the claimant and the United States were revised on the ground of fraud, duress, unconscionable consideration, mutual or unilateral mistake, whether of law or fact, or any other ground cognizable by a court of equity" is aptly explained in the report of the House committee. The second of these classifications covers claims arising from the taking by the United States of Indian lands, i. e., lands to which tribal claimants had "Indian title" or the "right of occupancy." Sometimes these lands were taken under the guise of unratified treaties, sometimes without any semblance of a treaty. The reinsertion of this classification makes it plain that where claimant can prove sufficient facts within the language of this classification the Commission has full authority to award proper damages therefor.

Both of the classes of claims reinserted by this amendment may fall within the category of "fair and honorable dealings." To set them forth explicitly helps to clarify the contents of that category.

The fourth classification in the House bill, namely, claims on account of any breach of duty committed to the injury of the claimant by any officer or agent of the United States while acting within the apparent scope of his authority, and which was also struck by the Senate, was not reinserted because it was felt it was covered by general law and the other enumerated causes of action, in particular, those numbered (2) and (3) in the bill as amended by the conferees.

Amendment No. 5: The House bill provided that no claim should be considered by the Commission where a final determination of such claim had already been made on the merits. The Senate amendment, made upon recommendation of the Department of Justice, provided that all defenses, except statutes of limitation and laches, should be available to the United States. This amendment was accepted by the conferees. It is implicit, however, from the purpose, history and language of the entire bill, that this amendment does not permit the Government to plead as a defense to any of the five enumerated classes of claims that such facts constitute only a political and not a justiciable wrong for the bill expressly makes such wrong justiciable by authorizing suit thereon. As stated in the Senate report, this amendment does not permit the raising of legal defenses in cases based on standards of "fair and honorable dealings," for the bill expressly authorizes suit on such claims. Nor is this amendment intended to preclude the adjudication by the Commission of any claim authorized to be heard and determined under this section which has not been in fact previously adjudicated or settled on its merits, or as to which it has been previously held that the court had no judicial power to determine.

Amendment No. 6: The bill as passed by the House provided that in the determination of any claim by the Commission, the court should apply to the United States the

same principles of law as would be applied to an ordinary fiduciary. This provision was struck by the Senate as a part of its amendment No. 6. The conferees agreed to the elimination of this provision because it is now well settled that without express language the United States owes a very high degree of fiduciary duty to Indian Tribes, and the bill, by section 24, provides "That nothing contained in this section shall be construed as altering the fiduciary or other relations between the United States and the several Indian tribes, bands, or groups."

The bill as originally passed by the House also required deduction of legal offsets in all cases and permitted, in the discretion of the Commission, deduction of gratuities in cases based upon "fair and honorable dealings." The Senate amendment made all types of deductions wholly discretionary with the Commission.

The conferees agreed that the Senate amendment gave too broad a discretion to the Commission and accordingly rewrote the section to require, first, that all deductions generally allowable in the Court of Claims against non-Indian claimants shall be allowed by the Commission in cases heard under this act, and secondly, that gratuities of certain specified types, which are not allowable in the Court of Claims against non-Indian claimants, shall not be allowed by the Commission under this act against Indian claimants. The effect of the substitute language is to limit the discretionary authority of the Commission and to remove in large part the possible discrimination against Indian claimants in the matter of gratuities. The gratuitous expenditures which the United States is not permitted to set off are monies spent for the removal of the claimant from one place to another at the request of the United States, or for agency or other administrative, educational, health, or highway purposes, as well as other expenditures which, under existing law, cannot be offset, and which generally relate to relief payments made since 1933, which were available to whites as well as to Indians.

Prior to 1920 only one jurisdictional act permitted the Government to offset gratuities; prior to that time 15 tribal suits were disposed of in the Court of Claims without the Government being permitted to offset any gratuities. After 1920, jurisdictional acts for the Five Civilized Tribes did not permit the United States to deduct gratuities. Other jurisdictional acts have permitted the United States to set off gratuities in varying degrees. In 1935 the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act permitted the Government to set off certain types of gratuities against tribal judgments. In no other field of law, known to your conferees, is a defendant permitted to set off against a valid judgment, a gratuity given to the plaintiff. Under these facts the conferees felt that there should be uniform offset provisions in all tribal suits. They felt also that there was no justification in charging the tribes with money spent for removal of the claimant from one place to another at the request of the United States, for such removals were generally for the benefit of the United States; also, that the tribes should not be charged with expenditures for agency or other administrative expenses because such expenses have been as much to accomplish the purposes of the expanding economy of our white citizenry as for the benefit of the Indians; also, that since any other citizen of the United States could sue the United States without facing an offset for educational expenses, there was no justification in charging the Indians therefor; also, that since a substantial part of the hospitalization and other health expenditures have been made to prevent the spread of disease from the Indians to the white population, there was no justification for charging the Indians therefor; also, that since most of the high-

ways on and through Indian reservations are for the benefit of the entire public, they should not, with propriety, be charged against tribal judgments. The other gratuitous expenditures which the conferees decided should not be set off are precluded from being set off under the present law.

The bill does permit the Commission, where it finds that the nature of the claim and the entire course of dealing between the claimant and the United States warrants such action, to set off other gratuitous expenditures recognized to be for the direct benefit of the Indians, such as expenditures made for the purchase of land.

Amendment No. 7: The Senate amendment eliminated the House provision for transfer of suits pending in the Court of Claims. The purpose of this amendment was to avoid the waste incident to a de novo presentation before the Commission of a case on which the Court of Claims and the parties litigant had already expended time and effort. The conferees agreed to this change with a proviso, drafted by the Department of Justice, allowing the Court of Claims to consider claims based upon "fair and honorable dealings" arising out of the subject matter of any such Court of Claims suit. This is designed to permit the Court of Claims to dispose finally of all pending cases instead of having such cases returned to the Commission for the hearing of claims based upon "fair and honorable dealings." Likewise, in order to give the parties the same rights in the Court of Claims that they will have in the Commission, a proviso has been added extending to cases now pending or hereafter brought in the Court of Claims the rules as to offsets specified for the Commission in section 2.

Amendments Nos. 8 and 9: The House bill referred to the litigative proceedings of the Commission as constituting a "trial or suit." The Senate, by amendments Nos. 8 and 9, denominated these proceedings to be "hearings" in accordance with customary administrative language. The Senate amendments making this change were accepted.

Amendment No. 10: The House bill provided that any compromise of any claim made by the Attorney General should be filed with Congress and have the same effect as awards of the Commission. The Senate amended this so as to give the compromise the effect only of a recommendation to the Congress. In view of the decision of the conferees to give finality to the decisions of the Commission, subject to court review, as explained infra under amendment No. 11, the Senate conferees agreed to the restoration of the House language.

Amendment No. 11: The House bill provided that the findings of the Commission shall have the effect of judgments of the Court of Claims and be paid in like manner. The Senate amended this so as to provide that when the awards of the Commission have been filed with Congress "the amount found due by the Commission shall, upon appropriation therefor by Congress, be paid in such manner as Congress shall provide." The Senate amendment, it was felt, left uncertain the status of final determinations by the Commission. In order to make perfectly clear the intention of both houses that the determinations of the Commission should, unless reversed, have the same finality as judgments of the Court of Claims, section 22 (a) was rewritten to provide expressly that future Congresses may appropriate such sums as may be necessary to pay the final awards of the Commission. At the same time, in deference to the position taken by the Department of Justice that decisions of the Commission should be reviewable on the facts as well as on the law by the Court of Claims, appropriate amendments were made in sections 20 (b), 21 and 22, which apply to the Commission the forms of review embodied in the recently enacted Administrative Procedure Act. Under these provisions decisions of the Commission may be reversed

(a) if the Court of Claims determines that the findings of fact are not supported by substantial evidence, or (b) if the Court of Claims finds an error in the law applied by the Commission. Under the latter heading the Court of Claims is empowered to reverse a decision of the Commission based upon the standard of "fair and honorable dealings," inasmuch as the interpretation of such a standard, written into the law of the land by this act, becomes an issue of law. The Court of Claims is likewise empowered to determine whether the findings of fact support the conclusion of the Commission. With these extensive review provisions the Department of Justice agreed to withdraw objections earlier raised to the provision authorizing appropriation in payment of awards made by the Commission.

Amendment No. 12: Amendment No. 12 was agreed to by the conferees in order that section 25 of the bill would be consistent with Senate amendment No. 6 as amended by the conferees.

Amendment No. 13: The Senate added a new section to the bill providing that if any provision of the act or its application is held invalid, the remainder of the act, or other applications of such provisions, shall not be affected. The conferees accepted this amendment.

HENRY M. JACKSON,
W. G. STIGLER,
KARL E. MUNDT,
CHAS. R. ROBERTSON,
A. M. FERNANDEZ,

Managers on the Part of the House.

Mr. STIGLER. Mr. Speaker, this bill is here as the result of long study and investigation of Indian problems throughout the United States made by a subcommittee of the Committee on Indian Affairs last year. After the study was completed many recommendations were made for the improvement of conditions among our Indians. Among these was that a bill should be introduced creating an Indian Claims Commission; in other words, setting up machinery so that the various Indian tribes of the United States might have a special place for the hearing of any unsettled claim against the United States. Extensive hearings were held on the bill, and several amendments were adopted, and the bill was reintroduced as a committee bill.

The conference report before us has been adopted by the Senate, and it now comes back here for action by the House. I sincerely hope the House acts favorably. This bill contains legislation which is long overdue. It will mean the dawn of a new era for the American Indian. It will mean that at long last those Indian tribes who have unsettled claims against our Government, some of which have been pending for more than 50 years, will have an opportunity to have them settled once and for all time to come.

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

Mr. STIGLER. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. MUNDT. We have considered this bill carefully on the Republican side. We have gone into all the amendments, and it has the unanimous support of all of the members of the Committee on Indian Affairs. We members of the conference committee have spent many long hours preparing the final version of this legislation, and last Saturday morning we reached a complete agreement with

the Senate conferees. Our conference report appears beginning on page 10539 of the RECORD for July 27. We may file a supplementary conference statement later as we were pressed for time to meet Saturday night's dead line, but much of our interpretative comment appears in Saturday's report. I have also conferred with the minority leader, and this legislation has his approval. I feel sure we are ready to vote the adoption of the conference report.

I might add, Mr. Speaker, that this legislation had its immediate origin not only in the report of the House Indian Affairs Investigating Committee, which toured much of the Indian country a few years ago and of which I was privileged to serve as acting chairman, but that it actually goes back to a memorial passed by the Legislature of the State of South Dakota urging Congress to undertake such an investigation and to take action to solve the problem of outstanding Indian Claims.

Growing out of that memorial to Congress, I introduced House Resolution 166, on March 15, 1943. The House adopted my resolution setting up the investigation which it provided, and during the summer months of 1943 our subcommittee made careful and comprehensive studies in the Indian country and followed them by extensive hearings here in Washington. Our committee report listed the establishment of an Indian Claims Commission as top priority legislation essential to the ultimate solution of the Indian problem, and today's legislation embodied in this conference report carries that recommendation into final action. I feel confident the House will today approve it, and since the Senate acted favorably on these recommendations on Saturday, the legislation will then require only President Truman's signature to become law.

Congress and the country have fumbled with the Indian problem for over a century, and for more than 50 years there has been much talk but little action about setting up an Indian Claims Commission. Today we are to get action which marks the beginning of a new era of Indian welfare and opportunity. This is in my opinion the most constructive piece of Indian legislation to come before Congress during the past quarter of a century. At long last it provides a substantial degree of justice for the American Indian and it creates an avenue by which his outstanding claims against the Government can be finally and equitably settled. Once that is done we can proceed with the completion of the challenge which confronts us to give the red man a white man's opportunity on this great North American Continent which was originally his. I urge approval of the conference report.

Mr. ROBERTSON of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of this conference report on H. R. 4497 by the House. I am glad to advise the House that the conferees of the Senate and the House are in complete agreement.

This is a forward step in behalf of the Indian population in the United States. The Commission provided for in this legislation will have authority to compromise long-delayed claims. It will be pos-

sible to bring to an end litigation, tribal difficulties, and the adjustment of unratified treaty claims between the Indians and their Government. It will establish once and for all that the Indians will have their day in the sun.

It is general knowledge that the courts are not open to an Indian and our civil liberties have never been extended to Indian tribes. We have recently concluded a great war, the purposes of which were to permit the democratic processes, rights, and liberties to be extended to all the tongues and tribes upon this earth. And yet the original Americans here in the United States have no forum under the Stars and Stripes where they have the right to go and assert their rights.

The fifth amendment to the Constitution says that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, that is universal, and certainly an Indian is a person. The right is of little value if it cannot be enforced. So the rights of the Indians under the fifth amendment mean practically nothing, at least they amount to nothing. The courts of this country are not open to these Indians.

Inasmuch as I was coauthor with Congressman STIGLER, of Oklahoma, of this legislation, I here offer for the RECORD part of my remarks taken from the hearings before the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. Chairman, since I introduced one of these bills I would like to have this statement appear in the record as a basis of inspiration for presenting this legislation.

I have watched the procedure of Indian affairs in Congress for some time. I have discovered that probably the Indian question has been with us for a long time and a great many Members of Congress represent areas that have nothing to do with Indians.

It appears to be my problem to represent a State at large which has a considerable number of Indians, namely, the State of North Dakota, and I have been brought into contact with them on many questions.

The thing which has impressed me in Congress so often is the lack of dramatization of claims, at least small claims. They come to the floor on the Consent Calendar, and someone who has no particular interest or is sick and tired of the long history of Indian claims or whatever the case may be, he can knock it out and at no time does it ever seem to be that Indian claims get a square deal.

I have no disposition to say that in any sense of the matter the Department falls in that respect. I think the Congress fails, perhaps not with an intent to do wrong, but I do feel that such a commission would help materially. I belong to that group of people who think commissions should be abandoned rather than added, but I do think there is no way in the world to dramatize these claims which have been with us for a very long time.

The Indians do not get a square deal at the hands of Congress and that is the reason which prompted me in bringing this bill before Congress; and I think if this commission will bring bills in in a manner that will show study and thorough preparation, that Members of Congress will consider these claims in a vastly more intellectual manner than they have in the past and than I have observed them in the last few years.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

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

PATENT OFFICE

Mr. LANHAM submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 4080) 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:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4080) 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, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the text of the bill and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

"That notwithstanding the provisions of section 476 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 35, sec. 2), the Commissioner of Patents is authorized to designate examiners of the principal examiner grade or higher, having the requisite ability, to serve as examiners in chief and such examiners so designated shall be fully qualified to act as members of the board of appeals constituted by section 482 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 35, sec. 7): *Provided*, That no such examiner shall so serve for more than ninety days in any calendar year but thereafter they shall have authority to act and sign decisions and papers necessary to complete action on cases heard during such ninety days: *And provided further*, That not more than one such examiner shall be among the members of the board of appeals hearing an appeal.

"Sec. 2. This Act shall take effect on the date of approval and shall expire three years after such date."

And the Senate agree to the same.

That the title of the bill be amended to read as follows: "An Act to authorize the Commissioner of Patents to designate examiners to serve temporarily as examiners in chief."

FRANK W. BOYKIN,
FRITZ G. LANHAM,
FRED A. HARTLEY, Jr.,

Managers on the Part of the House.

CLAUDE PEPPER,
SCOTT LUCAS,
A. W. HAWKES,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4080) 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, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The Senate amendment to the text of the bill strikes out all of the House bill after the enacting clause. The committee of conference recommends that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate, with an amendment which is a substitute for both the House bill and the Senate amendment, and that the Senate agree to the same.

The House bill amended section 476 of the Revised Statutes by adding at the end of the first sentence thereof a proviso which authorized primary examiners and law

examiners of the Patent Office to serve, by direction of the Commissioner of Patents, as examiners in chief, but limited such service, in the case of any such examiner, to not more than 30 days in any calendar year.

The first section of the Senate amendment provides that, notwithstanding the provisions of section 476 of the Revised Statutes, the Commissioner of Patents is authorized to designate examiners of the principal examiner grade or higher, having the requisite ability, to serve as examiners in chief. It also provides that examiners so designated shall be fully qualified to act as members of the board of appeals provided for by section 482 of the Revised Statutes. No examiner so designated shall serve as examiner in chief for more than 90 days in any calendar year, and not more than one such examiner shall be among the members of the board of appeals hearing an appeal.

Section 2 of the Senate amendment provides that the act shall expire 3 years after the date of its approval.

The substitute agreed to in conference is the same as the Senate amendment except for the inclusion in the conference substitute of language which grants to each examiner designated to serve temporarily as examiner in chief authority, after the expiration of such temporary service, to act and sign decisions and papers necessary to complete action on cases heard during such temporary service.

FRANK W. BOYKIN,
FRITZ G. LANHAM,
FRED A. HARTLEY, Jr.,

Managers on the Part of the House.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the conference report on the bill (H. R. 4080) 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.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman please explain the conference report?

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Speaker, this conference report has already been agreed to by the Senate. It is purely a formal matter. The bill provides that for as much as 90 days in any calendar year the examiners in the Patent Office may serve as examiners in chief. The purpose of that is, without adding in any way to the personnel, to speed up the work of the Patent Office. All that the conference report does is to provide that after they have completed 90 days of such service, if there are decisions or papers to be signed relating to matters concerning which they have served, they can sign those papers and decisions.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the conference report.

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

RELINQUISHING MINERAL RIGHTS OF THE UNITED STATES UNDER CERTAIN LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 5692) to relin-

quish the mineral rights of the United States under certain lands in the county of Santa Barbara, Calif.

This is the bill for which I asked consideration Saturday. At that time the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH] objected; but later Saturday he very kindly notified me he was willing to withdraw his objection. The gentleman from Pennsylvania is on the floor now.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object in order to yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, my reason for objecting was that this surplus property is supposed to be turned back to the rightful owners, who sold the property to the Government. I thought this bill gave the municipalities the opportunity to take the property over before the individual citizen had that right. I found out I was in error on that matter. I want to give the heirs to this property the same rights that any other people would have under similar circumstances, so I withdraw my objection.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Does the gentleman make the definite statement that every other individual has been permitted to retain the mineral rights?

Mr. DOYLE. I do. The report of the Secretary of War so shows, and it is in the files of this Congress.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. What has been the practice in other parts of the country?

Mr. DOYLE. I do not know. I am familiar only with the California practice, on this airport, and that is as I have just stated. That practice is followed in California with regard to our Government on this airport. Those rights have been allowed to stay with the owners.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That (a) the Secretary of War is authorized and directed to convey, release, and relinquish to the heirs or devisees of J. E. O'Donnell, deceased, subject to the administration of his estate, and to their respective heirs and assigns forever, all of the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to all minerals, including oil, gas, asphaltum, and other hydrocarbon substances, in, upon, and under the real property described in the final judgment and decree in condemnation, entered September 12, 1942, in C. O. book 11, page 164 of Judgments, in the office of the clerk of the United States District Court, Southern District of California, Central Division, at Los Angeles, Calif., in action 2184 B civil, titled *United States of America, plaintiff, v. 3,000 Acres of Land, More or Less*, situate in Santa Barbara County, State of California, and so forth, Frank Vicenti, and others, defendants, together with the right to enter upon the surface of such real property for the purpose of prospecting for and removing such substances.

(b) The right to enter upon the surface of such real property for the purpose of prospecting for and removing such substances shall not be exercised before July 17, 1947, or before such earlier date as may be designated by the Secretary of War.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 12, strike out lines 12 to 16, inclusive, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"(b) The right to enter upon the surface of such real property for the purpose of prospecting for and removing such substances shall not be exercised for the duration of the existing national emergency and for 6 months thereafter or for such lesser period as may be designated by the Secretary of War."

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.

STREAM-POLLUTION CONTROL "MUST" LEGISLATION

Mr. ANGELL. 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 Oregon?

There was no objection.

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Speaker, I have been deeply interested for many years in a program to control the pollution of water in our streams and rivers and provide the necessary machinery, through Federal, State, and local cooperation to clean up our navigable streams. There is no problem confronting us today which is more important for the preservation of the health of our Nation. We all know that polluted streams are the source of water-borne typhoid fever, diarrhea and enteritis. Outbreaks of intestinal flu have been traced directly to this source of pollution. It is believed by experts that the dread disease, infantile paralysis, may also find its origin in waterway pollution. The Journal of the American Medical Association reports that the poliomyelitis virus has been isolated from water containing raw sewage. In this connection it is noteworthy that polio epidemics appear in the hot summer months when children frequent streams for swimming and wading. During the cold weather there is a dearth of this epidemic. Two years ago the United States Public Health Service in the Ohio Basin, made a comprehensive survey of water contamination. Over 100 employees of the Service participated in the project and the report was prepared by M. Le Bosquet, Jr., sanitary engineer of the United States Public Health Service, who is in charge of the Stream Sanitation Unit. This survey took 3 years and cost \$600,000. Some 71,000 water samples were taken from 2,000 locations along the Ohio River and 19 of its tributaries for the primary purpose of determining the coli count. The safety limit, as is well known, is five coli to the pint for safe drinking water. The Public Health Service has set up a standard: It considers that the most modern and effective purifying treatment now known cannot safely be depended upon to re-

move all the disease organisms from water which contains more than 100,000 coli to the pint; and, therefore, it holds that a water source with such a coli count is unsafe for community use.

Findings of the Ohio River pollution survey disclose that at 740 of the 2,000 locations sample coli counts were high enough to render the water unfit for use as a water supply or for bathing. At 1,160 locations the water was unfit for bathing and of questionable quality as a source of water supply. Recurring cases of typhoid fever and other intestinal diseases are traceable to swimming and boating in these waters. Mr. Holman Harvey, a student of this important problem, has pointed out that—

More than 3,400 cities and towns, inhabited by 29,000,000 persons whose bathtubs are the envy of the world, discharge a daily volume of 2,500,000,000 gallons of raw sewage into our waterways plus about 3,750,000,000 gallons of industrial wastes. On both our Atlantic and Pacific seaboard, particularly the Atlantic, streams and rivers and long stretches of both our coast lines are seriously polluted. Bathing beaches have been declared unsafe and some oyster and clam grounds have been damaged and some even destroyed.

Turning inland, we find almost 1,000 miles of the Ohio River from Pittsburgh, Pa., to Cairo, Ill., gravely overburdened with raw sewage. In the Ohio River Basin, annual death rates from diarrhea and enteritis have risen during the past 12 years, and bathing has become a serious health hazard.

Not alone the Ohio but all the great river basins which drain densely populated industrial areas are dangerously loaded with waste. Figures from a cross section of only 14 communities show 240,000 cases of epidemic gastroenteritis traced within 15 years to polluted water supplies.

Mr. Speaker, one of the major natural assets of our country are our rivers, streams, and lakes, which know no State lines, and the control of which does not lie with any one State. The commerce clause of the Constitution gives the Federal Government control over the navigable streams, and the problems of preventing stream pollution naturally falls within the province of Federal jurisdiction. This is made necessary by reason of the inability of any one State or community to control waterways and prevent stream pollution from passing from one State to another. While it is true a number of our States and municipalities have inaugurated programs for ridding their streams of pollution, in most cases they are powerless to achieve satisfactory results due to the fact that pollution from bordering communities or States is borne by the streams into the communities which are employing satisfactory methods to clean up their own streams.

The Rivers and Harbors Committee of the House of Representatives, on which I have the honor to serve, has had before it for a number of years legislation having for its purpose the establishment of a national program of assistance to States and local communities in solving this important problem of prevention of stream pollution. During the Seventy-ninth Congress we considered three bills, H. R. 519, H. R. 587, and H. R. 4070, which were introduced by Representatives MUNDT, SMITH of Maine, and SPENCE, respectively. After careful consideration

of these proposals the Rivers and Harbors Committee, through its chairman, the gentleman from Texas, Representative MANSFIELD, introduced H. R. 6024. This is a compromise measure agreed upon by the committee and contains features of all three bills above referred to and which, in the views of the committee, would provide legislation setting forth a long overdue program of preventing, abating, and controlling the sources of water pollution in the United States and its possessions. Under it the law would be administered by the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service. The Surgeon General is directed to prepare comprehensive programs for eliminating and reducing the pollutive substances of surface or underground waters in or bordering any State. This would be done in cooperation with the Federal and interstate agencies, industries, State and municipal health authorities concerned in the problem and with due regard for necessary conservation of improvements, propagation of fish and aquatic life, and recreational, agricultural, industrial, and other legitimate uses. Joint investigations with the agencies concerned are authorized where there is a harmful discharge affecting such waters. The bill provides that the Surgeon General shall encourage, in the interest of water-pollution control, the States: First, in cooperative activities; second, the enactment of uniform State laws; third, compacts between the States; and shall make available to all concerned the results of studies and investigations conducted, and furnish such assistance to State agencies as authorized by law.

Consent is also given under the bill for two or more States to negotiate compacts and establish agencies deemed desirable for the furtherance of water-pollution control and enforcement of the laws of the respective States relating thereto. Under the bill, surveys and investigations are authorized to be conducted by the Public Health Service upon the request of any State health authority and subject to the approval of the Surgeon General with respect to any water-pollution problem confronting such State or community. The bill also provides for loans and grants in certain cases for the assistance to the States and local communities, as well as aid to industrial enterprises through loans. Grants in aid shall not exceed 33 1/3 percent, and loans are required to be made on such terms and conditions as the President may prescribe for projects having the approval of the State health department and the Surgeon General, loans to bear a reasonable rate of interest. Adequate provision is made for an extension of time for the cleaning up of existing stream pollution so that no hardship will be visited upon local communities or industrial enterprises. The committee was careful to incorporate in the bill adequate safeguards to prevent injustice to any municipalities or industrial enterprises in the problem of preventing stream pollution or in the eradication of existing pollution.

Mr. Speaker, unfortunately, due to lack of time and the heavy program of postwar legislation confronting the

Seventy-ninth Congress, we were unable to secure enactment of this legislation before the recess. I sincerely hope that there will yet be time for the House to continue its consideration of H. R. 6024 so that it may be passed to the Senate at the earliest practicable time. Even though the Seventy-ninth Congress is unable to secure final consideration of this important legislation, the fact that we have made this headway toward the goal is encouraging and, if a Member of the Eightieth Congress, I will urge that the legislation be taken up early in the session so that it may receive final consideration and become a law.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BLAND asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article entitled "The Maritime Commission and National Security."

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST GEORGE MARSHALL

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Un-American Activities, I submit a privileged report and ask that it be read.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

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

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

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

A call of the House was ordered.

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

[Roll No. 248]

Adams Curley Hill
Allen, La. Daughton, Va. Hoeven
Almond Davis Hoffman, Pa.
Andersen, Dawson Hollifield
H. Carl Delaney, Izac
Anderson, Calif. John J. Jennings
Andersen, Dingell Johnson, Calif.
August H. Dirksen Johnson, Tex.
Baldwin, Md. Dolliver Kean
Baldwin, N. Y. Domengeaux Kee
Barrett, Pa. Douglas, Ill. Keefe
Barry Earthman Kefauver
Bates, Ky. Eaton Keogh
Bates, Mass. Elsaesser Kerr
Beckworth Elston Kilburn
Bender Engel, Mich. Kilday
Bennet, N. Y. Fellows King
Blackney Fernandez Klein
Bloom Flood Landis
Boren Fogarty Lane
Boykin Fuller Larcade
Bradley, Mich. Gallagher Latham
Bradley, Pa. Gary LeFevre
Brooks Gathings Ludlow
Brumbaugh Gifford Lynch
Bryson Gillespie McConnell
Buck Gossett McCormack
Buckley Grant, Ind. McGehee
Bunker Green McGlinchey
Butler Gregory McGregor
Cannon, Fla. Gwinn, N. Y. McKenzie
Cannon, Mo. Hale McMillan, S. C.
Carlson Hall Mahon
Case, N. J. Edwin Arthur Maloney
Case, S. Dak. Halleck Mankin
Celler Hancock Mansfield,
Clark Hand Mont.
Clements Hare Mansfield, Tex.
Cochran Harless, Ariz. May
Cole, Kans. Harris Miller, Calif.
Cole, N. Y. Hart Miller, Nebr.
Combs Hartley Morgan
Cooper Hebert Morrison
Courtney Heffernan Murdock
Cox Hendricks Murray, Tenn.
Cravens Henry Norton
Crawford Hess O'Konski

Outland
Patrick
Patterson
Peterson, Ga.
Pfeifer
Philbin
Ploeser
Plumley
Powell
Priest
Rabin
Reece, Tenn.
Richards
Rivers
Robertson, Va.
Robinson, Utah
Robson, Ky.
Rockwell
Roe, N. Y.
Rogers, N. Y.
Russell
Ryter
Sheridan
Short
Slaughter
Somers, N. Y.
Sparkman
Stewart
Sumner, Ill.
Taber
Tarver
Taylor
Thomas, N. J.
Tolan
Torrens
Towe
Vorys, Ohio
Wasielewski
Weaver
Welch
West
Wickersham
Winter
Wolfenden, Pa.
Wood

The SPEAKER. On this roll call 249 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

Without objection, further proceedings under the call will be dispensed with.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. I object, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The question is, Will the House suspend further proceedings under the call.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. MARCANTONIO) there were—ayes 119, noes 0.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 231, nays 17, not voting 182, as follows:

[Roll No. 249]

YEAS—231

Abernethy D'Ewart Hoffman, Mich.
Allen, Ill. Dondero Holmes, Mass.
Andersen, Doughton, N. C. Holmes, Wash.
August H. Doyle
Andrews, Ala. Drewry Horan
Andrews, N. Y. Durham Howell
Angell Dworshak Huber
Arends Eberharter Hull
Arnold Elliott Jackson
Auchincloss Ellis Jenkins
Bailey Ellsworth Jensen
Barden Engle, Calif. Johnson, Ill.
Barrett, Wyo. Ervin Johnson, Ind.
Beall Fallon Johnson, Okla.
Bennett, Mo. Feighan Jones
Biemiller Fenton Jonkman
Bishop Fernandez Judd
Bland Fisher Kearney
Bolton Flannagan Kelley, Pa.
Brehm Folger Kelly, Ill.
Brown, Ga. Forand Kinzer
Brown, Ohio Fulton Kirwan
Buchanan Gamble Knutson
Buffett Gavin Koppelman
Bulwinkle Gearhart Kunkel
Byrne, N. Y. Geelan LaFollette
Byrnes, Wis. Gerlach Lanham
Camp Gibson Lea
Campbell Gillette LeCompte
Canfield Gillie Lemke
Cannon, Mo. Goodwin Lesinski
Carnahan Gordon Lewis
Chapman Gorski Link
Chief Graham Luce
Chenoweth Granger Lynch
Chiperfield Grant, Ala. McCowen
Church Griffiths McDonough
Clason Gross McMillen, Ill.
Clevenger Gwynne, Iowa Madden
Clippingher Magen Manasco
Coffee Hall, Martin, Iowa
Leonard W. Martin, Mass.
Colmer Harless, Ariz. Mason
Combs Harless, Ind. Mathews
Cooley Hays Merrow
Corbett Healy Michener
CROSSER Hedrick Mills
Cunningham Herter Monroney
Curtis Heselton Mundt
D'Alesandro Hinshaw Murdock
Delaney Hobbs Murray, Wis.
James J. Hoch Norblad

O'Brien, Ill.
O'Brien, Mich.
O'Hara
O'Neal
Pace
Patman
Peterson, Fla.
Phillips
Pickett
Pittenger
Poage
Pratt
Price, Fla.
Quinn, N. Y.
Rabaut
Rains
Ramey
Randolph
Rankin
Reed, Ill.
Reed, N. Y.
Rees, Kans.
Rich
Riley
Rizley
Robertson, N. Dak.
Rodgers, Pa.
Roe, Md.
Rogers, Fla.
Rogers, Mass.
Rooney
Rowan
Sadowski
Sasser
Savage
Schwabe, Mo.
Schwabe, Okla.
Scrivner
Shafer
Sharp
Sheppard
Sikes
Simpson, Ill.
Simpson, Pa.
Smith, Maine
Smith, Ohio
Smith, Va.
Smith, Wis.
Spence
Springer
Starkey
Stefan
Stevenson
Stockman
Sullivan
Sundstrom
Talbott
Talle
Thom
Thomas, Tex.
Thomason
Tibbott
Traynor
Trimble
Vinson
Voorhis, Calif.
Walter
Weichel
White
Whitten
Whittington
Wigglesworth
Wilson
Winstead
Wolcott
Wolverton, N. J.
Woodhouse
Woodruff

NAYS—17

Bonner
De Lacy
Douglas, Calif.
Gardner
Granahan
Havener
Hook
Jarman
Lyle
Marcantonio
Neely
Norrell
O'Toole
Price, Ill.
Rayfield
Resa
Worley

NOT VOTING—182

Adams
Allen, La.
Almond
Andersen, H. Carl
Anderson, Calif.
Baldwin, Md.
Baldwin, N. Y.
Barrett, Pa.
Barry
Bates, Ky.
Bates, Mass.
Beckworth
Bell
Bender
Bennet, N. Y.
Blackney
Bloom
Boren
Boykin
Bradley, Mich.
Bradley, Pa.
Brooks
Brumbaugh
Bryson
Buck
Buckley
Bunker
Butler
Cannon, Fla.
Carlson
Case, N. J.
Case, S. Dak.
Celler
Clark
Clements
Cochran
Cole, Kans.
Cole, N. Y.
Cooper
Courtney
Cox
Cravens
Crawford
Crawford
Dirksen
Dolliver
Domengeaux
Douglas, Ill.
Earthman
Eaton
Elsaesser
Elston
Engel, Mich.
Engel, Mich.
Fellows
Flood
Fogarty
Fuller
Gallagher
Gathings
Gifford
Gillespie
Gossett
Grant, Ind.
Green
Gregory
Gwinn, N. Y.
Hale
Hall
Edwin Arthur
Halleck
Hancock
Hand
Hare
Harris
Hart
Hartley
Hebert
Heffernan
Hendricks
Henry
Hess
Hill
Hoeven
Hoffman, Pa.
Hollifield
Izac
Jennings
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Tex.
Johnston, Tex.
Kean
Kee
Keefe
Kefauver
Keogh
Kerr
Kilburn
Kilday
King
Klein
Landis
Lane
Larcade
Latham
LeFevre
Ludlow
Lynch
McConnell
McCormack
McGehee
McGlinchey
McGregor
McKenzie
McMillan, S. C.
Mahon
Edwin Arthur Maloney
Mankin
Mansfield, Mont.
Mansfield, Tex.
May
Miller, Calif.
Miller, Nebr.
Morgan
Morrison
Murdock
Murray, Tenn.
Norton
O'Konski
Pfeifer
Philbin
Ploeser
Plumley
Rabin
Reece, Tenn.
Richards
Rivers
Robertson, Va.
Robinson, Utah
Rockwell
Roe, N. Y.
Rogers, N. Y.
Russell
Ryter
Sabath
Sheridan
Short
Slaughter
Somers, N. Y.
Sparkman
Stewart
Stigler
Sumner, Ill.
Sumners, Tex.
Taber
Tarver
Taylor
Thomas, N. J.
Tolan
Torrens
Towe
Vorys, Ohio
Vursell
Wadsworth
Wasielewski
Weaver
Welch
West
Wickersham
Winter
Wolfenden, Pa.
Wood
Zimmerman

So further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

General pairs until further notice:

- Mr. McCormack with Mr. Short.
- Mr. Hébert with Mr. Taber.
- Mr. Keogh with Mr. Elsaesser.
- Mr. Pfeifer with Mr. Dirksen.
- Mr. Somers of New York with Mr. Taylor.
- Mr. Heffernan with Mr. Ploeser.
- Mr. Green with Mr. Latham.
- Mr. Roe of New York with Mr. Fuller.
- Mr. Bradley of Pennsylvania with Mr. Bender.
- Mr. Lane with Mr. Keefe.
- Mr. Rogers of New York with Mr. Blackney.
- Mr. Rabin with Mr. Jennings.
- Mr. Sheridan with Mr. Hill.
- Mr. Barry with Mr. Grant of Indiana.
- Mr. John J. Delaney with Mr. Hartley.
- Mr. Outland with Mr. Fellows.
- Mr. Hart with Mr. Halleck.
- Mr. Celler with Mr. Elston.
- Mr. Powell with Mr. Bradley of Michigan.
- Mr. Klein with Mr. Eaton.
- Mr. McGlinchey with Mr. LeFevre.
- Mr. Flood with Mr. McGregor.
- Mr. Priest with Mr. Thomas of New Jersey.
- Mr. Buckley with Mr. Robsion of Kentucky.
- Mr. Dingell with Mr. Edwin Arthur Hall.

Mr. EBLRHARTER changed his vote from "present" to "yea."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the report.

The Clerk read as follows:

REPORT

The Committee on Un-American Activities, as created and authorized by the House of Representatives by House Resolution 5 of the Seventy-ninth Congress, caused to be issued a subpoena to George Marshall, chairman of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, with offices at 205 East Forty-second Street, New York City, N. Y.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

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

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

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

A call of the House was ordered.

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

[Roll No. 250]

- | | | |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Adams | Carlson | Elsaesser |
| Allen, La. | Case, N. J. | Elston |
| Almond | Case, S. Dak. | Engel, Mich. |
| Andersen, | Celler | Fellows |
| H. Carl | Clark | Flood |
| Anderson, Calif. | Clements | Fogarty |
| Baldwin, Md. | Cochran | Fuller |
| Baldwin, N. Y. | Cole, Kans. | Gallagher |
| Earrett, Pa. | Cole, N. Y. | Gary |
| Barry | Combs | Gathings |
| Bates, Ky. | Cooper | Gifford |
| Bates, Mass. | Courtney | Gillespie |
| Beckworth | Cox | Gossett |
| Bender | Cravens | Granger |
| Bennet, N. Y. | Crawford | Grant, Ind. |
| Blackney | Curley | Green |
| Boren | Daughton, Va. | Gregory |
| Boykin | Davis | Gwynn, N. Y. |
| Bradley, Mich. | Dawson | Hale |
| Bradley, Pa. | Delaney, | Hall, |
| Brooks | John J. | Edwin Arthur |
| Brumbaugh | Dingell | Halleck |
| Bryson | Dirksen | Hancock |
| Buck | Dolliver | Hand |
| Buckley | Domengeaux | Hare |
| Bulwinkle | Douglas, Ill. | Harris |
| Bunker | Doyle | Hart |
| Butler | Earthman | Hartley |
| Cannon, Fla. | Eaton | Hébert |

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Heffernan | McKenzie | Robsion, Ky. |
| Hendricks | McMillan, S. C. | Rockwell |
| Henry | Mahon | Roe, N. Y. |
| Hess | Maloney | Rogers, N. Y. |
| Hill | Mankin | Russell |
| Hoeven | Mansfield, | Ryder |
| Hoffman, Pa. | Mont, | Shafer |
| Hollifield | Mansfield, Tex. | Sheridan |
| Izac | May | Short |
| Jennings | Miller, Calif. | Simpson, Ill. |
| Johnson, Calif. | Miller, Nebr. | Slaughter |
| Johnson, Okla. | Morgan | Somers, N. Y. |
| Johnson, Tex. | Morrison | Sparkman |
| Kean | Murray, Tenn. | Stewart |
| Kee | Neely | Stockman |
| Keefe | Norton | Sumner, Ill. |
| Kefauver | O'Konski | Taber |
| Keogh | O'Neal | Tarver |
| Kerr | Outland | Taylor |
| Kilburn | Patrick | Thomas, N. J. |
| Kilday | Patterson | Thomas, Tex. |
| Klein | Peterson, Ga. | Tolan |
| Kopplemann | Pfeifer | Torrens |
| Landis | Philbin | Towe |
| Lane | Ploeser | Vorys, Ohio |
| Larcade | Plumley | Wadsworth |
| Latham | Powell | Wasielewski |
| Lea | Priest | Weaver |
| LeFevre | Rabin | Welch |
| Ludlow | Rayfield | West |
| McConnell | Reece, Tenn. | Wickersham |
| McCormack | Richards | Winter |
| McGehee | Rivers | Wolfenden, Pa. |
| McGlinchey | Robertson, Va. | Wood |
| McGregor | Robinson, Utah | |

The SPEAKER. On this roll call 242 Members answered to their names, a quorum.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I move that further proceedings under the call be dispensed with.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. BIEMILLER) there were—ayes 98, noes 0.

Mr. BIEMILLER. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 226, nays 6, not voting 198, as follows:

[Roll No. 251]

YEAS—226

- | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Abernethy | Church | Folger |
| Allen, Ill. | Clason | Forand |
| Andrews, Ala. | Clevenger | Fulton |
| Andrews, N. Y. | Clippinger | Gamble |
| Angell | Cole, Mo. | Gearhart |
| Arnold | Colmer | Geelan |
| Auchincloss | Cooley | Gerlach |
| Bailey | Corbett | Gillette |
| Barden | Crosser | Gillie |
| Barrett, Wyo. | Cunningham | Goodwin |
| Beall | Curtis | Gordon |
| Beckworth | D'Alessandro | Gore |
| Bender | Delaney, | Gorski |
| Bennet, Mo. | James J. | Graham |
| Biemiller | D'Ewart | Granahan |
| Bishop | Dingell | Grant, Ala. |
| Bland | Dirksen | Griffiths |
| Bloom | Dondero | Gross |
| Bolton | Doughton, N. C. | Gwynne, Iowa |
| Bonner | Doyle | Hagen |
| Brehm | Drewry | Hall, |
| Brown, Ga. | Durham | Leonard W. |
| Brown, Ohio | Dworshak | Harless, Ariz. |
| Buchanan | Eberhart | Harness, Ind. |
| Buffett | Elliott | Hays |
| Bulwinkle | Ellis | Healy |
| Byrnes, Wis. | Engle, Calif. | Hedrick |
| Camp | Ervin | Herter |
| Campbell | Fallon | Hesseltou |
| Canfield | Feighan | Hinshaw |
| Carnahan | Fenton | Hoch |
| Chapman | Fernandez | Hoffman, Mich. |
| Chief | Fisher | Holmes, Mass. |
| Chenoweth | Flannagan | Holmes, Wash. |
| Chiperfield | | |

- | | | |
|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| Hope | Mason | Savage |
| Horan | Mathews | Schwabe, Mo. |
| Howell | Morrow | Schwabe, Okla. |
| Huber | Michener | Scribner |
| Hull | Mills | Sheppard |
| Jackson | Monroney | Sikes |
| Jarman | Mundt | Simpson, Ill. |
| Jenkins | Murdoch | Simpson, Pa. |
| Jensen | Murray, Wis. | Smith, Maine |
| Johnson, Ill. | Norblad | Smith, Ohio |
| Johnson, Ind. | Norrell | Smith, Va. |
| Johnson, Okla. | O'Brien, Ill. | Smith, Wis. |
| Jones | O'Brien, Mich. | Spence |
| Jonkman | Pace | Springer |
| Judd | Peterson, Fla. | Starkey |
| Kearney | Phillips | Stefan |
| Kelley, Pa. | Pickett | Stevenson |
| Kelly, Ill. | Pittenger | Stigler |
| Kinzer | Poage | Sullivan |
| Kirwan | Pratt | Sumners, Tex. |
| Knutson | Price, Fla. | Sundstrom |
| Kopplemann | Price, Ill. | Talbot |
| Kunkel | Quinn, N. Y. | Talle |
| LaFollette | Rabaut | Thom |
| Lanham | Rains | Thomason |
| Latham | Ramey | Tibbott |
| Lea | Randolph | Trimble |
| LeCompte | Rankin | Vinson |
| Lemke | Reed, Ill. | Voorhis, Calif. |
| Lesinski | Reed, N. Y. | Vursell |
| Lewis | Rees, Kans. | Walter |
| Link | Resa | Welch |
| Luce | Rich | Whitten |
| Lyle | Riley | Whittington |
| Lynch | Rodgers, Pa. | Wigglesworth |
| McCowan | Roe, Md. | Wilson |
| McDonough | Rogers, Fla. | Winstead |
| McMillen, Ill. | Rogers, Mass. | Wolcott |
| Madden | Rooney | Wolverton, N. J. |
| Manasco | Rowan | Woodruff |
| Martin, Iowa | Sadowaki | Worley |
| Martin, Mass. | Sasscer | Zimmerman |

NAYS—6

- | | | |
|-----------------|---------|-------------|
| De Lacy | Gardner | Marcantonio |
| Douglas, Calif. | Hook | Neely |

NOT VOTING—198

- | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Adams | Dolliver | Keogh |
| Allen, La. | Domengeaux | Kerr |
| Almond | Douglas, Ill. | Kilburn |
| Andersen, | Earthman | Kilday |
| H. Carl | Eaton | King |
| Anderson, Calif. | Elsworth | Klein |
| Andersen, | Elsaesser | Landis |
| August H. | Elston | Lane |
| Arends | Engel, Mich. | Larcade |
| Baldwin, Md. | Fellows | LeFevre |
| Baldwin, N. Y. | Flood | Ludlow |
| Barrett, Pa. | Fogarty | McConnell |
| Barry | Fuller | McCormack |
| Bates, Ky. | Gallagher | McGehee |
| Bates, Mass. | Gary | McGlinchey |
| Beckworth | Gathings | McGregor |
| Bender | Gavin | McKenzie |
| Bennet, N. Y. | Gibson | McMillan, S. C. |
| Blackney | Gifford | Mahon |
| Boren | Gillespie | Maloney |
| Boykin | Gossett | Mankin |
| Bradley, Mich. | Granger | Mansfield, |
| Bradley, Pa. | Grant, Ind. | Mont, |
| Brooks | Green | Mansfield, Tex. |
| Brumbaugh | Gregory | May |
| Bryson | Gwinne, N. Y. | Miller, Calif. |
| Buck | Hale | Miller, Nebr. |
| Buckley | Hall, | Morgan |
| Bunker | Edwin Arthur | Morrison |
| Butler | Halleck | Murray, Tenn. |
| Byrne, N. Y. | Hancock | Norton |
| Cannon, Fla. | Hand | O'Hara |
| Cannon, Mo. | Hare | O'Konski |
| Carlson | Harris | O'Neal |
| Case, N. J. | Hart | O'Toole |
| Case, S. Dak. | Hartley | Outland |
| Celler | Havener | Patrick |
| Clark | Hébert | Patterson |
| Clements | Heffernan | Peterson, Ga. |
| Cochran | Hendricks | Pfeifer |
| Cole, Kans. | Henry | Philbin |
| Cole, N. Y. | Hess | Ploeser |
| Combs | Hill | Plumley |
| Cooper | Hobbs | Powell |
| Courtney | Hoeven | Priest |
| Cox | Hoffman, Pa. | Rabin |
| Cravens | Hollifield | Rayfield |
| Crawford | Izac | Reece, Tenn. |
| Curley | Jennings | Richards |
| Daughton, Va. | Johnson, Calif. | Rivers |
| Davis | Johnson, Tex. | Rizley |
| Dawson | Kean | Robertson, |
| Delaney, | Kee | N. Dak. |
| Edwin Arthur | Keefe | Robertson, Va. |
| Halleck | Kefauver | |

Robinson, Utah	Somers, N. Y.	Traynor
Robson, Ky.	Sparkman	Vorys, Ohio
Rockwell	Stewart	Wadsworth
Roe, N. Y.	Stockman	Wasielewski
Rogers, N. Y.	Summer, Ill.	Weaver
Russell	Taber	Weich
Ryter	Tarver	West
Sabath	Taylor	White
Shafer	Thomas, N. J.	Wickersham
Sharp	Thomas, Tex.	Winter
Sheridan	Tolan	Wolfenden, Pa.
Short	Torrens	Wood
Slaughter	Towe	Woodhouse

So the motion was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Additional general pairs until further notice:

Mr. Allén of Louisiana with Mr. Adams.
 Mr. Cooper with Mr. Bates of Massachusetts.
 Mr. Kefauver with Mr. Bennet of New York.
 Mr. Hobbs with Mr. Brumbaugh.
 Mr. Rivers with Mr. Miller of Nebraska.
 Mr. Harris with Mr. Wadsworth.
 Mr. Barrett of Pennsylvania with Mr. Gwinn of New York.
 Mr. McGehee with Mr. Landis.
 Mr. Hendricks with Mr. Killburn.
 Mr. Sparkman with Mr. Buck.
 Mr. Larcade with Mr. Henry.
 Mr. Bloom with Mr. Rockwell.
 Mrs. Norton with Mr. Gifford.
 Mr. Mahon with Mr. Cole of Kansas.
 Mr. Courtney with Mr. Anderson of California.
 Mr. O'Toole with Mr. Winter.
 Mr. McMillan of South Carolina with Mr. Plumley.
 Mr. Boykin with Mr. Dolliver.
 Mr. Almond with Mr. Carlson.
 Mr. Domengeaux with Mr. Welch.
 Mr. Gary with Mr. Hand.
 Mr. Mansfield of Montana with Mr. O'Konski.
 Mrs. Douglas of Illinois with Mr. Hale.
 Mr. Morrison with Mr. Ellsworth.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST GEORGE MARSHALL

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will continue reading the statement.

The Clerk read as follows:

The subpoena is set forth as follows:

"To the SERGEANT AT ARMS or his special messenger:

"You are hereby commanded to summon Mr. George Marshall, chairman of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties—"

Mr. HOOK. Mr. Speaker, a point of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

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

Mr. RANKIN. A point of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. RANKIN. I make the point of order that this is nothing but a dilatory tactic.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Is that point of order in order on Wednesday also?

The SPEAKER. This is Monday.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that the gentleman's

point of order is not in order but is a dilatory tactic.

Mr. HOOK. Mr. Speaker, this is a constitutional question.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Speaker, I would like to be heard on the point of order.

Mr. RANKIN. So would I.

The SPEAKER. The Chair does not desire to hear anyone on the point of order. He desires to count to see whether there is a quorum present. [After counting.] One hundred and eighty-nine Members are present, not a quorum.

MOTION TO ADJOURN

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

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. MARCANTONIO and Mr. GEELAN) there were—ayes 105, noes 63.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 68, nays 172, not voting 190, as follows:

[Roll No. 252]

YEAS—68

Abernethy	Flannagan	Luce
Allen, Ill.	Folger	Manasco
Andrews, Ala.	Gamble	Norrell
Andrews, N. Y.	Gillette	Pickett
Arends	Graham	Pratt
Arnold	Grant, Ala.	Rankin
Barden	Griffiths	Rivers
Bell	Gross	Rizley
Bennett, Mo.	Gwynne, Iowa	Rodgers, Pa.
Bland	Hall	Schwabe, Okla.
Brehm	Leonard W.	Sheppard
Brown, Ga.	Hancock	Simpson, Pa.
Buffett	Herter	Smith, Ohio
Byrnes, Wis.	Heselton	Smith, Va.
Campbell	Holmes, Mass.	Smith, Wis.
Chelf	Horan	Stockman
Chenoweth	Howell	Vinson
Clevenger	Jarman	Vursell
Dirksen	Jonkman	Whitten
Dondero	Kinzer	Whittington
Drewry	Lanham	Winstead
Engle, Calif.	Latham	Wolverton, N. J.
Ervin	Lewis	Zimmerman

NAYS—172

Angell	Durham	Jenkins
Auchincloss	Dworshak	Jensen
Balley	Eberharter	Johnson, Ill.
Barrett, Wyo.	Elliott	Johnson, Ind.
Beall	Ellis	Johnson, Okla.
Biemiller	Fallon	Jones
Bishop	Feighan	Judd
Bloom	Fenton	Kearney
Bolton	Fernandez	Kelley, Pa.
Bonner	Fisher	Kelly, Ill.
Brown, Ohio	Forand	King
Buchanan	Fulton	Kirwan
Bulwinkle	Gardner	Kopplemann
Byrne, N. Y.	Gavin	Kunkel
Camp	Gearhart	LeCompte
Canfield	Geelan	Lenke
Cannon, Mo.	Gerlach	Lesinski
Carnahan	Gillie	Link
Chapman	Goodwin	Lyle
Chapierfield	Gordon	Lynch
Church	Gore	McCowen
Clason	Gorski	McDonough
Clippinger	Granahan	McMillen, Ill.
Coffe	Granger	Madden
Cole, Mo.	Hagen	Marcantonio
Colmer	Harless, Ariz.	Martin, Iowa
Cooley	Harness, Ind.	Martin, Mass.
Corbett	Hays	Mason
Crosser	Healy	Mathews
Cunningham	Hedrick	Morrow
Curtis	Hendricks	Michener
D'Alessandro	Hinshaw	Mills
De Lacy	Hobbs	Mundt
Delaney,	Hoch	Murray, Wis.
James J.	Hoffman, Mich.	Neely
D'Ewart	Holmes, Wash.	Norblad
Dingell	Hook	O'Brien, Ill.
Doughton, N. C.	Huber	O'Brien, Mich.
Douglas, Calif.	Hull	O'Hara
Doyle	Jackson	Patman

Peterson, Fla.
 Phillips
 Pittenger
 Poage
 Price, Fla.
 Price, Ill.
 Quinn, N. Y.
 Rabaut
 Ramey
 Randolph
 Reed, Ill.
 Reed, N. Y.
 Rees, Kans.
 Resa
 Rich
 Riley
 Robertson,
 N. Dak.

Roe, Md.
 Rogers, Fla.
 Rogers, Mass.
 Rooney
 Rowan
 Sabath
 Sadowski
 Savage
 Schwabe, Mo.
 Scrivner
 Sikes
 Simpson, Ill.
 Smith, Maine
 Spence
 Springer
 Starkey
 Stefan
 Stevenson

Sullivan
 Summers, Tex.
 Sundstrom
 Talbot
 Talle
 Thom
 Thomason
 Tibbott
 Traynor
 Voorhis, Calif.
 Walter
 Weichel
 Wigglesworth
 Wilson
 Woodcott
 Woodhouse
 Woodruff
 Worley

NOT VOTING—190

Adams	Gary	Miller, Nebr.
Allen, La.	Gathings	Monroney
Almond	Gibson	Morgan
Andersen,	Gifford	Morrison
H. Carl	Gillespie	Murdoch
Anderson, Calif.	Gossett	Murray, Tenn.
Andresen,	Grant, Ind.	Norton
August H.	Green	O'Konski
Baldwin, Md.	Gregory	O'Neal
Baldwin, N. Y.	Gwinn, N. Y.	O'Toole
Barrett, Pa.	Hale	Outland
Barry	Hall	Face
Bates, Ky.	Edwin Arthur	Patrick
Bates, Mass.	Halleck	Patterson
Beckworth	Hand	Patterson, Ga.
Bender	Hare	Pfeifer
Bennet, N. Y.	Harris	Philbin
Blackney	Hart	Ploeser
Boren	Hartley	Plumley
Boykin	Havener	Powell
Bradley, Mich.	Hébert	Priest
Bradley, Pa.	Heffernan	Rabin
Brooks	Henry	Rains
Brumbaugh	Hess	Rayfiel
Bryson	Hill	Reece, Tenn.
Buck	Hoeven	Richards
Buckley	Hoffman, Pa.	Robertson, Va.
Bunker	Hollifield	Robinson, Utah
Butler	Hope	Robson, Ky.
Cannon, Fla.	Izac	Rockwell
Carlson	Jennings	Roe, N. Y.
Case, N. J.	Johnson, Calif.	Rogers, N. Y.
Case, S. Dak.	Johnson, Tex.	Russell
Celler	Kean	Ryter
Clark	Kee	Sasser
Clement	Keefe	Shafer
Cochran	Kefauver	Sharp
Cole, Kans.	Keogh	Sheridan
Cole, N. Y.	Kerr	Short
Combs	Kilburn	Slaughter
Cooper	Kilday	Somers, N. Y.
Courtney	Klein	Sparkman
Cox	Knutson	Stewart
Cravens	LaFollette	Stigler
Crawford	Landis	Summer, Ill.
Curley	Lane	Taber
Daughton, Va.	Larcade	Tarver
Davis	Lea	Taylor
Dawson	LeFevre	Thomas, N. J.
Delaney,	Ludlow	Thomas, Tex.
John J.	McConnell	Tolan
Dolliver	McCormack	Torrens
Domengeaux	McGehee	Towe
Douglas, Ill.	McGlinchey	Trimble
Earthman	McGregor	Vorys, Ohio
Eaton	McKenzie	Wadsworth
Ellsworth	McMillan, S. C.	Wasielewski
Elsaesser	Mahon	Weaver
Elston	Maloney	Weich
Engel, Mich.	Mankin	West
Fellows	Mansfield,	White
Flood	Mont.	Wickersham
Fogarty	Mansfield, Tex	Winter
Fuller	May	Wolfenden, Pa.
Gallagher	Miller, Calif.	Wood

So the motion was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Additional general pairs until further notice:

Mr. Baldwin of Maryland with Mr. Baldwin of New York.

Mr. Kilday with Mr. Hess.

Mr. Stigler with Mr. Towe.

Mr. Lea with Mr. McConnell.

Mr. West with Mr. Case of New Jersey.

Mr. Beckworth with Mr. Johnson of California.

Mr. Wood with Mr. Kean.

Mr. Dawson with Mr. Vorys of Ohio.
Mr. Pace with Mr. Wolfenden of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Bunker with Mr. Case of South Dakota.

Mr. RABAUT, Mr. CHURCH, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Mr. GEARHART, and Mr. LESINSKI changed their vote from "aye" to "no."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

HOSPITAL AND PUBLIC-HEALTH CENTERS PLANNING

Mr. BULWINKLE submitted a conference report on the bill (S. 191) to amend the Public Health Service Act to authorize grants to the States for surveying their hospitals and public-health centers and for planning construction of additional facilities, and to authorize grants to assist in such construction.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST GEORGE MARSHALL

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will continue to read the privileged report.

The Clerk read as follows:

"205 East Forty-second Street, room 1613, New York City, to be and appear before the Un-American Activities Committee of the House of Representatives of the United States—"

Mr. HOOK. Mr. Speaker, a point of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

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

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Speaker, a point of order—

The SPEAKER. There is already one point of order pending.

Mr. MUNDT. A parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MUNDT. I wish to inquire whether in view of the fact that the House has emphatically by roll-call vote declared itself in favor of continuing the dispatch of public business, and in view of the fact that frequent roll calls have proved that a quorum is present, whether it is not engaging in dilatory tactics to repeatedly hinder public business by asking for a roll call to establish a quorum?

I have the precedents before me indicating that Speakers have previously ruled such to be dilatory tactics.

The SPEAKER. Only when it was obvious—

Mr. MUNDT. Has it not become obvious?

The SPEAKER. Only when it was obvious that a quorum was present.

The Chair does not think the gentleman will find anywhere in the books that any Speaker of the House has held that a point of no quorum was dilatory, because it is a constitutional question, particularly where it is obvious that a quorum is not present.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Speaker, I have precedents before me.

The SPEAKER. Well, the Chair has reviewed the precedents and he is not going to hold with the gentleman at this time.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, is it not dilatory to be interrupting the reading of a document when every two or three sentences a point of order is made to prevent a vote on it?

The SPEAKER. It is a matter that the House is going to be called upon to vote on and the assumption, if there is one, is that a quorum must be present to hear things upon which it is going to vote.

The Chair will count. [After counting.] One hundred and eighty-two Members are present, not a quorum.

Mr. RANKIN and Mr. MARCANTONIO moved a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

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

[Roll No. 253]

Adams	Fellows	May
Allen-La.	Flood	Miller, Calif.
Almond	Fogarty	Miller, Nebr.
Andersen,	Fuller	Morgan
H. Carl	Gallagher	Morrison
Anderson, Calif.	Gary	Murdock
Andresen,	Gathings	Murray, Tenn.
August H.	Gibson	Norton
Arends	Gifford	O'Konski
Baldwin, Md.	Gillespie	O'Neal
Baldwin, N. Y.	Gossett	O'Toole
Barrett, Pa.	Granger	Outland
Barry	Grant, Ind.	Pace
Bates, Ky.	Green	Patrick
Bates, Mass.	Gregory	Patterson
Beckworth	Griffiths	Peterson, Ga.
Bender	Hale	Pfeifer
Bennet, N. Y.	Hall,	Philbin
Blackney	Edwin Arthur	Ploeser
Bolton	Halleck	Plumley
Boren	Hand	Powell
Boykin	Hare	Priest
Bradley, Mich.	Harless, Ariz.	Rabin
Bradley, Pa.	Harris	Rains
Brooks	Hart	Reece, Tenn.
Brumbaugh	Hartley	Richards
Bryson	Hébert	Robertson, Va.
Buck	Heffernan	Robinson Utah
Buckley	Henry	Robison, Ky.
Bunker	Hess	Rockwell
Butler	Hill	Roe, N. Y.
Cannon, Fla.	Hoeven	Rogers, N. Y.
Carlson	Hoffman, Pa.	Russell
Case, N. J.	Hollfield	Ryter
Case, S. Dak.	Horan	Shafer
Celler	Izac	Sharp
Clark	Jennings	Sheridan
Clason	Johnson, Calif.	Short
Clements	Johnson, Tex.	Sikes
Cochran	Kean	Slaughter
Cole, Kans.	Kee	Somers, N. Y.
Cole, N. Y.	Keefe	Sparkman
Combs	Kefauver	Stewart
Cooper	Keogh	Sumner, Ill.
Cox	Kerr	Taber
Cravens	Kilburn	Tarver
Crawford	Kilday	Taylor
Curley	Kinzer	Thomas, Tex.
Daughton, Va.	Landis	Tolan
Davis	Lane	Torrens
Dawson	Larcade	Towe
Delaney,	LeFevre	Trimble
John J.	Ludlow	Vorys, Ohio
Dingell	McConnell	Wasielewski
Dirksen	McCormack	Weaver
Dolliver	McGehee	Welch
Domengeaux	McGlinchey	West
Douglas, Ill.	McGregor	White
Durham	McKenzie	Wickersham
Earthman	McMillan, S. C.	Winter
Eaton	Mahon	Wolfenden, Pa.
Ellsworth	Maloney	Wood
Elsaesser	Mankin	
Elston	Mansfield,	
Engel, Mich.	Mont,	
Feighan	Mansfield, Tex.	

The SPEAKER. On this roll call 240 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

If there is no objection, further proceedings under the call will be dispensed with.

Mr. HOOK. Mr. Speaker, I object.
Mr. COLE of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I move that further proceedings under the call be dispensed with.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. Hook) there were—ayes 115, noes 1.

Mr. HOOK. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground there is not a quorum present, and I make a point of order that no quorum is present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently no quorum is present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

Mr. COLE of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. COLE of Missouri. Should this motion be voted down and should further proceedings under the call be not dispensed with will the Chair please state the procedure to be followed then?

The SPEAKER. We stay here until the Sergeant-at-Arms brings in enough Members to make a quorum or to make the full membership.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MICHENER. Would it not be the fact that if this motion were voted down the House would find itself in a room that is supposed to be locked and the Sergeant-at-Arms would be presumed to be out notifying absentees?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HOFFMAN. If they continue to make points of no quorum will it prevent the consideration of the so-called amputees' bill?

The SPEAKER. The Chair has nothing to do with—

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, that is an unfair criticism. They may call up the amputees' bill. Why do they not do so?

The SPEAKER. Just a moment. The Chair is answering a supposed parliamentary inquiry.

The Chair has no control over the action of Members when the doors are unlocked and they have access to the outside.

Mr. COLE of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, a further parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. COLE of Missouri. Should the doors be locked, does that mean that the quorum acquired is retained until we can continue with business?

The SPEAKER. It would take other action of the House to lock the doors to

keep a quorum here. The Chair has seen that done in State legislatures.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. RANKIN. Let us get this business straightened out. If this motion were voted down it would be the duty of the Speaker to issue writs of arrests for absent Members and have them brought to the floor of the House until every Member of the House was brought back or until further proceedings were dispensed with.

The SPEAKER. The Chair could issue a warrant because this is an automatic roll call. Usually the Chair does not do that without action of the House specifying that it be done.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MUNDT. It would not be necessary for the Chair to issue warrants, however, if a quorum were found present and locked in the Chamber. Is that not correct?

The SPEAKER. That is correct.

The Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 187, nays 58, not voting 185, as follows:

[Roll No. 254]

YEAS—187

Abernethy	Fernandez	Mathews
Allen, Ill.	Fisher	Merrow
Andrews, Ala.	Flannagan	Michener
Arends	Folger	Mills
Arnold	Forand	Monronev
Auchincloss	Fulton	Murray, Wis.
Bailey	Gamble	Neely
Barden	Gardner	Norblad
Barrett, Wyo.	Gavin	Norrell
Beall	Gerlach	O'Brien, Ill.
Bell	Gillette	O'Brien, Mich.
Bennett, Mo.	Gillie	Patman
Biemiller	Goodwin	Peterson, Fla.
Bland	Gordon	Phillips
Bolton	Gore	Pickett
Brehm	Gorski	Poage
Brown, Ga.	Graham	Pratt
Brown, Ohio	Grant, Ala.	Price, Fla.
Buchanan	Gross	Price, Ill.
Buffett	Gwynn, N. Y.	Quinn, N. Y.
Bulwinkle	Gwynne, Iowa	Rabaut
Byrnes, Wis.	Hall	Ramey
Camp	Leonard W.	Rankin
Campbell	Hancock	Reed, N. Y.
Canfield	Hays	Rea
Carnahan	Hedrick	Rich
Celler	Hendricks	Riley
Chapman	Herter	Rivers
Cheif	Hinshaw	Rizley
Chenoweth	Hobbs	Robertson,
Chiperfield	Holmes, Mass.	N. Dak.
Clason	Holmes, Wash.	Rodgers, Pa.
Clevenger	Hope	Roe, Md.
Clippinger	Hull	Rogers, Fla.
Colmer	Jackson	Rogers, Mass.
Cooley	Jarman	Rooney
Cunningham	Jenkins	Sadowski
D'Alesandro	Johnson, Okla.	Sasser
Delaney	Jones	Savage
James J.	Jonkman	Schwabe, Mo.
D'Ewart	Kearney	Schwabe, Okla.
Dingell	Kelley, Pa.	Sheppard
Dondero	Kelly, Ill.	Sikes
Doughton, N. C.	Kinzer	Simpson, Ill.
Doyle	Kunkel	Simpson, Pa.
Drewry	LaFollette	Smith, Maine
Durham	Lanham	Smith, Ohio
Dworshak	Latham	Smith, Va.
Eberharter	Lea	Smith, Wis.
Elliott	Lesinski	Spence
Ellis	Lynch	Springer
Ellsworth	McCowen	Stevenson
Engle, Calif.	McDonough	Stigler
Ervin	McMillen, Ill.	Stockman
Fallon	Manasco	Sullivan
Fenton	Martin, Mass.	Sundstrom

Talbot
Talle
Thomas, Tex.
Thomason
Tibbott
Traynor
Trimble
Vinson

Voorhis, Calif.
Vursell
Wadsworth
White
Whitten
Whittington
Wigglesworth
Wilson

NAYS—58

Andresen,
August H.
Angell
Bishop
Bloom
Bonner
Byrne, N. Y.
Church
Coffee
Cole Mo.
Corbett
Cresser
Curtis
De Lacy
Douglas, Calif.
Gearhart
Geelan
Granahan
Granger
Havenner

Healy
Heselton
Hoch
Hoffman, Mich.
Hook
Howell
Huber
Jensen
Johnson, Ill.
Johnson, Ind.
Judd
King
Kirwan
Klein
Knutson
Kopplemann
LeCompte
Lemke
Lewis
Link

Winstead
Wolcott
Worverton, N. J.
Woodhouse
Worley
Zimmerman

Luce
Lyle
Madden
Marcantonio
Martin, Iowa
Mason
Mundt
O'Hara
Pittenger
Randolph
Reed, Ill.
Rowan
Scrivner
Sharp
Starkey
Stefan
Walter
Welchel
Woodruff

Mr. Fogarty with Mr. Hoeven.
Mr. Gossett with Miss Sumner of Illinois.
Mr. Mahon with Mr. Towe.
Mr. Havenner with Mr. Andrews of New York.

Mr. Ryter with Mr. Butler.
Mr. Gathings with Mr. Dirksen.
Mr. Pace with Mr. Harness of Indiana.
Mr. Rayfel with Mr. Horan.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan, Mr. CURTIS, and Mr. GEARHART changed their votes from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. LAFOLLETTE changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Speaker, Members would like to extend their remarks at the point when the Indian Claims Commission was being discussed. I ask unanimous consent that that privilege be granted.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. THOMAS of Texas asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.

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

Mr. MONRONEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include editorials from the New York Times and the New York Herald Tribune.

PERMISSION TO EXTEND REMARKS AT THIS POINT

Mr. ROONEY. 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 New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, to say the least, I am utterly disgusted with the horrible waste of precious time here today—time during which we should be considering and passing such legislation as the amputee veterans' bill, payment of the enlisted men's terminal-leave-pay bill in cash, and speedy construction of low-cost housing projects. I trust both sides in this impasse will agree to turn to the legislation I mention and not take further valuable time answering no-quorum calls of the House.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a table.

Mr. WOODRUFF (at the request of Mr. MICHENER) was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and include in one an editorial and in the other a letter.

Mr. STEFAN (at the request of Mr. MICHENER) was given permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper item.

EXTENDING TIME FOR FILING APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS, ETC.

Mr. LANHAM submitted a conference report and statement on the bill (H. R.

So the motion was agreed to.
The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Additional general pairs until further notice:

Mr. Davis with Mr. Crawford.
Mr. Brooks with Mr. Gillespie.

5223) to extend temporarily the time for filing applications for patents, for taking action in the United States Patent Office with respect thereto, for preventing proof of acts abroad with respect to the making of an invention, and for other purposes.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

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

To Mr. GREGORY (at the request of Mr. CHAPMAN), indefinitely, on account of official business.

To Mr. GRANT of Indiana (at the request of Mr. MICHENER), indefinitely, on account of official business.

To Mr. BUCKLEY (at the request of Mr. LYNCH), for July 29, on account of official business.

To Mr. CLIPPINGER (at the request of Mr. MARTIN), for 2 days, on account of ill health.

SENATE BILLS AND A JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED

Bills and a joint resolution of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 2147. An act for the relief of Howard A. Yeager; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 2480. An act authorizing the appointment of Robert Sprague Beightler as permanent brigadier general of the line of the Regular Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. J. Res. 166. Joint resolution to amend section 3126 of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

SENATE ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 1547. An act to provide for the disposition of vessels, trophies, relics, and material of historical interest by the Secretary of the Navy, and for other purposes;

S. 1717. An act for the development and control of atomic energy; and

S. 2177. An act to provide for increased efficiency in the legislative branch of the Government.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST GEORGE MARSHALL

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will continue reading the privileged report.

The Clerk read as follows:

of which the Honorable JOHN S. WOODS is chairman, and to bring with you all books, records, documents, and correspondence—

CALL OF THE HOUSE

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

The SPEAKER. Evidently no quorum is present.

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

A call of the House was ordered.

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

[Roll No. 255]

Adams	Arends	Bender
Allen, La.	Baldwin, Md.	Bennet, N. Y.
Almond	Baldwin, N. Y.	Blackney
Andersen,	Barrett, Pa.	Bland
H. Carl	Barry	Bloom
Anderson,	Bates, Ky.	Boren
Calif.	Bates, Mass.	Boykin
Andrews, N. Y.	Beckworth	Bradley, Mich.

Bradley, Pa.	Gregory	Morgan
Brooks	Griffiths	Morrison
Brumbaugh	Hale	Murdock
Bryson	Hall,	Murray, Tenn.
Buck	Edwin Arthur Norton	
Buckley	Halleck	O'Konski
Bunker	Hand	O'Neal
Butler	Hare	O'Toole
Byrne, N. Y.	Harless, Ariz.	Outland
Camp	Harness, Ind.	Patrick
Cannon, Fla.	Harris	Patterson
Carlson	Hart	Peterson, Ga.
Case, N. J.	Hartley	Pfeifer
Case, S. Dak.	Hébert	Philbin
Church	Heffernan	Ploeser
Clark	Hendricks	Plumley
Clason	Henry	Powell
Clements	Hess	Priest
Clippinger	Hill	Rabin
Cochran	Hoeven	Rains
Cole, Kans.	Hoffman, Pa.	Rayfiel
Cole, N. Y.	Hollfield	Reece, Tenn.
Combs	Horan	Richards
Cooley	Izac	Robertson, Va.
Cooper	Jennings	Robinson, Utah
Courtney	Johnson, Calif.	Robson, Ky.
Cox	Johnson, Okla.	Rockwell
Cravens	Johnson, Tex.	Roe, N. Y.
Crawford	Jones	Rogers, N. Y.
Curley	Jonkman	Russell
Daughton, Va.	Kean	Ryter
Davis	Kee	Sabath
Dawson	Keefe	Shafer
Delaney,	Kefauver	Sheridan
John J.	Keogh	Short
Dirksen	Kerr	Sikes
Dolliver	Kilburn	Slaughter
Domengeaux	Kilday	Somers, N. Y.
Douglas, Ill.	Landis	Sparkman
Durham	Lane	Stewart
Earthman	Larcade	Sumner, Ill.
Eaton	Lea	Sumners, Tex.
Elsaesser	LeFevre	Tabor
Elston	Ludlow	Tarver
Engel, Mich.	McConnell	Taylor
Feighan	McCormack	Thomas, N. J.
Fellows	McGehee	Thomason
Flood	McGlinchey	Tolan
Fogarty	McGregor	Torrens
Fuller	McKenzie	Towe
Gallagher	McMillan, S. C.	Vorys, Ohio
Gary	Mahon	Wasielewski
Gathings	Maloney	Weaver
Gibson	Mankin	Welch
Gifford	Mansfield,	West
Gillespie	Mont.	White
Gossett	Mansfield, Tex.	Wickersham
Granger	May	Winter
Grant, Ind.	Miller, Calif.	Wolfenden, Pa.
Green	Miller, Nebr.	Wood

The SPEAKER. On this roll call, 231 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

Mr. DE LACY. Mr. Speaker, I object to dispensing with further proceedings under the call.

The SPEAKER. That motion has not yet been made.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MICHENER. If a motion is not made to dispense with further proceedings under the call, we just sit here; is that right?

The SPEAKER. Until the absent Members come in and respond.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I move to dispense with further proceedings under the call.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. DE LACY) there were—ayes 85, noes 19.

Mr. DE LACY. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

ADJOURNMENT

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

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were refused.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 25 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, July 30, 1946, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

1506. A letter from the Acting Secretary of State, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to authorize the President to appoint Lt. Comdr. Paul A. Smith as United States representative to the Interim Council of the Provisional International Civil Aviation Organization, or as alternate to the United States representative, without affecting his status and perquisites as an officer of the Coast and Geodetic Survey; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

1507. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a report on the activities of the Department of Commerce related to those functions previously carried out by the Smaller War Plants Corporation and transferred to the Department of Commerce. This report covers the months of April and May 1946 and is the second report submitted under the provisions of Executive Order 9665; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

1508. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to extend dependency benefits to dependents of enlisted personnel of the armed forces who enlist or reenlist prior to July 1, 1949; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

Mr. CANNON of Missouri: Committee on Appropriations. House Joint Resolution 390. Joint resolution making additional appropriations for the fiscal year 1947, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2694). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. MAY: Committee on Military Affairs. H. R. 7053. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to prohibit the unauthorized wearing, manufacture, or sale of medals and badges awarded by the War Department," as amended; with amendments (Rept. No. 2698). 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. LEA:

H. R. 7194. A bill to amend certain provisions of the Securities Act of 1933, section 77 (f) of the Bankruptcy Act, and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WEICHEL:

H. R. 7195. A bill to authorize a special investigation, examination, and complete audit of the Maritime Commission and the War Shipping Administration by the Comptroller General; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

By Mr. BLAND:

H. R. 7196. A bill to authorize the acquisition of land for addition to the Fredericksburg National Cemetery; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BLOOM:

H. R. 7197. A bill to authorize the President to appoint Lt. Comdr. Paul A. Smith as United States representative to the Interim

Council of the Provisional International Civil Aviation Organization, or as alternate to the United States representative, without affecting his status and perquisites as an officer of the Coast and Geodetic Survey; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. JENKINS:

H. R. 7198. A bill to fix the rate of tax under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act on employers and employees for the calendar year 1947; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROBERTSON of North Dakota:

H. Con. Res. 166. Concurrent resolution to authorize the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation to secure from the Treasury Department, and any other department of the Government involved in studies of taxation, a comprehensive summary of these studies and conclusions and file such summary with the Clerk of the House of Representatives and Secretary of the Senate; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. BROWN of Georgia:

H. R. 7199. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Evans; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HAGEN:

H. R. 7200. A bill for the relief of Floyd A. Fisher; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. O'BRIEN of Michigan:

H. R. 7201. A bill for the relief of Mary Ftinogianis; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. RESA:

H. R. 7202. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Flora Baruck; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. TOLAN:

H. R. 7203. A bill to provide for settling certain indebtedness connected with Pershing Hall, a memorial in Paris, France; 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:

2133. By Mr. LYNCH: Petition of Bronx County Organization, American Legion, Captain Edward L. Grant Post, No. 1225, in regard to Halloran Hospital, New York; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

2134. Also, petition of Bronx County Organization, American Legion, urging termination of provision in Economy Act of March 20, 1933, limiting compensation of hospitalized veterans to \$20 per month; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

2135. By Mr. VORYS of Ohio: Petition of 18 persons for redress of alleged grievances; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2136. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the Federation of the Employees of the Insular Government of Puerto Rico, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to expressing satisfaction on the appointment of Jesus T. Pifero as regular Governor of the island; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

2137. Also, petition of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Los Angeles, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to endorsement of legislation to prohibit gambling vessels off the coast of California; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE

TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1946

(Legislative day of Monday,
July 29, 1946)

The Senate met at 11 o'clock a. m., on the expiration of the recess.

Rev. Byron W. John, of the Montgomery Methodist Church, Montgomery, W. Va., offered the following prayer:

O God, our Heavenly Father, Thou art the God of wisdom and light. In ages past Thou hast blessed Thy people with understanding. We come, therefore, at this time making known our faith in Thee and asking Thee for Thy guidance in this hour and day. Let the light of Thy countenance be upon us.

Give unto these elected representatives of our Nation a sustaining spirit that shall enable them to stand firmly for justice in a world of confusion. Bless those who meet for peace conferences. Grant that fear and doubt shall cease and that the spirit of the Prince of Peace shall prevail in the hearts of all the peoples of the earth.

Blot out our transgressions, national and individual; have compassion upon us; and give us strength to turn from our proneness toward evil. Make us more eager for the coming of Thy kingdom on earth as it is in heaven.

Grant us Thy favor in our supplications, we beseech Thee. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. GEORGE, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day Monday, July 29, 1946, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Swanson, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6836) to establish and provide for the maintenance and operation of a Veterans' Canteen Service in the Veterans' Administration, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4080) 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.

The message further announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 5692) to relinquish the mineral rights of the United States under certain lands in the county of Santa Barbara, Calif., in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills and joint resolu-

tion, and they were signed by the President pro tempore:

S. 619. An act to amend the act of June 8, 1936, relating to vocational education, so as to provide for the further development of vocational education in the several States and Territories;

S. 1198. An act to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to sell certain property in the State of Michigan now occupied by the Weather Bureau and to acquire land in the State of Michigan for the erection of a Weather Bureau station;

S. 1602. An act to confirm title to certain railroad-grant lands located in the county of Kern, State of California;

S. 1607. An act to provide for the naturalization of Peter Kim;

S. 1636. An act to amend the Surplus Property Act of 1944 to designate the Department of State as the disposal agency for surplus property outside the continental United States, its Territories and possessions, and for other purposes;

S. 1733. An act for the relief of Desmark Wright; the estates of Alberta Wright, Desmark Wright, Jr., and Harold Evans; and the legal guardians of Bobby Dennis Wright and Irvin Lee Wright, minors;

S. 1917. An act to enact certain provisions now included in the Naval Appropriation Act, 1946, and for other purposes;

S. 2310. An act to further extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Friar Point, Miss., and Helena, Ark.;

S. 2359. An act to close the office of the Recorder of Deeds on Saturdays;

S. 2375. An act to change the name of the Chemical Warfare Service to the Chemical Corps; and

H. J. Res. 225. Joint resolution to quiet the titles of the respective States, and others, to lands beneath tidewaters and lands beneath navigable waters within the boundaries of such States and to prevent further clouding of such titles.

ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on July 29, 1946, he presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bills:

S. 78. An act for the relief of the estate of William Edward Oates;

S. 115. An act to modify sections 4 and 20 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934, with reference to certain funds collected in connection with the operation of Indian Service irrigation projects, and for other purposes;

S. 223. An act to provide for the establishment of a modern, adequate, and efficient hospital center in the District of Columbia;

S. 1547. An act to provide for the disposition of vessels, trophies, relics, and material of historical interest by the Secretary of the Navy, and for other purposes;

S. 1717. An act for the development and control of atomic energy;

S. 2177. An act to provide for increased efficiency in the legislative branch of the Government; and

S. 2210. An act to provide for the return of certain securities to the Philippine Commonwealth Government.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR (S. Doc. No. 254)

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supple-