

HOME LOAN BANK BOARD

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Oscar Kent La Roque, of North Carolina, to be a member of the Home Loan Bank Board.

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

PUBLIC HOUSING COMMISSIONER

The legislative clerk read the nomination of John Taylor Egan, of New York, to be Public Housing Commissioner.

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

Mr. WHERRY. I ask unanimous consent that the President be immediately notified of all nominations this day confirmed.

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

RECESS

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

The motion was agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock and 43 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Tuesday, March 23, 1948, at 12 o'clock meridian.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate March 22 (legislative day of March 15), 1948:

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

Harold Armstrong Jones to be a member of the Civil Aeronautics Board for the term of 6 years, expiring December 31, 1952.

HOME LOAN BANK BOARD

Oscar Kent La Roque to be a member of the Home Loan Bank Board for the remainder of the term expiring June 30, 1949.

PUBLIC HOUSING COMMISSIONER

John Taylor Egan to be Public Housing Commissioner.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, MARCH 22, 1948

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

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

Beneath Thy mighty hand, O Lord, we humble ourselves and say, "Holy, holy, holy!" Thou art our Father, to be adored through all the changing scenes of life. By all that is wisest and best, do Thou encourage us to follow Thy teaching.

O Christ, Thou who art the way, again ride abroad redressing human wrongs and cleansing the temples of our sinning souls. Let Thy blessing be upon the youth of our land; in a day when the spirit of irreverence is jarring our homes, with a disregard for the sacred things of life, we pray Thee to strengthen them in the things of God. Grant that the fathers and mothers may be brought to a sincere realization of their urgent duty and example. Clothe us with that inner strength that shall direct and inspire

us to cultivate the virtues of self-control, diligence, and loyalty to our mission. In Thy holy name we pray. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, March 18, 1948, 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 of the House of the following titles:

On March 16, 1948:

H. R. 697. An act for the relief of Mrs. Essie N. Fannin, Miss Helen Hicks, Miss Marie Hicks, Miss Frances Fannin, William O. Thompson, and Mrs. W. D. Thompson;

H. R. 1131. An act to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim or claims of Charles L. Baker; and

H. R. 4980. An act relating to the acquisition by the United States of State-owned lands within Glacier National Park, in the State of Montana, and for other purposes.

On March 17, 1948:

H. R. 3936. An act to authorize the United States Park Police to make arrests within Federal reservations in the environs of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

On March 18, 1948:

H. R. 2293. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to regulate navigation on the Great Lakes and their connecting and tributary waters," approved February 8, 1895; and H. R. 3742. An act for the relief of Robert Wilhelm Gerling.

On March 19, 1948:

H. R. 3175. An act to add certain public and other lands to the Shasta National Forest, Calif.

On March 20, 1948:

H. R. 4570. An act for the relief of Howard A. Yeager.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 203) entitled "An act to increase the equipment maintenance of rural carriers 1 cent per mile per day traveled by each rural carrier for a period of 2 years, and for other purposes."

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. TWYMAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a telegram.

AUTOMOTIVE EQUIPMENT SENT TO RUSSIA

Mr. TWYMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and include a newspaper article.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. TWYMAN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to insert a newspaper article which appeared on the front page of the Times-Herald this morning. It tells about veterans picketing a Russian freighter at Jersey City which is loaded with tractors, automotive and farm equipment for Russia. What manner of foreign

policy are we pursuing? We are being called upon to vote upon an extravagant European recovery program, the object of which is to stop Russia. At the same time, we continue to ship to Russia all that she needs. All last summer and all fall we shipped oil in great quantities to Russia. The President has all but declared war on the Russians, and yet we continue to supply them. The confusing operations of our State Department make it difficult for me to take seriously the saber-rattling statements made by the President on March 17.

VETS PICKET SHIP BEING LOADED WITH MACHINERY FOR RUSSIANS

JERSEY CITY, March 21.—Almost 50 ex-GI's, representing five veterans' organizations, today picketed the Russian freighter *Chukotka* here and warned that demonstrations will continue until the State Department bars shipments of potential war matériel to the Soviet Union.

The move was spearheaded by the Hudson County chapter of the Catholic War Veterans, which began picketing the 10,000-ton Red freighter which has been loading industrial and farm machinery.

Also in the picket line were representatives from the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Jersey City American Legion post, the Army, Navy, Marine Corps veterans' group, and the Independent Veterans' Conference of Jersey City.

The veterans carried signs reading "Supplies now, draft tomorrow"; "Remember the scrap metal we sent to Japan"; "Stop aid to Russia"; and "Hitler and Mussolini were only amateurs compared to Pal Joey."

As the veterans picketed the ship, one stevedore moved machinery to the deck of the ship with a huge steam crane. Along the adjacent railroad tracks were stock piles of tractors, automotive and farm equipment.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. BUFFETT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include an article entitled "The Myth of Security," by Hanson W. Baldwin. I am informed by the Public Printer that this will exceed two pages of the RECORD and will cost \$177.50, but I ask that it be printed notwithstanding that fact.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, notwithstanding the cost, the extension may be made.

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Kansas asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a letter.

Mr. SADLAK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a talk made over the radio by Harold E. Mitchell.

Mr. GOODWIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. RIEHLMAN (at the request of Mr. Boggs of Delaware) was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include extraneous material.

PALESTINE PARTITION RESCINDED BY THE UNITED STATES

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. 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 Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, on November 29, 1947, our representatives in the Assembly of the United Nations forced through a resolution recommending the partition of Palestine. Those representatives were high-preserved by top-flight Government officials in the executive department, by prominent citizens, and by some Members of Congress. The decision to recommend partition was a tragic mistake.

Mr. Speaker, on last Friday that mistake was corrected. Mr. Warren Austin on that day served notice on the Security Council that the United States has abandoned its support of partition and has requested suspension of any further action in that direction. On last Saturday Secretary of State George Marshall assumed full responsibility for this change in policy.

Mr. Speaker, it takes courage and vision for men to correct their own mistakes. The President and the Secretary, however, must have weighed their decision and concluded that enforcement of partition was against the vital interests of the United States in the present crisis. I here want to commend them for placing the interest of this Nation above their own personal political fortunes. Every American should congratulate them.

Mr. Speaker, press reports last week indicated that the prevailing attitude in Congress was against rescission of partition. This obviously is in error. I have consistently opposed partition, as have other Members of this body. The CONGRESSIONAL RECORD tells the story. There never has been any moral or legal justification for partition. Those who have pressed for implementation have ignored our vital national interests and in addition their actions would lead this country to war and the Jews in Palestine to slaughter.

Thank God, President Truman and George Marshall were big enough to correct a very bad decision.

PRESSURE GROUPS

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Speaker, I dislike very much to assume the prerogative or to presume to take the place of a former very distinguished Member of this House, Judge Sumners, of Texas, whose advice when he was a Member was always sought before given and well received.

At this time I address my remarks particularly to the younger Members of this body who have sought my advice and have been very kind to me when I have presumed to tell them what they should and what they should not do.

I have told them and I say again this is no time for them to yield to the pressure of so-called pressure groups. I give

that advice after 14 years' experience as a Member of this very august body. This is the time for Members of Congress to hitch their wagon to a star but to keep both feet on the ground.

UNITED STATES AIR SUPREMACY

Mr. MERROW. 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 New Hampshire?

There was no objection.

Mr. MERROW. Mr. Speaker, we should consider first things first. We must achieve and maintain United States air supremacy at all costs. Yet in 1946 and in 1947 the average yearly production of military aircraft was about 1,500 planes. The Soviet Union is producing between 6,000 and 12,000 planes a year. If we ever bring into being the 70-group Army Air Force program of 20,541 planes and develop a 14,500-plane Navy, we must appropriate at once the necessary money so that the services can let the contracts and the aircraft industry can begin to produce the planes.

I have introduced three appropriation bills for this purpose. The first provides a supplemental appropriation of \$500,000,000 to be used by the Air Force during the current fiscal year. The second provides for an appropriation of \$6,000,000,000 for the Air Force during the fiscal year 1949. The budget asks for only \$3,054,000,000. The third provides for an appropriation of \$4,800,000,000 for the Navy for the fiscal year 1949. The budget sets the figure at \$4,071,000,000.

My bills constitute a total increase over budgetary provisions amounting to \$4,175,000,000 to be spent on the Army Air Force and the Navy before June 30, 1949. This \$4,175,000,000 will be only the start of the beginning of the development of the 20,541-plane Air Force program and the 14,500-plane Navy. Even with this we will have only the basis for the achievement and maintenance of air supremacy.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

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

Mr. MACKINNON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and to include in each articles.

Mr. RAMEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in five instances, to include in one two articles appearing in the Washington Post, in one an article appearing in the Christian Science Monitor, in one an article appearing in the Toledo Blade, in one a letter from James I. Sherwood, and in one an article appearing in the American Bar Association Journal.

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

WE CANNOT TRUST THOSE WHO LIED TO US

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ELLIS. Mr. Speaker, the oldest dodge known to politicians facing dissatisfaction and disintegration of their own party at home is to exploit an enmity abroad. By this device many a discredited statesman has rallied support to his side or at least diverted attention from his own shameful record.

Dr. Johnson summed the matter up in this fashion:

Patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel.

It has not been possible for those in charge of Government to admit that the Truman foreign policy has been a tragic, costly, and perhaps irreparable mistake.

Those in control of Government are coadjutors in error. No matter how hard they try to get out of their self-created dilemma, day by day Tehran, Yalta, Potsdam, and San Francisco plagued them, particularly the idiotic Morgenthau plan, the dual plan in Palestine and the double dealings with Chiang Kai-shek. The records ought to be kept straight in these days of alarm and excitement. Among a free people those who participate in errors must be held responsible for them.

One of the phenomena of this period has been the ability of this administration to cover up its mistakes. Their leaders would return from diplomatic disasters and their negotiations and agreements would be presented to the American people as diplomatic triumphs and super-achievements in the field of foreign affairs. Now that their mistakes are being uncovered they shout "Stop, thief."

We have to assume that those that supported the administration's policies at Tehran, Yalta, Potsdam, and such trivia as Dumbarton Oaks and Bretton Woods, are responsible for our present misfortune. It will avail them nothing for they face the facts of their own incompetence. There is no longer any cover up; therefore, when certain Cabinet members and others in high places gets terribly excited about the evils of Russia they can be challenged to deny the charge that they were accessories before the event, that they condoned the rape of European civilization by Stalin, that the big power representatives in advance consented to the despoliation of our small European allies and the countries we liberated.

Now, these people are deliberately reversing themselves and shouting louder and louder, demanding a war to correct their errors.

We have every right to say that if they are again planning to ask the American mothers and fathers to sacrifice their sons and daughters, we must demand better and more competent and more truthful managers. We cannot trust those who lied to us.

ADMINISTRATION'S IGNOMINIOUS DEFECTION OF THE UN ON PALESTINE

Mr. JAVITS. 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 New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a bill to make lawful the shipment of arms, munitions, and implements of war to Palestine, to the Jewish State, when formed or to the Jewish agency for Palestine, for defense purposes, or if it still be practicable, to implement the General Assembly's partition resolution on Palestine, notwithstanding the provisions of the Secretary of State's embargo under the Neutrality Act, in order to enable international peace and security to be maintained there. The Arab League announces a continuance of warfare in Palestine unless the Jews are disarmed. This is the fitting sequel to the administration's policy of Arab appeasement by its shameful about face on Palestine partition. It could only result in leaving 700,000 Jews in Palestine defenseless and ripe for slaughter, by the thousands of Arab fanatics who are being armed and supplied, as all the world knows, by the surrounding Arab states. Clearly this bill is essential to let the Jews defend themselves until realism returns to American policy.

Mr. Speaker, the people of the United States are shocked by the administration's ignominious desertion of the United Nations and they will conclude that it presages the jettisoning of the United Nations and our hopes for peace through the alliance of nations in the United Nations—with or without the Soviets and their satellites. The administration guilty of this abandonment of the principles of morality and justice—even greater than its iniquity on Palestine—will be, I am confident, repudiated by the American people at their first opportunity.

CZECHOSLOVAK TARIFF CONCESSIONS

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. LOVE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to any tariff concessions by the United States Government to the new government of Czechoslovakia. It is my opinion that this tariff reduction would threaten serious injury to our industries and the standard of living of our American workers. I am not opposed to international trade with any country but I contend that it would be ridiculous to grant tariff concessions to those governments which foster ideologies in opposition to the United States Government.

On March 18 I sent the following message to the President of the United States and the Secretary of State:

As a Member of Congress from the First District of West Virginia, I hereby register vigorous protest to the United States Government confirming the Geneva agreements with Czechoslovakia which would reduce the

tariff on hand-made glassware from 45 to 30 percent. In behalf of the hand-made glass industry of the United States and the manufacturers and workers of my district in particular, I demand that the Czechoslovak agreement scheduled for confirmation on March 20 not be executed and that all other Geneva agreements reducing tariff on hand-made glassware be revoked on the ground that said reductions threaten serious injury to the jobs and the standard of living of the hand-made-glass workers of the United States.

The United States production of blown or decorated table and glassware amounted to \$23,000,000 in 1946 as compared with \$8,000,000 in 1939. Imports were \$2,500,000. Czechoslovakia, Sweden, and the United Kingdom are currently the chief competitors. Germany, Czechoslovakia, and Japan were before the war.

The hand-made glassware industry uses natural gas for its principal fuel and most factories are located in West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, and Pennsylvania. Some 30 manufacturers employ 12,000 to 15,000 people. In 1945, this industry did a \$23,000,000 business and added \$15,000,000 to the pay rolls of this section of the country. It also purchased \$2,000,000 worth of sand, lime, potash, metallic oxides, and coloring material, thereby creating pay rolls for other industries. It also consumed \$2,500,000 worth of natural gas and other fuel and used \$1,500,000 worth of corrugated paper boxes.

It would be a tragedy to lose this industry, but, should the Geneva agreements continue, the future of the glass industry in the United States looks very dark. An entirely new economy has been unconstitutionally forced upon us. An academic theory has been dictatorially substituted for a realistic and successful industrial system.

Under this theory, many of the industries that made our country strong will be destroyed. The purpose of these tariff cuts is obviously to increase competitive imports. The more imports we accept, the smaller our domestic markets will be. It is common knowledge that European workers earn about one-half to one-third as much as our American workers. Either some of our industries will be killed or our workers must drop their standard of living to those of European workers. What a tragedy this would be to our skilled glassworkers or any American workers. This must not come to pass.

The theory of those who have executed the Geneva agreements is a free world trade. They believe, for example, if Czechoslovakia can supply the United States with hand-made glassware cheaper than we could produce it that our skilled glassworkers should find new jobs in other industries such as making automobiles and that our glassworkers should move to other places.

That is an example of what is about to happen in this country. I am absolutely opposed to these principles. I believe that Congress should write our tariff laws as provided by the Constitution. I firmly believe that the American

industry should be protected and that the standard of living of American workers should never be lowered but continually improved.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

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

Mr. ARNOLD (at the request of Mr. SEELY-BROWN) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. SEELY-BROWN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. ANGELL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and include excerpts in each.

MACHINERY FOR RUSSIA

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

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

Mr. WEICHEL. Mr. Speaker, today's news discloses that ships are still being loaded in American ports with American heavy goods and machinery for Russia. The Russian ship *Chukotka* is now loading at Jersey City. It is being filled with heavy goods of which there is \$282,000 worth of industrial machinery now on board, which will further help the Russians to make themselves strong. It is just the same as the President has been doing for a long period of time. For the last half of 1945 there was exported to Russia \$563,000,000 worth of goods of which only \$26,000,000 was commercial, the rest being gifts. In the year 1946 there was exported to Russia \$400,000,000 worth of goods and machinery of which \$64,000,000 was commercial and the rest being gifts. And from January 1, 1947, through September 1947 there was exported to Russia \$114,000,000 worth of goods and machinery of which \$66,000,000 was commercial and the rest being gifts.

All during the special session of Congress even American-owned ships were being loaded with shipments of heavy goods and machinery for Russia, and it is still going on. During January of this year there was a total of 25,742,565 pounds of aviation lubricating oils, mining machinery, automobiles, parts, construction machinery, and aluminum sulfate shipped to Russia. During February 1948 there was 10,273,637 pounds of construction machinery, mining machinery, metal working machinery, and industrial machinery shipped to Russia. And even today at Jersey City there is a ship loading for Russia and it was picketed yesterday by former members of the armed forces. This is in addition to all of the American-owned ships that are still in possession of the Russians, only several of which are returned.

Mr. Speaker, must the people themselves bodily stop the President from continuing these things to build up communism? I am including a news item from the Times-Herald of today of the Russian ship now loading at Jersey City,

and which was picketed by former members of the armed forces on Sunday:

VETS PICKET SHIP BEING LOADED WITH MACHINERY FOR RUSSIANS

JERSEY CITY, March 21 (NY News).—Almost 50 ex-GI's representing 5 veterans' organizations today picketed the Russian freighter *Chukotka* here and warned that demonstrations will continue until the State Department bars shipments of potential war matériel to the Soviet Union.

The move was spearheaded by the Hudson county chapter of the Catholic War Veterans which began picketing the 10,000-ton Red freighter, which has been loading industrial and farm machinery.

Also in the picket line were representatives from the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Jersey City American Legion post, the Army, Navy, Marine Corps veterans' group and the Independent Veterans' Conference of Jersey City.

The veterans carried signs reading, "Supplies now, draft tomorrow," "Remember the scrap metal we sent to Japan," "Stop aid to Russia," and "Hitler and Mussolini were only amateurs compared to Pal Joey."

As the veterans picketed the ship, one stevedore moved machinery to the deck of the ship with a huge steam crane. Along the adjacent railroad tracks were stock piles of tractors, automotive and farm equipment.

SHIPMENTS TO RUSSIA

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. COLE of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, on last Wednesday the President of the United States came before a joint session of the House and the Senate to advise us that we could not do business with Russia. He told us that our agreements with the Soviet Republic have been persistently ignored and violated, and then he had this to say—I quote:

The recent developments in Europe present this Nation with fundamental issues of vital importance. I believe that we have reached a point at which the position of the United States should be made unmistakably clear.

He then recommended the speedy enactment of the European recovery program, universal military training, and the reinstatement of the draft, saying:

The recommendations I have made represent the most urgent steps toward securing the peace and preventing war. We must be ready to take every wise and necessary step to carry out this great purpose.

Later in this same speech he said:

Each of us here in this Chamber today has a special responsibility.

That was last Wednesday. In today's Washington Times-Herald it is reported that on March 21, in Jersey City, N. J., the Russian freighter *Chukotka* was being loaded with potential war matériel, tractors, automotive and farm equipment, consigned to the Soviet Union.

The President has the power and the responsibility to prevent this and further exporting to the Soviet Union. Therefore I call upon him here and now to meet that special responsibility that he so eloquently reminded us of last Wednesday by exercising this power. If

the situation is as critical as he would have us believe; if the situation is such that we should prepare for war, then surely we should not furnish our enemy with matériel and supplies with which to fight us.

THE STEEL SITUATION

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MORTON. Mr. Speaker, on March 11, 1,320 tons of cold-rolled annealed steel sheets were offered for sale ex dock, New York City, from England. The average price was \$246 a ton or three times the going mill price in this country, almost exactly the current gray-market price in New York. I think that this situation speaks for itself. As we used to say in the Navy, it is fouled up like Hogan's goat.

I include the following letters showing what this situation with reference to steel is:

B. F. AVERY & SONS Co.,
Louisville, Ky., March 17, 1948.

Congressman THURSTON MORTON,
House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: We take the liberty of enclosing for your information a letter received by our purchasing agent from the Catitol Corp. of New York City.

You will note this letter offers for sale 1,320 tons of cold-rolled steel sheets for shipment from England.

The prices quoted are approximately three times our current mill price and are pretty well in line with the so-called gray market prices here in the United States.

The cold-rolled steel sheets which they propose to ship from England are in extremely short supply here and many manufacturers are being forced to go into the gray market to make purchases in order to keep their plants running.

We think this is a serious situation, particularly in view of the reports which have been circulated indicating that a large part of the steel voluntarily supplied by American mills to assist in the European recovery program is being offered to our own manufacturers at these extremely high gray-market prices. It seems strange that our steel mills should continue to ship semifinished and finished steel to Europe while at the same time similar or the same steel is being offered to our own manufacturers at these high prices, to be shipped from Europe.

We do not know what kind of investigation you will be able to make of this situation but if we can be of assistance to you please call upon us and we of course will be interested in any information you can give us.

Very truly yours,

A. W. HUFF,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CATITOL CORP.,
New York, N. Y., March 11, 1948.

B. F. AVERY & SONS Co.,
Louisville, Ky.
(Attention Mr. E. T. Meyer, purchasing agent.)

GENTLEMEN: We are in a position to offer the following steel, cold-rolled annealed steel

sheets, soft temper, being rolled by a reputable mill in England:

	Free on board steamship, English port	Ex dock, New York City
528 net tons, 16-gage, 36-by 72-inch.	\$202	\$234
264 net tons, 18-gage, 36-by 72-inch.	202	234
198 net tons, 20-gage, 36-by 72-inch.	208	240
132 net tons, 22-gage, 36-by 72-inch.	214	246
132 net tons, 24-gage, 36-by 72-inch.	220	252
66 net tons, 26-gage, 36-by 72-inch.	226	258

Of the 1,320 net tons, 200 are available for immediate delivery, balance to be completed the next 6 months, approximately 200 tons being shipped every 6 weeks.

Terms are to be payment by means of an irrevocable letter of credit which would release the money upon presentation of proper documentary evidence of inspection and shipment. A revolving letter of credit is to be established covering 200-ton shipments to be paid in dollars in this country. The required export license from England is available, plus satisfactory evidence of ability to deliver.

This offer is made subject to prior sale. The letter of credit is to be established after you have received confirmation of your order from the steel mill.

You will note that the material is obtainable either f. a. s. steamship, English port, or landed at dock, New York City (this, of course, includes all costs—freight, insurance, duty, etc.).

As we are fully confident of the delivery of the above material and feel that the prices are good, considering the present condition of the steel market, we hereby suggest a prompt reply.

Very truly yours,
CATITOL CORP.,
IRVING WEISSMAN, President.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. OWENS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the Chicago Bar Association with respect to laymen practicing law in the Federal courts.

Mr. BUSBEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from Newsweek of March 1, 1948, by Henry Hazlitt entitled "Who Advises the Advisers?"

PREPAREDNESS SHOULD NOT MEAN WAR

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, without question we are in one of the most critical periods of our history. We are learning nearly every day of new commitments, and secret promises, which involve our country, that have been made by high officials without the sanction of Congress. We have been following the same procedure that we followed prior to Pearl Harbor. We continue to export critical materials, deplete our own natural resources and weaken our own national security both financially and in a military sense. In my opinion, this

procedure materially benefits our potential enemies, whoever they may be. It is time to face facts—even if they are not pleasant. We could be involved in a major conflict at any day. So I say, let us set our own country, our own house, and our own defenses in order, so that we will not be found wanting when and if the hour of conflict comes. However, I emphasize that preparedness does not necessarily mean we are going to war, but it does mean saving thousands of lives should a conflict be unavoidable.

I am not a prophet, Mr. Speaker, but the record speaks for itself, and may I quote from two speeches I made on the floor of Congress in 1941, several months prior to Pearl Harbor. I feel these statements are applicable to conditions as we find them today.

January 16, 1941, 10 months before Pearl Harbor:

I want to say to you that I believe the Nation ought to turn, with the same energy it would if Washington were being bombed, to produce a national defense.

Again on February 4, 1941, 9 months before Pearl Harbor:

We, of Congress, are those individuals who should have the information that will give us the understanding of the international affairs that we might give to the people back home true representative government. I call upon the leaders of this administration to submit to this body that information and quit forever the secret chamber meetings of a select few. I learned from my people that they want three things: First, peace; second, a strong defense program; and third, a decentralization of power. We can and we must extend full aid to those who are fighting aggression if only for our own defense, but we cannot, we must not, abandon our own free Government in the process.

We cannot continue as we have since V-J day. We must stop weakening our own position and make quick and definite arrangements to again become the strongest nation in the world. May I suggest how this can be done:

First. No more secret commitments. Let the American people know the facts, then they will have faith and confidence in their Government.

Second. Develop our natural resources and build up our critical material supply.

Third. Give free enterprise a chance to expand and recognize the rights of individuals to live and work in the true American way without unnecessary governmental interference.

Fourth. Reduce unnecessary governmental expenditures so that sufficient money will be available without additional taxes to establish a military program second to none.

Fifth. Appropriate money for the immediate development of an Air Force that will be greater than the combined forces of our potential enemies.

Sixth. Grant sufficient money for a definite research program including the field of atomic-energy development.

Seventh. Enlarge our Army and Navy and other military units to the maximum strength necessary. In my opinion, this can be done by paying a living wage—comparable to what they could earn in the commercial world—to those who voluntarily desire to make the military field their life's work. Give to those who en-

list in our military units a chance for an education in specific or selective fields. Then our armed units will be composed of individuals who are really professionals in their line of work, and who, after serving their volunteer enlistment period, will have a trade which will enable them to earn in private enterprise a decent living for themselves and families. Our Nation is the biggest corporation in the world today. Should it not be protected by those who are professionals in their respective fields and who are familiar and especially trained in the technique of modern defense?

I do not want war—the people I represent do not want war. We did not want World War I nor World War II, but we believe in facing facts and endeavoring to solve and ascertain the facts and problems before any emergency becomes fatal.

And above all else, Mr. Speaker, let us pray for divine guidance so that our decisions will be just and for the benefit of all.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an address by Don G. Mitchell and an article from the Honolulu Star Bulletin.

ARKANSAS WITHIN MAGIC CIRCLE

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, it is only natural for each of us to admire, respect, and love our State. All of us are certain that ours is the best, finest, most important, and provides the greatest opportunities. Roger W. Babson says in putting Arkansas in his magic circle: "Every one of our 48 States has certain unique advantages."

I am confident that is a true statement. Though we may have had our differences between States, we are one great family which makes our Nation great and strong. I have always tried to be careful about making any statement which would cast a reflection on any of our family of States. Thursday of last week the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Gross], in a dribble of mirth, referred to my State by asking a question of my colleague the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. Hays] which reflected some implications.

We are not thin-skinned, as we feel big enough to take it. However, I think he was grossly unfair to my colleague by not giving him at least a moment to respond. I think he has the answer that should satisfy the gentleman from Pennsylvania, especially about the dog. I shall be glad to yield to him for that purpose.

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, if my colleague from Arkansas thinks that the Members would be interested in my tribute to the dog, which I delivered at Solgohachia on the Fourth of July, I shall be glad to give it again. My defense of the Arkansas dog is offered in the same spirit of good will that inspired

the question of the gentleman from Pennsylvania; but, Mr. Speaker, when he maligned our dogs he started something. It is true that we import a lot of gadgets from Pennsylvania. The people of Pennsylvania ought to love us, for we are among their best customers. While we are not yet able to match Pennsylvania in the field of industry, we do have our home products—the cows, hogs, and dogs—that the Keystone State can never equal. If all the cows in Arkansas were one cow, she could stand with her front feet on the Great Plains of the West and her hind feet in the Dominion of Canada, and with her tremendous tail could wipe the icicles off the North Pole.

If all the hogs in Arkansas were one hog, he could stand with his front feet in the Gulf of Mexico, his hind feet in the Atlantic Ocean, and with his mighty snout could dig another Panama Canal.

Mr. Speaker, if all the dogs in Arkansas were one dog, he could stand on top the loftiest peak of the Ozark Mountains and raise a howl that would blow the rings from off the planet Saturn, and all the possums in Pennsylvania would not grease his upper lip.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, Roger W. Babson, an outstanding economist and citizen of the United States, made a very fine statement which was carried in an editorial in the Eldorado Daily News of my home city as to the opportunities, values, and importance of an area he calls the Magic Circle and includes Arkansas. I think this statement from this national figure deserves recognition and is a fair picture of our great area. I include it herein as an extension of my remarks:

IN THE MAGIC CIRCLE

Roger W. Babson, the economist whose predictions are more often right than wrong, in a recently published pamphlet says this about the area in which we are fortunate enough to live:

"Every one of our 48 States has certain unique advantages. Each has, more or less, some fertile land, but I am not interested in any State lines. I have, however, attempted impartially to draw a circle around the richest, and safest, self-sustained section of the United States. It happens that Eureka, Kans., is the center of this circle which reaches Omaha and Sioux City on the north, Springfield and Memphis on the east, Fort Worth and Dallas on the south, and nearly reaches Denver on the west."

If you will draw the magic circle as outlined by Babson on the map of the United States, you will see that south Arkansas is well within the desired area.

Babson goes on to say: "If you now live in this magic circle, continue to live therein and urge your children to settle there and bring up a good family. Support its churches, schools, newspapers, real-estate and insurance agents. Do not neglect the great opportunity which God has given you to live within this area."

"The magic circle and surrounding territory contains a wealth of natural resources, a reservoir of native labor, diversified agricultural production, low living costs, ample transportation, temperate climate, excellent educational facilities, abundant water supply, and the Nation's best health records."

"This area produces per capita the largest in value of minerals of any similar area in the United States. These include petroleum, lead, natural gas, zinc, coal, gypsum, salt, and stone. In addition may be included: asphalt, road rock, mineral wool, carbon black, pyrites, bentonite, chalk, clay, volcanic ash and

helium. It also has great quantities of the ingredients of cement and other building materials.

"Not only is the production of these mineral products high at the present time, but their latent supply seems almost unlimited. In the case of salt, for instance, which is such a basic raw material in the chemical industry, there is a supply which would last 500,000 years.

"Within the area is produced wheat, corn, oats, sorghum, hay, flax, soybeans, alfalfa, barley, rye, sugar beets, tobacco, peanuts, cotton, and potatoes. In the case of most of these products, the magic circle produces per capita the largest amount of any similar area in the United States.

"Along with these crops are raised fine beef and dairy cattle, hogs, sheep, horses, mules, poultry, and bees. In fact, its grazing lands lead the world. Living is both wholesome and reasonable. The climate develops both hardy children and animals. As a result, the area is self-sustaining, with a surplus of food at low prices.

"The seven States of this area have an annual income of \$15,000,000,000, which States share the largest percentage of per capita income increase since 1940 of any area in the United States. This gives them a unique trading area of their own, stimulated by the largest increase in percentage of farm income of any group of seven States. This increase applies not only to money received for the crops, but, in many cases, to the yield per acre and the quality of crops.

"Perhaps the most important of all, 95 percent of the population of the magic circle is native born, white stock. Only about 10 percent live in large cities. This area thus ranks first in effective manufacturing manpower per capita of any section in the United States."

More and more people every day are finding out what Babson has learned and are moving to south Arkansas and its area.

Sometimes we can't help feeling sorry for those who live outside the magic circle.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include an editorial.

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

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. COLMER asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and include certain resolutions.

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and include a letter and an editorial.

PALESTINE

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. GOSSETT. Mr. Speaker, to begin a serious statement with a facetious remark, someone has said: "The thing that killed the goose that laid the golden eggs was, she didn't have the 'propaganda.'" I was amazed to see in the Post, and the Star, and the News here in the city of Washington on Saturday a statement that Congress generally condemned our Government in reversing its position on the partition of Palestine. Such a statement is wholly unwarranted

and untrue. Can it be that our press is controlled by Zionist propaganda? Can it be that such an intelligent fraternity is so wholly uninformed about this serious matter? While there is no semblance of agreement as to what should be done in the Palestine case, 90 percent of this Congress and 90 percent of the American people applaud and commend our representative, Mr. Austin, in disapproving the Assembly's recommendation for partition.

The American Congress and the American people have deplored the tragic error of our delegates to the UN Assembly in recommending a forcible partition of Palestine. That such recommendation was an inexcusable blunder is well known throughout this country.

The press may cut my throat or your throat with little damage. They might even cut the throat of the Congress and the Nation would survive. But should they succeed in propaganda for the partition of Palestine, they would stick a knife in the jugular vein of Uncle Sam himself.

The admission of our original mistake in this matter and our attempt to rectify the same is statesmanship of the highest order.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SIKES asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. BROOKS asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and include certain articles and excerpts.

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper editorial.

PALESTINE

Mr. ISACSON. 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 New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. ISACSON. Mr. Speaker, I contend that it is not true that 90 percent of this Congress, or that a majority of this Congress, or that even an appreciable number of this Congress agree with the reversal of our policy in Palestine.

Mr. Speaker, last Friday, Mr. Warren Austin, representing the United States in the councils of the United Nations, informed the other great powers and the people of the world that the United States has changed its mind about a free Palestine.

Simple words, "the United States has changed its mind," and thus was betrayed the promise which had endured 1,800 years since the dispersion of the Jewish state by the Romans; the promise which had been reaffirmed in 1922 and in 1925 and again and again thereafter; the promise which always had the strength of morality and justice, and had most recently been given the formality of legality by the proclamation of the United Nations.

Mr. Speaker, the Jew turns his face toward Zion three times a day and prays that it may be God's will that in his day

the Jewish people should, with Divine grace, return to the land of their forefathers.

In each of the 80 generations of the dispersion, in times when there were no steamships and no trains, aged Jews went to Palestine in order to die there; today around Jerusalem there are some 6,000,000 graves of these Jewish pilgrims whose last wish was to lie in the Holy Land with their faces toward Jerusalem.

And every religious Jew who died or dies in the dispersion and is buried by his fellow Jews—in Europe, in America, in Australia, in South Africa—is given a little pillow with sand from Palestine under his head, that he may lie on it in the place of his eternal rest, wherever that may be.

The right of the Jews to the hallowed ground of Palestine is indisputable. They will not recognize this latest and most infamous betrayal.

It may be that suffering is the badge of our tribe, but it is not written in our book that suffering is our destiny.

Mr. Speaker, what has happened in these few short months that we about-face before the world on this issue?

Is it that we fear that we cannot assure peace and security for the new nation of Palestine?

If this be the case, it must be cold comfort indeed for the nations to whom we now represent ourselves as protector under the Truman doctrine. If this be the case, it would mean that some 15,000 Arab soldiers, camped on the desert, with war surplus lend-lease arms have forced us to turn tail and abandon the goal we have pledged repeatedly for over 25 years.

Is such the case? I think it is not the case; I think nobody in the wide world, including the learned gentlemen who represent our Nation in the United Nations, believes the United States to be so weak and spineless.

Is it a question of security—is it that we require the oil reserves of the Middle East to safeguard us from attack—or even to fuel outposts in that part of the world?

Again the answer must be "No." Not even our military affairs experts have been able to persuade that view. They know well that, in the event of the very war many of our military minds are planning for, Middle East oil reserves would be of little or no use to us.

No, Mr. Speaker, there is another reason. The reason is profit, Mr. Speaker, profit from oil—the monopolists want middle eastern oil and are wading through Jewish blood to secure it. But, Mr. Speaker, it is blood not only of the Jews in Palestine, but of Arab peoples too, who are being forced by their feudal leaders into a needless, unwanted conflict to gratify the fanatical blood-lust of that base, infamous, Nazi-loving opportunist, the exiled Grand Mufti of Jerusalem—Haj Amin el Hussein—a fanatic who has preached holy war against minorities in Arabia all his years—and who now sits on his mountain top like a master puppeteer manipulating the destiny of millions of people.

Mr. Speaker, I have many facts to disclose to substantiate these charges and I will extend my remarks to include these facts.

Mr. Speaker, these facts cry out for investigation by this Congress. They indeed accuse our Government of allowing oil lobbyists, representing the biggest profiteering combine in all the history of American foreign investment, to twist the policies of our Nation around their oily fingers—and to drag in the dust of international disrepute the honor and integrity not only of our Nation but of the United Nations itself, upon whose strength and authority rests the hope of world peace.

These facts must be brought before the Congress for examination, Mr. Speaker. They must not lie unheeded in the minutes of the Congress. They must be aired by an appropriate committee of the Congress and the findings laid before the American people so that they may judge for themselves how meanly our national honor and integrity have been served in this infamous double-cross of the people of Palestine.

Mr. Speaker, I ask for a congressional investigation of the connection between this monstrous oil cartel, which cares only for profit and not for humanity or national honor or security, and the spineless vacillation of our Government in an effort to squirm out of our pledges and promises to the valiant pioneers of Palestine and the stateless Jews of Europe, seeking asylum in a homeland of their own from the oppression of the Hitlers of the world.

Mr. Speaker, the Arabian-American Oil Co.—called Aramco—and its pipeline construction subsidiary, Trans-Arabian Pipe Line Co.—called Tapline—is a billion-dollar enterprise—the largest private foreign investment in United States history. Its chief stockholders are the Texas Co. and Standard Oil of California, with Standard Oil of New Jersey and Socony-Vacuum of New York completing the ownership.

The Dillon Read Co., from which our Government has selected Mr. James Forrestal as Secretary of Defense, and Gen. William H. Draper as Under Secretary of the Army, has floated bond issues for these companies and is intricately involved in the affairs of Aramco, the Middle East exploitation combine of these great oil imperialists.

At the time the United Nations partition plan for Palestine was in the making last fall, there was great pressure from many sources against it, reflecting Arab opposition to the establishment of the long-pledged Jewish state.

But it was not until we had taken the partition step in the United Nations that the pressure was exerted where it really hurt the oil combine.

Aramco's pipe line, from the Dahrahn oil concessions in Saudi Arabia, was projected to pass from Arabia across Transjordan, Syria, and Lebanon, to the ancient port of Sidon on the Mediterranean.

Unless this pipe line could be completed, the Aramco concession was no particular bargain, since the tanker method of transportation through the Persian Gulf is three times as costly as oil pipelined to the Mediterranean.

Hence it was, and still is, all important for Aramco to get its pipe lines laid

and gushing oil to peddle to Europe for Marshall-plan dollars.

But last December the crafty Arab Mufti took a hand. While Aramco had apparently made all necessary deals with the heads of the Arab countries through which the pipe line was to pass, the agreement still had to get the approval of parliaments in two newly established countries—Syria and Lebanon.

Hence the Mufti began his third "holy war" rampage since the First World War. Arab bands descended on pipe-line crews. Members of Arab parliaments cooled to approving their leaders' deals with Aramco for pipe-line construction rights-of-way.

So, in January, when all here seemed serene and hopeful about the future of Palestine, the worried heads of Aramco went to Beirut and Damascus.

In the party were W. S. S. Rogers, chairman of Tapline, vice chairman of Aramco, and board chairman of the Texas Co.; Burton E. Hull, president of Tapline, and builder of our Big-Inch and Little-Inch Pipe Lines; H. H. Hall, Tapline's chief engineer and former chief engineer for Standard Oil of California; George W. Ray, Jr., general counsel for Tapline and Aramco; and James Terry Duce, Aramco executive and chief lobbyist for the oil combine in Washington.

When this party was photographed in the St. George Hotel in Beirut, surveying a map of the Middle East with a background map of the pipe-line route adorning the wall behind them, Mr. Duce dodged the camera—and well he might.

Duce is the lobbyist who has been selling official Washington on the need for Middle East oil for United States security and inducing the erroneous belief that oil reserves on the United States continent are running low.

Yet it was the same Duce who testified before a House committee against a synthetic-fuels program calculated to guard against the draining of United States continental oil reserves.

It is the same Duce, too, whose machinations have led to our seeking oil in the Middle East when it can be had near at hand both from Canada and Mexico. But the Middle East oil—pipe lines, tanker trips, and the Mufti notwithstanding—is the choice of the oil imperialists because oil magnates can no longer exploit slave labor in Mexico, and, of course, they cannot mine Canadian oil on terms even approaching those obtainable from feudal Arab sheiks.

It was Middle East oil, incidentally, which Aramco jacked up in price from 34 cents to \$1.05 a barrel for Uncle Sam when our oil needs were desperate during the two-front period of the war.

In any case, these oil cartellists went to Beirut and Damascus to come to terms with the Arab leaders—and with the odious Grand Mufti.

The Grand Mufti's terms have not changed over the years. They were—and still are—annihilation of every Jew in Palestine. The Pan-Arabic objective which the Mufti expounds to his fanatical following: "Kill the Jews wherever you find them; this pleases God." Small wonder that this man, listed as a war criminal until the British and French let

him escape, is hated and feared even among the people of Arab as the potential fuehrer of Islam.

The Mufti's terms, then, were: Kill partition of Palestine or no approval of oil pipe lines across Arab nations. Approval of deals for pipe-line routes across Syria and Lebanon now lie tabled in the parliaments of those nations, awaiting Aramco's answer to the Mufti's terms. On the piers of Beirut and on sidings throughout Arab stand millions of dollars worth of pipe-line equipment, awaiting the go-ahead from the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem on his hateful terms.

This is the story the oil cartel heads of Aramco brought back to the States. This is the story the Aramco board of directors heard at a closed meeting late in January.

Tabled in the Syrian Parliament is Premier Mardam Bey's agreement, a club over the heads of Aramco to kill the United Nations partition deal or lose millions in pipe-line equipment and future profits from a Mediterranean outlet for Arabian oil.

By the strangest of strange coincidences, it was just about the time of the Aramco board meeting to consider this troubling problem that Defense Secretary James Forrestal made the statement that partition would jeopardize the United States security.

From then on, from the end of January until the infamous turn-about of last Friday, the eventual betrayal of Palestine has been a virtual certainty.

This is a damning set of circumstances indeed.

Has it been, then, for crass cartel profits that our national honor and the integrity of the United Nations has been plunged into disrepute?

Must the people of Palestine fall defenseless before the fuehrer of Islam's fanatics, so that Aramco can pump oil to the shores of Europe to recapture Marshall-plan dollars from the clients of our international money lenders?

Can an escaped war criminal—an insidious Arabian Hitler-in-exile—be permitted to dictate to the peace-loving United Nations of the world through a profit-mad, ruthless oil cartel?

The American people will give the answer to these questions if the facts are laid before them. Let the investigating arm of Congress summon these conniving cartellists before a tribunal of the people. And let us do this now, before the vengeful hordes of the invidious Mufti descend upon the people of Israel, bringing death to them and shame to our Nation in the name of unholy oil profits.

I therefore call for, first, an investigation by Congress of the substitution of a foreign policy dictated by oil monopolists for that previously declared before the United Nations.

Second. And, further, I urge that the Congress demand that the United States Government restore its support to the United Nations partition decision.

Third. I urge immediate recognition of the de facto Hebrew state being established in Palestine and the lifting of our arms embargo, so that the new state may not have to stand alone and defenseless amid surrounding enemy states once the British mandate is concluded.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BARTLETT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an article by Richard L. Neuberger.

Mr. MADDEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an article published in the Gary Post-Tribune.

Mr. HUBER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a speech.

Mr. FORAND asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a letter from the Casimir Pulaski Mutual Aid Society.

Mr. THOMAS of Texas asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper article.

Mr. SHEPPARD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper item.

Mr. CELLER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD on two separate subjects.

Mr. FEIGHAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a speech he made recently.

PALESTINE SELL-OUT

Mr. CELLER. 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 New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, countering the statement made by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GOSSETT] I would say that the scuttling of the Palestine partition by President Truman, abetted by Secretary Forrestal, was wicked. There is no trust in the plighted word. The betrayal is a tribute to Arab terror and oil-company intrigue.

The strong voice of the United States has departed. Instead we have the accents of weaklings. The steady hand that guided the debates on Palestine last summer is now palsied.

Moral conviction has departed; instead, we have a muttering, apologetic retreat of one who fears that perhaps a little while ago he revealed he had too much heart.

But, despite Arab treachery, despite British perfidy, and despite Truman back-tracking, the Jewish state is and will continue to be. It shall only be the degree of terror, the degree of blood, the degree of death.

PALESTINE

Mrs. DOUGLAS. 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 gentlewoman from California?

There was no objection.

Mrs. DOUGLAS. Mr. Speaker, the United States back-down on Palestine is a betrayal of the faith of people everywhere in our leadership. The United

States failure to support the United Nations decision on Palestine is not only a severe blow to our prestige and moral integrity but to the United Nations itself.

In arriving at a just course of action are we going to abandon international agreements in favor of power politics?

Are we going to retreat to methods which have in the past proved catastrophic? Where are we headed anyway?

Our present action is abandonment of the principle of settling international problems through peaceful and democratic processes.

Trouble in Palestine could have been avoided by a vigorous and firm stand.

We have been vacillating and dishonest in our handling of Palestine from the day the United Nations voted for partition.

The arms embargo was an invitation to violence. We can send arms to every other place in the world, but we cannot send arms to a people in support of a United Nations decision.

If our talk of liberty and democracy means anything, why are we abandoning the one democratic stronghold in the Middle East?

The violence following the United Nations decision represents activities by a few nations to impose their will over the majority in violation of international agreements. Our backing down in the face of this violence is an invitation for others to ignore decisions by international authority.

At any future time when the United Nations arrives at a settlement of an issue the parties involved are in effect assured of change by merely showing force and refusing to go along.

Vacillation and giving in in the face of violence is not going to bring peace and quiet to Palestine. It will bring even more violence.

Because we are the major power in the world today we have a greater responsibility than any other country in giving sustaining support to decisions peacefully arrived at.

I am convinced that the American people are outraged by the lack of courageous and intelligent leadership that has been made evident by the United States betrayal.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HOBBS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial appearing in the Star.

Mr. POULSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

Mr. MITCHELL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a copy of the Gallup poll which appeared in the Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal, showing that 69 percent want the oleo taxes ended.

Mr. KEATING asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a statement by an eminent physician, Dr. John R. Williams, and an editorial.

Mr. LODGE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances; in one to include a speech by Mr. JOHNSON of Cali-

fornia, and in the other to include an article.

THE EFFECTS OF THE EUROPEAN RECOVERY PROGRAM

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks, and include an editorial from the Illinois Journal.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Speaker, 2 months ago, obviously for political reasons, President Truman threw all of his power through our representatives in the United Nations to force through the partition of Palestine. It was reported at the time that our highest military leaders opposed it. Recently, he has admitted his mistake by the reversal of Mr. Austin of the position they had recently taken. The Members of Congress who are now called upon to approve the spending of \$20,000,000,000 under the Marshall plan in Europe to try to make amends for the mistakes at Cairo, Tcheran, Yalta, and Potsdam, which, in fact, put Russia in the driver's seat in Europe, are entitled to raise the question, Is the Marshall plan another colossal mistake on the part of the administration?

Mr. Speaker, to break the figures down so that the Members of Congress may know what we are being let in for if the Marshall plan is approved, the following table I am sure will give you a better idea of the amounts in dollars and material involved. They undoubtedly will convince you that when the Marshall plan is approved, the next step of the President will be to ask this Republican Congress to put on controls and rationing to stop the rise in the cost of living. Your first impulse will probably be that you will not do it, yet, on second thought, you will likely find that you must do it or suffer the consequences of worse inflation between now and November.

Summary of requirements for the European recovery plan for the 4-year period shown by commodities to be furnished by the United States

[In millions of dollars]

Commodity	1948	1949	1950	1951
Steel and steel-making materials.....	441.0	381.0	375.0	368.0
Petroleum and petroleum products.....	576.8	623.3	641.1	619.6
Oil equipment requirements.....	175.0	155.5	124.2	133.5
Agricultural implements.....	275.0	214.0	147.0	78.0
Tractors.....	78.0	52.0	48.0	40.0
Coal.....	369.0	225.0	126.0	54.0
Coal-mining machinery.....	80.0	54.0	40.0	40.0
Timber and products.....	95.9	92.6	87.3	75.0
Forest-products machinery.....	16.4	15.3	13.3	12.3
Electrical equipment.....	150.0	175.0	125.0	50.0
Fertilizer:				
Nitrogen.....	58.0	46.0	16.0	-----
Phosphate.....	40.0	33.0	36.0	28.0
Potash.....	40.0	49.0	50.0	53.0
Inland transport:				
Freight cars.....	168.0	147.0	52.0	-----
Passenger cars.....	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0
Special equipment.....	7.0	2.0	1.0	1.0
Food (all categories).....	2,100.0	2,000.0	1,800.0	1,700.0
Tobacco (for 4 1/2 years).....	911.0	-----	-----	-----
Cotton (for 4 1/2 years).....	1,957.0	-----	-----	-----

I am also including an article from the Illinois State Journal, Springfield, Ill.,

which deals in some plain words about the action of this Congress with reference to the Marshall plan which I believe you can read with profit in helping you to arrive at a decision on this important piece of legislation:

WE STAGGER ALONG

American taxpayers look with bewilderment upon the spectacle in Congress wherein the drive to enact the multiple billion gift to world socialism proceeds with accelerated tempo.

Taxpayers are bewildered, amazed, and aghast because they do not know, and none has deigned to tell them, how the billions are to be spent, what manner of radicalism will direct their expenditure, nor whether a dime of the colossal sum will accomplish an iota of the purposes claimed. The nearest guess anyone has ventured is that the proposed seventeen billions is a gamble.

Leaders of the movement to shell out all these American billions have betrayed every concept of American right and understanding. The average taxpayer has been willing, if a little more of sacrifice now would prevent an infinitely larger war outlay later, to stand a reasonable draft upon what otherwise would be their savings; but neither the Truman-Marshall New Deal forces, nor their so-called Republican adherents in the Senate and House, have had the simple decency to let Americans in on the frightful hazard this catastrophic venture entails.

Enough of information has come from across the ocean, however, to raise grave question. In the first place, the Socialist managers of England are planning to control the entire fund, once Americans turn it over. They have demanded an American set-up that is friendly to socialism, and if Truman and Marshall have their way, they will get it. Nor has Congress yet attempted to safeguard against such a dissipation. Stafford Cripps, Socialist economist of England's Cabinet, is directing the conspiracy, despite the warnings of genuine British economists who see only British ruin in the proposed gift.

The difference between socialism and communism, as contrasted with America's free-enterprise system, is only a hair's breadth. Yet professed believers in the American system go blithely ahead with a venture that has every secret aim to destroy the American way. The Bevin-Marshall billions are intended to advance the cause of socialism, and our legislative and administrative bodies are falling for the scheme.

British overseas airways, British European airways, the coal mines and railroads, all of them "nationalized" under socialism, are in the red. The Bevin-Marshall billions are intended merely to tide them over.

During World War II, thirteen billions in American tax dollars went to Russia and seven of her satellites in so-called lend-lease. Every cent of this huge total was used to advance the cause of communism. Since fighting ended, taxpayers have sent \$1,463,482,000 more to these same eight nations, Russia included; and all of this has gone into Russian aggression. Now we are about to send many more billions, to help expand socialism.

One can begin to fathom the cynical and scornful remark by Stalin:

"The Russian people haven't forgotten I was Hitler's partner. If I cooperate with the Marshall plan, they will call me Truman's quisling."

Congress had better begin to tell Americans the truth. If it doesn't, millions will conclude that a gigantic sell-out was managed for a price.

MR. WALLACE AND HIS COMMUNISTS

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CLEVENGER. Mr. Speaker, the denunciation of Mr. Wallace and his Communists by the President at New York the other night, after Mr. McGrath had so ardently and futilely wooed them for the past several weeks, seems a bit strained, when one remembers that this New Deal machine had absorbed all the Bolshies, Reds, pinks, fellow-travelers, and fuzzy-brains generally, and had voted them in the last nine elections—to spend and spend, tax and tax, and elect and elect. He protects his own queer ones even against Congressional subpoena. Could his trouble be a "passel" of loose nuts and a bolt?

COLORED OLEOMARGARINE

Mr. LODGE. 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 Connecticut?

There was no objection.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to join with many of my colleagues who are dismayed and disturbed by the recent action of the Committee on Agriculture with respect to legislation repealing the tax on colored margarine.

Are we to have no opportunity to vote on this legislation at this session? The housewives of America are vitally interested in the repeal of this tax. They want to serve margarine and, as a matter of taste and habit, they want to serve it colored. Artificial coloring is used without penalty in making butter. I fail to see why there should be an inhibition in a similar use of coloring in the making of margarine.

Mr. Speaker, it can be said that the essence of our system is to safeguard minority rights while protecting the majority from minority control. The minority favoring this tax have no inalienable right that it be continued. The majority are the millions of American consumers who are being unjustly penalized. The interests of these consumers are being ignored.

I urge the committee to report a bill repealing this discriminatory tax. The House should be given an opportunity to debate the merits of this legislation.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SNYDER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include a biographical sketch.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include a statement by George Sokolsky.

Mr. O'KONSKI asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include an article.

RENT-CONTROL BILL

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that in respect to the conferees on the part of the House on the bill S. 2182, the rent-control bill, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN] be

excused from further service as a conferee and that the Speaker be authorized to fill the vacancy.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY] to fill the vacancy. The Clerk will notify the Senate accordingly.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PATENTS

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, at the request of the chairman of the Committee of the Judiciary, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Patents be permitted to sit during the session of the House today.

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

There was no objection.

FERROUS SCRAP SHORTAGE

Mr. PATTERSON. 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 Connecticut?

There was no objection.

Mr. PATTERSON. Mr. Speaker, on February 19, 1948, I introduced H. R. 5469, which is a bill to relieve the critical shortage of iron and steel scrap. Subsequently this measure was referred to the House Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments. I have since been assured by the chairman of that committee that hearings will be held immediately after receipt of reports from the agencies affected.

Since the introduction of this measure, national and international happenings have increased the need for this legislation. At the time of introduction there was in Germany an industry-Government scrap-iron and steel mission making a survey of the scrap-iron and steel situation there. The report of this mission serves to strengthen my belief that action on H. R. 5469 should be taken in the immediate future. The mission in its report estimates that there is available in Germany alone 10,000,000 tons of rubble scrap which would be made available for use in this country. In addition, there are approximately 140,000 tons of captured enemy material which would aid materially in the maintenance of our supplies here at home. The recommendations of this mission can almost completely be carried out by enactment of H. R. 5469. Section 4 of this bill makes provision for the return of ferrous scrap and scrap potential outside the continental United States.

As a further incentive for immediate consideration of this measure, I should like to quote to you from the report of the President's Committee on Foreign Aid, in which is maintained the following:

If possible, the United States Government should return scrap from certain foreign areas where scrap supplies are not as urgently needed for steel production as they are here. The Government should also speed up the process of declaring and releasing as scrap

any unusable surplus materials and equipment.

Also:

Scrap cannot be safely exported at this time.

According to the United States Bureau of Mines, the stock of iron and steel scrap in this country, as of August 31, 1947, was 4,470,200 tons; in comparison with 7,563,127 tons as of December 31, 1940. This clearly demonstrates the shortage of this vital material now existent in these perilous times. The supply of steel is further endangered by the actions of the soft-coal miners, which will necessitate a reduction in the production of finished steel.

All of these things, taken together, Mr. Speaker, demonstrate that we are faced with a critical situation with regard to the production of steel and pig iron, which can only be alleviated through the passage of this legislation.

I bring this to the attention of the Members of this House so that appropriate action might be taken by them to speed up consideration of H. R. 5469, and thus assure our country of adequate supplies of steel—our most vital material in a preparedness program.

OLEOMARGARINE

Mr. RIVERS. 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 South Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Speaker, I want to give you all some confidential information. The American housewife is mad as blue blazes with the Congress. She spent 13,000 years last year mixing oleomargarine. Now, we have been talking about things this morning that we cannot do much about, but you hold it in your power and in your hands to bring the oleo bill before the Congress. All you have to do, if you have the energy left, is to walk right up here and take your pencil or mine and sign Discharge Petition No. 12. You will fulfill the hopes and aspirations of the people who, because of necessity or desire, eat oleomargarine, and you will administer to the Committee on Agriculture the beating to which they are entitled and for which they have asked. Get on the wagon before it gets loaded. We want everyone.

COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments may have until midnight tonight to file a report on House Joint Resolution 342.

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

There was no objection.

PALESTINE

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. FOLGER. Mr. Speaker, I sincerely regret the very bitter accusations and denunciations of the President and Secretary Marshall in respect to the Palestine situation. The remarks seem to me to be extreme. Somebody is mad about something. But I rather think, Mr. Speaker, that if one concludes that he has made a mistake, the finest thing he can do is to acknowledge it and correct it.

TAX REDUCTION

Mr. MONRONEY. 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 Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. Speaker, the papers yesterday were filled with dozens of stories that any man who runs could read and which showed a real and immediate threat to our free way of life, to our security, and to the security of the freedom-loving peoples of the rest of the world.

Yet in one part of this paper was the word that the House would quickly accept and approve a bill for the reduction of taxes of over \$4,000,000,000.

This tax-reduction move comes at the moment when democracy itself is threatened by perhaps the greatest danger it has ever faced.

The President has asked for \$5,300,000,000 for Marshall-plan aid. He has asked for universal military training and for the draft. I am for all these things.

All of these will cost money. Members of the Republican Party are saying we should not only do some of these things but we should appropriate one or two billion dollars additional to make this Nation supreme in the air.

I say we cannot afford a tax reduction at this time of great crisis to our country. You can do a great disservice if Congress follows the soft political way and votes a tax reduction.

You will get no political gain if we neglect the very defenses on which this Republic is built, to pass on a tax cut at this critical time.

PALESTINE

Mr. MARCANTONIO. 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 New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN] stated that the American people do not want to go to war for any minority groups. It seems to me that even the gentleman from Michigan should very easily realize that the very best way to avoid war and bloodshed in Palestine is for the State Department to keep its word and to take the lead in bringing about the enforcement of the

United Nations' decision on Palestine. It is the failure to do that and the present betrayal of Palestine that will bring about war and bloodshed.

Speaking about minority groups, however, I wonder since when has Wall Street and the military clique become a majority group? We are being pushed into war and directed into war by this minority group, the Wall Street banker and military clique that has taken over the control of the foreign policy of the United States.

With reference to the protests that have been made here on Palestine, may I point out the fundamentals; that the present policy of our State Department, with reference to Palestine, is an integral part of the policy for the ERP. Both ERP and the betrayal of Palestine are based on the same policy, the stop-communism policy, that phony policy which causes ERP to be foisted on Europe and requires the State Department to appease the Hitlerite Arabs in Palestine.

The Marshall plan or ERP is an extension of the Truman doctrine as it has caused the blood of Greeks to be shed in Greece and the blood of Chinese to be shed in China. Now it is causing the shedding of Jewish blood in Palestine. All these human sacrifices invoked to safeguard and protect the expansion of Wall Street monopoly capital all over the world.

Stop communism was the pretense of the cartelists of 1938 to appease Hitler. It cost the lives of 6,000,000 Jews.

Today this same cry is raised by our Wall Street monopolies to appease the Hitlerite Arabs and impose their control over the world through ERP. How many more Jewish lives will this cost? So let me say to those advocates of ERP who are now protesting the State Department's reversal on Palestine, that in effect you are talking from both sides of your mouth, because the betrayal of Palestine and the appeasement of the Hitlerite Arabs is part and parcel of the Marshall plan, inseparable and indivisible. The betrayal of Palestine is the Middle East phase of the Marshall plan that you are trying to fasten on the American people.

ATTACKS AGAINST THE ADMINISTRATION

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, I deplore the attacks that are being made on the administration on both sides of the aisle. I am not saying that these attacks are not merited, but nevertheless, I deplore them. I wish that those of you, although I realize you are in the overwhelming majority, who do not approve of this administration, would practice a little forbearance and recall what that Christian gentleman, Captain Clark, of the battleship *Oregon*, said after the battle of Santiago, "Don't cheer, boys, the poor devils are dying."

THE UNITED NATIONS—ANOTHER TOWER OF BABEL IS NOW COLLAPSING IN A CONFUSION OF TONGUES

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, instead of criticizing the President for his revival of righteousness in repudiating the partition of Palestine, Members ought to be applauding him.

Now having turned his back on the Palestine fiasco, he should go further and regain some more of his lost prestige by renouncing this communistic so-called civil-rights program.

As I said the other day, Towers of Babel have been collapsing in a confusion of tongues ever since the days of Genesis. This so-called United Nations today is no exception to the rule. It is on its way out.

That outfit had no more right to partition Palestine and set up a racial state in that country than it has to set up a Negro state in Harlem in New York or in Georgia or Mississippi, or to set up an Indian state in Ohio, Kansas, or Indiana, or a Mexican state in Texas, or a Japanese state in California.

The President of the United States and the Secretary of State saw what a blunder had been made, and they did right in repudiating it. In addition to the pressure that was brought to bear, threatening delegates that if they did not vote to partition Palestine they would not get any of this so-called Marshall plan money, it is rumored that other potent influences were used to secure votes for this partition.

I have introduced a resolution to withdraw from this Tower of Babel before it collapses entirely or drags us into another war. The sooner we get out of it and give the world to understand that it is not going to act as a super government to run the internal affairs of the United States or the other civilized nations of the earth, the better off humanity is going to be.

I congratulate the President and his Secretary of State on repudiating the partition of Palestine and I hope that they and the Congress will now follow through and cancel our membership in that organization entirely and let it follow in the wake of its predecessors by collapsing in a confusion of tongues.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

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

HOLIFIELD DENOUNCES REVERSAL OF PALESTINE PARTITION POLICY

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, where there is lack of vision the people perish. Never have the people needed firm and wise leadership more than today. Never has leadership failed in its responsibilities to the people more tragically than since the end of World War II. The vacillating and weak procedure demonstrated in the reversal of our position on the partition of Palestine is the last and culminating blunder of a weak and confused leadership.

I am not concerned with the political fortunes of a Presidential candidate or a political party. I am concerned with a blundering leadership that is blindly hurling the people of our Nation into a third world war, an atomic war.

I am concerned with the partition reversal because it is another act which weakens the United Nations, the only hope for world peace. Lip service to the United Nations is not enough. Every ounce of brains and energy of the diplomats, and all of our physical and spiritual force should be thrown behind the improvement and development of a functioning United Nations.

How long will it take our leaders to recognize that in an atomic world, the old methods of national sovereignty, national military strength, and national resources are inadequate to guarantee the peace of the world? How long will it take them to tell the people the truth?

They know that the United States does not have the food, money, or manpower to feed, buy, or fight the world. Their present actions are not based on building a functioning international organization, where by means of multilateral cooperation with the majority nations of the world, problems could be solved in the spirit of the Charter.

Their present procedure is a turning back to the discredited methods of unilateral action; it is an attempt to achieve international amity by national prestige, wealth, and threat of national force; it is the madness of men trapped in the bankruptcy of their own mistakes; it is a lack of vision on the part of leadership that has demonstrated its incompetence with every reoccurring crisis.

God gave this Nation men with courage and vision for each crisis in our national history. He gave us George Washington, whose integrity and wise leadership founded our Republic; he gave us Abraham Lincoln, whose humility, wisdom, and devotion to the people preserved the Union; he gave us Woodrow Wilson and Franklin Delano Roosevelt, men who led us through the hazards of two great World Wars, and gave us the vision of international organization for world peace.

The people of the United States face the greatest crisis in our history. It is the crisis, not of national survival, alone, but the crisis of a third world war, which through methods of mass destruction, will paralyze civilization everywhere. The death and destruction which occurred during World War II was horrible. World War II methods are now obsolete. Atomic war will multiply the scope of death and destruction. Such a war will leave the great cities of the world destroyed, un-

numbered millions dead, and chaos that cannot be repaired in centuries.

Out of our despair, out of our hopelessness in our inability to extricate ourselves from the path of destruction, we turn in humility and pray to God, who in times past has given us leaders capable of guiding us through critical days. Oh God, if it be Thy will that we as a Nation be destined to survive, send us the wisdom and strength to act in harmony with Thy laws. Help us to make the brotherhood of man a reality instead of a meaningless phrase. Send us men of wisdom, strength of purpose, and courage to lead us through the perilous days that face us. Give us men of vision to lead us away from war and toward the paths of peace, lest we perish.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MCCORMACK asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. KEOGH (at the request of Mr. McCormack) was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a speech recently made by his distinguished brother, United States attorney for the eastern district of New York.

Mr. JUDD asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in three instances and include some extraneous material.

Mr. MUNDT asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and to include a letter received from abroad on the subject of work being done by the Voice of America.

OUR FOREIGN POLICY

Mr. DORN. 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 South Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, it seems to be in order this morning to discuss our foreign policy. It looks as though the President and our State Department always wake up too late. I would like to say that the people of this country and the GI's of this country are at least 2 or 3 years ahead of the Congress and ahead of the State Department and ahead of the President. Nearly every man in my outfit asked the question in 1945, "Why is the First and Ninth Army being held up and the Russians allowed to take Berlin?" They also asked why Patton and Hatch were stopped at the borders of Czechoslovakia. That was the GI's.

Now, let me say this: If the State Department and the President and those in charge of the foreign policy of this country are going to reverse themselves every 2 or 3 months, where are we going to wind up? Yes; the GI's and the people of this Nation are ahead of its leaders, and, unless we wake up, some day it is going to be too late. Let us get rid of these millionaire, cocktail-sipping diplomats and brass hats and let some GI's and real common people make the peace of this world, and it will be a lasting peace.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. DORN] has expired.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LEGISLATION

The SPEAKER. This is District of Columbia day. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] is recognized.

LEARNERS' PERMITS

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (H. R. 4572) to amend section 7 of the District of Columbia Traffic Act, 1925, as amended, to provide for learners' permits, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN]?

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may I ask the chairman of the committee if this will increase the appropriations for the District of Columbia, and if so, how much?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, if the appropriations are increased, it will only be in a small share, and would probably cover the vehicles that might be necessary; namely, dual-driving vehicles that would be acquired by the school system of the District of Columbia.

I apprehend, without knowing exactly, that it would not be over two or three vehicles, and that would be the total amount involved.

I might say we have followed here the pattern set out in 20 or 25 States, in the hope that by teaching better driving at an early age it will be conducive to public safety on the highways. The annual traffic toll is between 35,000 and 40,000 men, women, and children at the present time. Certainly this matter is in dire need of attention in every part of the country. This is a modest step in the Nation's Capital by authorizing the issuance of these learner permits to students in the public schools.

Mr. STEFAN. I may say to the chairman of the committee that I heartily approve the bill. I merely wanted him to tell us how many automobiles they would need for the program.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Two or three.

Mr. STEFAN. I think it is a very fine piece of legislation, and I withdraw my reservation.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like for the gentleman from Illinois to explain whether this is optional or will be required.

Mr. DIRKSEN. This is entirely optional and voluntary with the youngsters in the school.

Mr. HARRIS. Has the gentleman any information as to what additional burden it will place on the educational system?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I am not advised as to what the dual-driver vehicles cost, but they will require not over two or three. I would say a few thousand dollars would discharge all obligations under this program.

Mr. HARRIS. Does it have the support of various organizations in the District of Columbia, including the Commissioners?

Mr. DIRKSEN. It does and also of the American Automobile Association which has been pioneering in this whole field of traffic safety.

Mr. HARRIS. It is substantially the same program they have in a number of other States?

Mr. DIRKSEN. As I recall there is something like a score or two dozen States following this pattern at this time.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois that the bill be considered in the House as in the Committee of the Whole?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 7 (a) of the District of Columbia Traffic Act, 1925, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"(a) (1) Upon application made under oath and the payment of the fee hereinafter prescribed, the Commissioners or their designated agent shall issue a motor-vehicle operator's permit to any individual who, after examination, in the opinion of the Commissioners or their designated agent, is mentally, morally, and physically qualified to operate a motor vehicle in such manner as not to jeopardize the safety of individuals or property. The Commissioners or their designated agent shall cause each applicant to be examined as to his knowledge of the traffic regulations of the District and shall require the applicant to give a practical demonstration of his ability to operate a motor vehicle within a congested portion of the District and in the presence of such individuals as may be authorized to conduct the demonstration, except that upon the renewal of any such operator's permit such examination and demonstration may be waived in the discretion of the Commissioners or their designated agent. Should the Commissioners or their designated agent believe that the issuance or reissuance of a permit in accordance with the provisions of this act may prove a menace to public safety, they or their agent may refuse the issuance or reissuance thereof. Operators' permits shall be issued for a period not in excess of 3 years upon compliance with such regulations as the Commissioners or their designated agent may prescribe. The fee for any such permit shall be \$3. No operator's permit shall be issued to any individual under 16 years of age; and no such permit shall be issued to any individual 16 years of age or over but under 18 years of age for the operation of any motor vehicle other than a passenger vehicle or motorcycle or motor bicycle used solely for purposes of pleasure and owned by such individual or his parent or guardian.

"(2) Upon application made under oath and the payment of a fee of \$1, the Commissioners or their designated agent may issue a learner's permit to any applicant who has successfully passed all parts of the examination other than the driving demonstration test. Such permit shall entitle the permittee, while having such permit in his immediate possession, to drive a passenger motor vehicle in the District for a period of 30 days, when accompanied by the holder of a motor vehicle operator's permit who is occupying a seat beside such permittee. Any such learner's permit may be renewed for an additional period of 30 days. No learner's permit shall be issued to any individual under 16 years of age; and no such permit shall be issued to any individual 16 years or over but under 18 years of age for the operation of any motor vehicle except when accompanied by the holder of a motor vehicle instructor's license who is occupying a seat beside such learner, or when operating a

passenger vehicle used solely for purposes of pleasure and owned by such learner or his parent or guardian.

"(3) The Commissioners or their designated agent, upon proper application, may issue a restricted learner's permit without charge, effective for a school year or more restricted period, to any applicant 16 years of age or over who has successfully passed all parts of the examination other than the driving demonstration test and who is enrolled in a driver-training program approved by the Commissioners or their designated agent. Such restricted learner's permit shall entitle the permittee, while having such permit in his immediate possession, to operate a motor vehicle only within a designated area, and then only when a licensed motor vehicle driving instructor is occupying a seat beside the permittee.

"(4) In case of the loss of an operator's permit, a learner's permit, or a restricted learner's permit, the individual to whom such permit was issued shall forthwith notify the Commissioners or their designated agent, who shall furnish such individual with a duplicate permit. The fee for each such duplicate permit shall be 50 cents.

"(5) Enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard shall be issued, without charge, a permit to operate Government-owned vehicles, while engaged in official business, upon the presentation of a certificate from their commanding officers to the effect that they are assigned to operate a Government vehicle and are qualified to drive, and upon proving to the satisfaction of the Director of Vehicles and Traffic that they are familiar with the traffic regulations of the District of Columbia."

Sec. 2. Section 7 (e) of the District of Columbia Traffic Act, 1925, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"(e) No individual shall operate a motor vehicle in the District, except as provided in section 8, without having first obtained an operator's permit, a learner's permit, or a restricted learner's permit issued under the provisions of this act. Any individual violating any provision of this subsection shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than \$300 or be imprisoned not more than 90 days."

With the following committee amendments:

Page 2, line 21, strike the semicolon and substitute in lieu thereof a period; also strike the word "and" and all language following such word to the end of the sentence in line 2, page 3, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

"No operator's permit issued to any individual under 18 years of age shall authorize the operation by such individual while he is under the age of 18 years of any motor vehicle other than a passenger vehicle or motorcycle or motor bicycle, used solely for purposes of pleasure: *Provided*, That such permit shall not authorize the operation by any such individual under the age of 18 years of any such motor vehicle for compensation."

Page 3, line 13, strike the words "renewed for an" and substitute in lieu thereof the words "extended for one."

Page 3, strike all of the language beginning with the word "and" in line 15 to the end of the sentence in line 21 and substitute in lieu thereof the following: "and no such permit issued to any individual 16 years of age or over but under 18 years of age shall authorize the operation of any motor vehicle unless the holder of such permit is accompanied by the holder of a motor-vehicle instructor's license who is occupying a seat beside such learner or unless the holder of such permit is operating a passenger vehicle used solely for purposes of pleasure and owned by such learner or his parent or guardian and such learner is

accompanied by the holder of a motor vehicle operator's permit who is occupying a seat beside such learner."

Pages 3 and 4, strike all after the quotation mark in line 22 to and including the word "permittee" in line 10, page 4, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

"(3) Any pupil 15 years of age or over enrolled in a high school or junior high school driver education and training course approved by the Commissioners or their designated agent may, without obtaining either an operator's or a learner's permit, operate a dual-control motor vehicle at such times as such pupil is under instruction and accompanied by a licensed motor-vehicle driving instructor: *Provided*, That such instructor shall at all times while he is engaged in such instruction have on his person a certificate from the principal or other person in charge of such school stating that such instructor is officially designated to instruct pupils enrolled in such course, and whenever demand is made by a police officer such instructor shall display to him such certificate."

Page 4, line 11, strike the comma after the word "permit" and insert in lieu thereof the word "or."

Page 4, line 12, strike the following words: "or a restricted learner's permit."

Page 5, strike all of the language in lines 6 and 7 and insert in lieu thereof the following words: "first obtained an operator's permit or a learner's permit issued under the provisions of."

The amendments were agreed to.

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

IMPERIAL PALACE, DRAMATIC ORDER KNIGHTS OF KHORASSAN

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (S. 468) to amend the act entitled "An act to incorporate the Imperial Palace, Dramatic Order Knights of Khorassan," to increase the amount of property which the corporation may hold from \$100,000 to \$5,000,000, and ask unanimous consent that it may be considered in the House as in the Committee of the Whole.

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

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

Be it enacted, etc., That section 2 of the act entitled "An act to incorporate the Imperial Palace, Dramatic Order Knights of Khorassan," approved February 25, 1909 (35 Stat. 646), is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 2. That the said corporation shall have power to take and hold real and personal estate not exceeding in value \$5,000,000, which shall not be divided among the members of the corporation, but shall descend to their successors for the promotion of the fraternal and benevolent purposes of said corporation."

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I shall presently ask the Speaker to recognize the gentleman from Minnesota, who is chairman of the Subcommittee on District of Columbia Fiscal Affairs handling this bill. He may have some observations to make on this bill as well as the three bills that are to follow, all of which come from his subcommittee. Before doing so, let me say simply that this is the first regular District of Columbia day that the District Committee has had in the House this session. There is a reason for that, and that is a desire to save the time of

the Members and not to exercise our rights under the rules unless there is something to be offered. Consequently, we think it is well and advisable to accumulate this legislation until such time as we can make a fair presentation to the House. This will be in the interest of the Membership at large as well as the Members who serve on this particular committee.

So, may I suggest that the Speaker recognize the gentleman from Minnesota in respect to this and the next three bills.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. O'HARA] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Speaker, the bill before us, S. 468, is a bill to increase the amount of property which the fraternal order of the Imperial Palace, Dramatic Order of Knights of Khorassan may hold, increasing the amount from \$100,000 to \$5,000,000.

This is very worthy legislation. Its funds are used to aid indigent members of the organization, children, and the needy among its membership, and also for the education of young men and women.

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

Mr. O'HARA. I yield.

Mr. RICH. Do I understand they are asking the right to acquire property in the District to the value of \$5,000,000?

Mr. O'HARA. Let me say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania that this is merely an authorization. They were originally incorporated in the District of Columbia and now have property which has been paid in by the membership by way of gifts and otherwise which is in excess of their original limitation on property which they might hold, which was \$100,000. They desire that it be lifted because of the accumulation of money, funds, and property.

Mr. RICH. Will that take this property off the tax rolls?

Mr. O'HARA. Not at all. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

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

EXTENDING DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA RENT ACT

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (H. R. 5856) to extend for a temporary period the provisions of the District of Columbia Emergency Rent Act, and I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered in the House as in the Committee of the Whole.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 1 (b) of the act entitled "An act to regulate rents in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes", approved December 2, 1941, as amended (D. C. Code, 1940 ed., sec. 45-1601), is hereby amended by striking out "March 31, 1948" and inserting in lieu thereof "April 30, 1948."

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

There was no objection.

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.

COMPENSATION OF MEMBERS OF THE ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL BOARD OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (H. R. 4649) to provide that compensation of members of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board of the District of Columbia shall be fixed in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered in the House as in the Committee of the Whole.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the positions of members of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board for the District of Columbia shall be classified in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

Sec. 2. That the sentence in section 4 of the act entitled "An act to control the manufacture, transportation, possession, and sale of alcoholic beverages in the District of Columbia", approved January 24, 1934, as amended, which reads: "The salary of each of the members of the Board shall be \$5,000 per annum", shall remain in force and effect until the classifications provided for by the first section of this act shall have been effected and thereafter said sentence shall stand repealed.

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

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman explain this legislation?

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Speaker, this bill merely brings the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board and its employees in the District of Columbia under the same classification act as other employees of the District. It is my understanding this has been approved by the District Commissioners and I know of no objection to it.

Mr. HARRIS. Is it a fact that these are the only members of any commission in the District of Columbia who are not presently under the Classification Act?

Mr. O'HARA. That is correct.

Mr. HARRIS. This brings those employees of this organization under the same procedure, as the gentleman stated, as the employees in other commissions of the District of Columbia?

Mr. O'HARA. That is my understanding.

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

There was no objection.

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.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ARMORY BOARD

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (H. R. 5874) to establish a District of Columbia Armory Board, and for other purposes, and I ask unanimous consent that this bill be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

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

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I shall not, may I inquire of the gentleman from Minnesota, chairman of the subcommittee, who has labored long and diligently on this very difficult problem, if it is his intention to explain the situation for the RECORD and to the Members of the House?

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Speaker, this bill is an attempt to settle a rather unhappy and complicated situation which has existed. After a considerable number of hearings, the subcommittee finally had to write the bill in the form in which it is presented here today, which, incidentally, was reported unanimously by the Committee on the District of Columbia.

I may say to the gentleman from Arkansas that the Armory Board is charged with the operation of the Armory for its secondary purposes and for the purpose of obtaining as much income as possible in order to allay the considerable expense of operation of the Armory.

If there are any particular questions that the gentleman has in mind—and I may say he was a very able member of the subcommittee which worked diligently upon this bill—I will be happy to answer his questions.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of the RECORD, it might be stated that the National Guard Armory here in the District of Columbia was constructed for use of the National Guard and the component parts of our Army.

Mr. O'HARA. That is right.

Mr. HARRIS. And it has developed recently that this armory, the large auditorium, and the facilities out there might have some secondary uses whereby the District of Columbia might utilize this place for different functions, such as sporting activities, athletic contests, conventions, and so forth and so on. That would naturally bring in some revenues which the District Commissioners thought they should participate in to help pay for the maintenance, which is presently a burden on the District; is that not true?

Mr. O'HARA. That is correct.

Mr. HARRIS. The National Guard felt that they should have first call, and rightfully so, on the facilities there, and the controversy developed as to who was going to control it for those various purposes; is that not true?

Mr. O'HARA. That is correct, and particularly over the question of the so-called rental concessions; not necessarily the rental of the hall, but of the operation of the so-called canteen, the hat-checking facilities and other facilities which might be operated in the Armory.

Mr. HARRIS. This bill provides for an Armory Board composed of whom?

Mr. O'HARA. Composed of the Chairman of the Board of Commissioners, the Commanding General of the National Guard, and the Architect of the Capitol.

Mr. HARRIS. That procedure was agreed upon by everyone concerned with this problem, was it not?

Mr. O'HARA. I might say to my very good friend from Arkansas that between the different groups represented the only

portion which was in dispute was subsection (f) of section 5 of the bill, and that is the one on which finally the committee had to write its own interpretation. And I might say to the gentleman that as provided in the report it is the intention of the subcommittee to follow up the provisions of the bill and particularly the division of the so-called income, and have it reviewed at some future date. If it does not work out under the present legislation, then it is intended for the committee to review it and probably fix some further limitation.

Mr. HARRIS. In other words, under this proposal, the Armory Board would have authority to determine how the funds from concessions, and so forth, might be utilized.

Mr. O'HARA. That is right.

Mr. HARRIS. I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

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

Mr. O'HARA. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, the history of the District of Columbia National Guard is one which is a very interesting one. It is a good record of unusual service to our country in both peacetime and during the war. The campaign for the construction of the fine National Guard Armory in the District of Columbia attracted unusual attention. It should be noted that the taxpayers of the District of Columbia paid for the construction of this building. Taxpayers in the States are represented in the Federal contribution to the District of Columbia. During the war the armory was used by the Federal Bureau of Investigation for the use of its fingerprint division. Since then the FBI has moved to other quarters and the National Guard now has possession of the armory. The controversy has been over the matter of concession receipts. Who is to get them? General Cox and his staff have been before the Committee on Appropriations in recent days asking for a deficiency appropriation for this fiscal year. During the hearings it was called to my attention that this bill, setting up a board for the armory, perhaps should be reviewed.

I call your attention to the section of the bill referred to by my colleague, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. O'HARA] on page 5. If you read the report and if you had listened to his explanation, you would find that the Board will be composed of the Chairman of the Board of Commissioners, Mr. Young, General Cox, the Adjutant General, and the Architect of the Capitol, Mr. Lynn. However, in subsection (f) on page 5 you will find this proviso:

That the said Board may at its discretion and with the approval of the Commanding General of the District of Columbia Militia, grant the concession for nonalcoholic beverages and food to the canteen of the District of Columbia Militia, whenever in the opinion of said Board such action shall be for the public interest.

The question I want to ask the chairman of this subcommittee is whether or not this Board will have complete control of the giving of concessions in

the armory, and will the District Commissioners, who do not have control over the fiscal affairs of the Guard today, have control of the fiscal policies of the Armory as far as the receipts and concessions are concerned? Does this bill, including subsection (f), have the approval of the Chairman, J. Russell Young, and other members of the Commission?

Mr. O'HARA. There are quite a few questions involved in my distinguished friend's question. There is no question in my mind but that the so-called Armory Board as it is now constituted has complete control over the income from all concessions within the Armory. The difficulty has been that the Board of Commissioners of the District wanted one thing and the commanding general of the National Guard wanted another. Subsection (f), to which the gentleman has referred, is simply a compromise which has been arrived at by the subcommittee itself.

Mr. STEFAN. Is it satisfactory to the Commissioners of the District?

Mr. O'HARA. I do not know.

Mr. STEFAN. Did the District Commissioners approve this bill?

Mr. O'HARA. I do not know whether they have or not. The only thing the District Commissioners and General Cox could not agree upon was subsection (f), so whether either of them approves of it now I do not know. We have reached the point where we feel we should act.

Mr. STEFAN. It is a matter of a compromise, since it had come to sort of a stalemate. Perhaps this is the only way the matter can be settled.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Speaker, I call attention to the fact that there is an error in the report in subsection (j) on page 4. Where it reads "\$5,000" it should read "\$50,000." I merely want to make this statement a part of the record.

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

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

Be it enacted, etc., That it is hereby declared to be the policy of the Congress that the District of Columbia National Guard Armory shall be maintained and operated primarily to provide facilities for the quartering and training of the Militia of the District of Columbia, and, secondarily, to provide suitable facilities for major athletic events, conventions, concerts, and such other activities as may be in the interest of the District of Columbia, and that such armory shall be operated as nearly as practicable on a self-supporting basis.

Sec. 2. There is hereby established an Armory Board, to be composed of the President of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, the Commanding General of the District of Columbia Militia, and the Architect of the Capitol. Each member of the Armory Board is authorized to appoint, and in his discretion to withdraw the appointment of, an alternate and to delegate to such alternate authority to act in his place and stead in respect of the powers granted by this act. The members of said Board and their alternates shall serve without additional compensation. Said Armory Board shall elect a chairman from among its members.

Sec. 3. For the purposes of this act, said Armory Board is vested with the control of and jurisdiction over the District of Columbia National Guard Armory. For the purposes of maintenance and repair the armory shall be under the control and jurisdiction of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

Sec. 4. Upon the request of the Armory Board the Secretary of the Interior shall provide for the use of said Board, under such arrangements for improvement, lighting, and maintenance as may be agreed upon between the Secretary of the Interior and said Board, such areas of land adjacent to the armory and under the control of the Secretary of the Interior as said Board deems adequate for motor-vehicle parking purposes.

Sec. 5. The Armory Board shall set aside for the exclusive use of the Militia of the District of Columbia such parts of the headquarters and regimental buildings and basement of the drill hall, and such of the storage rooms contiguous to the drill hall as shown upon drawing A-3, first-floor plan, approved by the Commissioners April 19, 1940, as said Armory Board may from time to time find are necessary for the use of the militia. The parts of the armory so set aside for the use of the militia shall be under the control and jurisdiction of the commanding general of the militia for all purposes except maintenance and repair of the armory. The drill hall and those parts of the armory not set aside for the exclusive use of the militia shall be available to the militia under schedules for joint use made by the Armory Board so as to carry out the purposes and intent of this act.

Sec. 6. In order to carry out the secondary purposes of this act the Armory Board is hereby authorized, without regard to any other provisions of law—

(a) to determine all questions concerning the use of said armory for the secondary purposes of this act;

(b) to enter into contracts and agreements with District of Columbia and Federal departments, bureaus, establishments, and offices; and the provisions of the act of March 4, 1915, as amended (U. S. C., 1940 edition, Supp. V, title 31, sec. 686), are hereby made applicable to such contracts;

(c) to acquire by purchase or lease equipment, appliances, facilities, and property of any kind necessary or desirable to carry out the secondary purposes of this act, and to sell or dispose of any such property so acquired by said Board when in its judgment it shall be advantageous to do so: *Provided*, That no contract for more than \$3,000 shall be entered into for this purpose without competitive bidding;

(d) to erect structures or installations in all of such parts of the armory as are not required exclusively for military purposes, and to make such structural and other changes in any such structures as it may deem necessary or desirable for carrying out the secondary purposes of this act: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall authorize or permit the erection of any structure which in the opinion of the Commanding General of the District of Columbia Militia will lessen the availability of the armory for military purposes;

(e) to prepare, maintain, light, and operate motor-vehicle parking lots on such land as is provided for that purposes by the Secretary of the Interior under the terms of section 4 of this act;

(f) to operate or contract for the operation of, such concessions, including the checking of clothing and the sale of non-alcoholic beverages and food, as the said Board may deem appropriate to the purposes for which the armory may be leased: *Provided*, That the said Board may at its discretion, and with the approval of the Commanding General of the District of Columbia Militia, grant the concession for non-alcoholic beverages and food to the canteen

of the District of Columbia Militia, whenever in the opinion of said Board such action shall be for the public interest;

(g) to furnish such services to renters, lessees, and other occupants of the armory as in its judgment are necessary or suitable for carrying out the secondary purposes of this act;

(h) to rent or lease from time to time, for any of the secondary purposes of this act, all or any part or parts of the armory not set aside for the exclusive use of the Militia of the District of Columbia in compliance with section 5 of this act, including any or all structures, equipment, or facilities of the armory, at such rental values as the Armory Board shall determine to be fair with respect to the interests of the District of Columbia, and for such periods of time as the Armory Board may determine, subject to cancellation when the public interest requires: *Provided*, That every lease or rental agreement which includes therein any period of time not covered by the schedules furnished under the provisions of section 5 of this act shall be binding and effective only when the Commanding General of the District of Columbia Militia has endorsed his approval thereon in writing;

(i) to carry public liability insurance protecting the interests of the District of Columbia, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, the District of Columbia Militia, the Commanding General of the District of Columbia Militia, the Armory Board, and the members, officers, and employees thereof; and to require tenants or lessees of the armory to carry public-liability insurance protecting the interests of such tenants or lessees;

(j) to incur obligations not in excess of \$50,000 at any one time in furtherance of the secondary purposes of this act, and not in excess of \$10,000 above the unobligated excess in the Armory Board Working Capital Fund; and

(k) to accept the gratis services of such persons as may volunteer to aid in the conduct of its activities.

Sec. 7. Nothing contained in this act shall be construed as a limitation upon the operation of a canteen in the said armory for the use and benefit of the District of Columbia Militia, and any funds derived from the operation of such canteen shall inure to the benefit of the said District of Columbia Militia.

Sec. 8. There is hereby created an Armory Board working capital fund in the amount of \$50,000, and there shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the said Armory Board working capital fund all receipts derived from the exercise by the Armory Board of the powers granted by this act. Said Armory Board working capital fund, including all receipts credited thereto, shall be used as a permanent revolving fund for all expenses incurred by the Armory Board in the exercise of the powers granted by this act, including personal services. There shall also be transferred to said Armory Board working capital fund all revenues derived from rentals of the District of Columbia National Guard Armory under contracts made between July 1, 1947, and the date of enactment of this act, except revenues resulting from the operation of concessions, and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to transfer to the credit of the Armory Board working capital fund authorized by this act funds resulting from rental of the District of Columbia National Guard Armory received by him and held in escrow pending enactment of legislation. As soon as practicable after the close of each fiscal year, after provision has been made for payment of all lawful obligations then incurred, all sums in excess of \$50,000 in said Armory Board working capital fund shall be transferred to the general revenues of the District of Columbia. Expenditures from such fund may be made only upon vouchers which have been certified by said

Armory Board and which have been approved before payment by the Auditor of the District of Columbia, and shall be disbursed in the same manner as other District of Columbia funds are disbursed: *Provided*, That the Disbursing Officer of the District of Columbia is authorized to advance to the Armory Board, upon requisitions previously approved by the Auditor of the District of Columbia sums of money not to exceed \$1,000 at any one time, to be used for office and sundry expenses of the Armory Board. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated annually such sum as may be required to supply any deficiency in the Armory Board working capital fund. Revenues resulting from the operation of concessions within the District of Columbia National Guard Armory under contracts made between July 1, 1947, and the date of enactment of this act which have been held by the District of Columbia National Guard pending enactment of legislation are hereby transferred to the canteen fund of the District of Columbia National Guard.

Sec. 9. The Armory Board is authorized to employ and fix the compensation and term of a manager and such personnel as may be necessary in connection with the operation of the armory for the secondary purposes of this act without regard to the provisions of the civil-service laws and Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and without regard to any prohibition against double salaries contained in any other law. Under the direction of the Board and with written authorization signed by the members thereof, said manager may exercise such of the powers vested in the Board by section 6 of this act as the Board shall determine.

Sec. 10. The Armory Board shall file with the Congress in January of each year a financial statement certified as to accuracy by the Auditor of the District of Columbia, a report of the activities and business at the armory during the preceding fiscal year, and recommendations to the Congress as to the future control and use of the armory.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Speaker, I am not in opposition to the bill but I do think we ought to understand pretty clearly, a little more clearly than we have, what we are getting into here. The whole nub of this controversy swings around who is going to get the proceeds of the rental of this armory and of the concessions of the armory. The District Commissioners feel that they ought to have it because they are paying for the maintenance and whatever structural changes may be required. General Cox feels that the militia ought to have it because they have the armory.

How is this problem settled? It is not settled by an agreement between these two gentlemen; it is settled in this bill by setting up a board consisting of the two warring factions on the question, they to be refereed by the Architect of the Capitol, who already has a good many troubles on his hands. We ought to understand what we are doing here before we do it. I am not going to oppose it, but I do believe we are laying the foundation for a nice row between the District Commissioners and the militia which will come back to us in the future. I will say to the Committee that I think they should have settled this matter before they brought it here. This does not settle anything, but this merely appoints a referee for the fight. I think that we are probably going to be in more trouble in the future

than if it were settled now while the question is before us.

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. O'HARA. The gentleman was present when we explained the difficulties before the full Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I was there.

Mr. O'HARA. We would have treasured his advice at that time if he had any solution for this problem. But I say frankly to the gentleman from Virginia that the committee worked a great deal longer and spent a great deal more time on this bill than they should have.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I am sure that you did.

Mr. O'HARA. This is the best that we can do on this problem.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I am not quarreling with the committee. I am expressing the same views here as I expressed in the full committee. Frankly I do not know what is the answer. I am not so sure that promoting a fight is going to be the answer.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield? I rather share his view that, if the amount of money which may be taken in from the various concessions for distribution and then for covering it to the Treasury in the form of miscellaneous receipts is very small, then this may be an end of the entire controversy. If, however, the amount that is taken in in the form of secondary revenue is a substantial amount, then I have no doubt that this question will have to be resolved once again.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I expect that it will. I am not going to quarrel about it.

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

THE ECONOMIC COOPERATION ACT. OF 1948

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 505, Rept. No. 1587), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for consideration of the bill (S. 2202) to promote the general welfare, national interest, and foreign policy of the United States through necessary economic and financial assistance to foreign countries which undertake to cooperate with each other in the establishment and maintenance of economic conditions essential to a peaceful and prosperous world, and all points of order against said bill are hereby waived. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 15 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. It shall be in order to consider without the intervention of any point of order the substitute committee amendment recommended by the Committee on Foreign Affairs now in the bill, and such substitute for the purpose of amendment shall be considered under the

5-minute rule as an original bill. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the same to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and any Member may demand a separate vote in the House on any of the amendments adopted in the Committee of the Whole to the bill or committee substitute. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to commit with or without instructions.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ANGELL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an address he delivered before the Rivers and Harbors Congress.

Mr. LEONARD W. HALL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BUSINESS NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (H. R. 5227) to provide that children be committed to the Board of Public Welfare in lieu of being committed to the National Training School for Girls; that the property and personnel of the National Training School for Girls be available for the care of children committed to or accepted by the Board of Public Welfare, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole; pending that request, Mr. Speaker, I do want to recognize the distinguished gentleman from California [Mr. ALLEN] who has been a very faithful and devoted member of the subcommittee under the chairmanship of Dr. MILLER, of Nebraska.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN]?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That after the effective date of this act no child shall be committed to the National Training School for Girls, but in lieu thereof any child may be committed by the court to the Board of Public Welfare. All children committed to the National Training School for Girls prior to the effective date of this act shall be under the guardianship, care, and custody of the Board of Public Welfare, and the terms of any court order or decree of commitment shall be binding on the Board. The Board of Public Welfare is authorized to parole or discharge any child committed to it or placed under its guardianship, care, or custody by this section.

SEC. 2. The buildings, grounds, and equipment of the National Training School for Girls shall be available for the care and training of children committed by the court to the Board of Public Welfare or received and accepted by said Board for care under the authority of this or any other act. Appropriations heretofore or hereafter made for the National Training School for Girls shall be available for the care and training of such children.

SEC. 3. The Board of Public Welfare is authorized in its discretion to use any public or private agency or institution or private family home either without expense or at a fixed rate of board for the care of any child placed under its guardianship, care, or custody under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 4. Subparagraph (2) of the second paragraph of section 14 of the act approved

March 19, 1906 (34 Stat. 73), as amended by the act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to create a juvenile court in and for the District of Columbia', and for other purposes", approved June 1, 1938 (52 Stat. 596), be, and the same hereby is, amended by striking therefrom the words "National Training School for Girls or the"; and by striking therefrom the word "schools" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "school" so the said subparagraph will read as follows:

"(2) Commit the child to the Board of Public Welfare; or to the National Training School for Boys if in need of such care as is given in such school; or to a qualified suitable private institution or agency willing and able to assume the education, care, and maintenance of such child without expense to the public."

Mr. ALLEN of California. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Speaker, the bill H. R. 5227 concerns the National Training School for Girls. The school covers some 19 acres. At one time in 1928 it had as many as 119 girls. The type of girls committed to this institution are those who have committed some overt act in connection with crime. The population has now dropped down to seven girls. Because of the nature of the basic law, the Board of Public Welfare cannot use the facilities to their greatest advantage. The bill therefore proposes to transfer the facilities to the Board of Public Welfare and provide that commitments henceforth be made to the Board rather than to the Home. There was no objection to the bill as to this phase of it.

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.

PROTECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill H. R. 4636, to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate the practice of the healing art to protect the public health in the District of Columbia," approved February 27, 1929, as amended; and I ask unanimous consent that the same be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN]?

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the penultimate sentence of section 6 of the act of Congress entitled "An act to regulate the practice of the healing art to protect the public health in the District of Columbia" is hereby amended to read as follows: "If the commission finds that an applicant is entitled to a license by virtue of an outstanding license to practice medicine and surgery in the District of Columbia or by virtue of years of practice, under the provisions of section 24 of this act or by virtue of reciprocity, under the provisions of section 25, or by virtue of a certificate or diploma by a national examining board as provided in section 25 (a) of this act, it shall issue to him a license accordingly."

SEC. 2. The penultimate sentence of section 11 of the said act is hereby amended to read as follows: "An applicant who is reported by the board as qualified in said sciences and who is entitled to a license by reciprocity, without examination, or by virtue

of a certificate or diploma issued by a national examining board, shall thereupon be given such a license."

SEC. 3. (a) The third sentence of section 23 is hereby amended to read as follows: "Each application shall show whether the applicant (a) seeks a license (1) on the basis of a license to practice medicine and surgery in the District of Columbia, under section 24 of this act; (2) on the basis of years of practice, under section 24; (3) on the basis of reciprocity, under section 25 of this act; (4) by virtue of a certificate or diploma issued by a national examining board, as provided in section 25 (a) of this act; or (5) on the basis of examination, under section 26; or (b) seeks registration as a person exempted from licensure, under section 42."

(b) The fourth sentence of section 23 is hereby amended to read as follows: "Each application shall be accompanied by a fee, as follows: For a license on the basis of a license to practice medicine and surgery in the District of Columbia, a fee of \$1; on the basis of years of practice in the District of Columbia, a fee of \$25; for a license on the basis of reciprocity, a fee of \$50; for a license on the basis of a certificate or diploma from a national examining board, a fee of \$25; for certification of applications for license by reciprocity in other jurisdictions, a fee of \$10; for a license on the basis of examination, a fee of \$25; for registration as a person exempted from license, a fee of \$1; but physicians and surgeons of the United States Army, Navy, and Public Health Service, and medical officers in any other branch of the Federal Government whatsoever, and practitioners of the healing art residing within and licensed by States bordering on the District of Columbia, who do not maintain an office or appoint places where patients may be met within the District of Columbia, applying for registration as persons exempted from licensure in the District of Columbia, shall not be required to pay any fee in connection with any such application."

SEC. 4. The said act is further amended by inserting after section 25 a new section designated "SEC. 25. (a)" to read as follows:

"SEC. 25. (a) The commission may issue a license, without examination, to anyone holding a certificate or diploma from a national examining board: *Provided*, That the examination given by the national examining board was as comprehensive and as exhaustive as that required in the District of Columbia. The applicant for license on this basis shall submit with his application proof satisfactory to the commission that he is not less than 21 years of age; that he is of good moral character; that he has had not less than 2 years of preprofessional education and training in a college or university acceptable to the commission before entering on the study of the healing art; that he has studied the healing art through not less than four graded courses of not less than 9 months each, in a professional school or schools registered under this act, and has been graduated by such school with the degree of doctor of medicine, doctor of osteopathy, or some equivalent degree; and, if required by the commission, that he has had not less than 1 year of training in a hospital registered by the commission under this act: *Provided further*, That the license issued on the basis of a certificate or diploma from a national examining board shall so state on its face."

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word, and I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes out of order.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK]?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, in a speech a few days ago made out on the

west coast, Secretary Marshall frankly stated that if the election in Italy in April went communistic that such action would place the United States in a position where it could not continue further aid and assistance to Italy under a Communist government.

This utterance was made necessary as a result of the type of campaigning the Communists in Italy are engaging in—in this campaign they state to the people of Italy that America will continue its aid and assistance even if there is a Communist victory.

With such campaign arguments being made, it is only fair, proper, and, in fact, necessary that our country make its position known. The present foreign policy of the United States in the event of a Communist victory will not permit a continuance of the very substantial aid we are now giving to Italy. It is only fitting and proper that such Communist campaign deception be exposed now, before the election, so that the people of Italy will understand the position they force our country into in the event the Communists take over their government as a result of the coming election.

I might also say that the people of Italy should be frankly informed that if, as a result of this coming election, the Communists win to such an extent that they take over the reins of government, that for all practical purposes immigration from Italy into the United States will be sharply reduced to a minimum, if not practically banned.

If Italy votes for communistic control of government, in view of our law which prohibits any immigrant from being admitted into the United States who "advocates the overthrow of government by force and violence," and which unquestionably applies to a Communist, it would probably mean that very few persons would be admitted into the United States from Italy. It is a fact that very few, if any, are being admitted from any satellite Communist nation because of the very careful scrutiny and investigation that is made.

I feel that it is only fair and proper that the people of Italy be informed of the law of the United States in this respect before the election takes place and not be deceived by false promises of Communist campaign speakers.

In the world situation of today Italy plays a most important part. The coming election in April is one of world-wide significance. The basic issue involved in this election is the issue of the ages—"law or tyranny." Down through the ages the clarion call of those who believed in liberty of the individual, when liberty was threatened, has been "when law stops, tyranny starts."

It is a struggle that has faced mankind many times in the past. It is the battle that faces the world today. It is the issue the people and the voters of Italy in the coming election must face in the next few weeks.

The entire world of those who stand for law and progress, for the dignity of man, and the sacredness of the family life, as well as those who stand for totalitarianism and tyranny and the destruction of the dignity of the individual and

of the family life, are watching with the greatest of interest—yes; more than interest—the outcome of this election.

It is hoped that the people of Italy will detect and repudiate the voices and the appeals of the false prophets in their midst, and that they will repudiate those who seek to have Italy turn its back on its classic heritage and its noble institutions which have contributed so much to the progress of mankind. This heritage and these institutions are just as essential to the world of tomorrow as their contributions have been to the world in the past 2,000 years.

Italy has been the leader in creating the western civilization. Its leadership in our culture and our way of life, particularly from the spiritual aspect, goes back 2,000 years.

During that period of time, Italy has been subjected to many alien attacks on its spiritual leadership of the western civilization, but its people have never failed in such a crisis. They have always responded to the test and never failed; they always kept their faith in God and His laws.

The people of Italy are again being tested. I cannot picture them turning their backs on 2,000 years of leadership and steadfastness and turning from the universal religious nation of the western world to being the "tail of the kite" and the enslaved state of atheistic communism.

The people of Italy, at least, have some kind of a free election afforded them. Such was denied to Lithuania, Estonia, Latvia, Poland, Yugoslavia, and other countries under the domination of Communist Soviet Russia.

The Italians have the opportunity of defeating this alien ideology so foreign to their history, their traditions, and so destructive of their future.

In the efforts of Italy and its people to rehabilitate and reconstruct their country, the United States has played a very important part to date, and since VE-day we have spent over \$2,000,000,000 for food, raw materials, coal, minerals, and so forth, for Italy. We shall continue to do so if there is a government in Italy that stands for law and human dignity.

The people of America have a strong feeling of friendship for the people of Italy, and we know the people of Italy have a strong friendship for us. This is a natural friendship, a traditional bond between our two peoples.

There is no such relationship between the people of Italy and the people of Communist Russia. There has existed through the years a traditional friendship between our two countries. We in the United States, and particularly those Americans of Italian blood sincerely hope and pray that the people of Italy will show in the coming election that between Communist Russia and free America they prefer to stand with America.

The United States seeks to help the people of Italy. We seek to build, not destroy. Our policy is the policy of peace, the only way that peace can be brought about. We have clearly indicated that we want to build, not destroy.

The purpose and objectives of Communist Russia is to destroy, and that has been clearly indicated by the fact of a large number of unfortunate nations which have fallen under Russian domination to date. If the people of Italy vote for a Communist government, they are in fact voting for Russian Communist domination of their government and of themselves.

They are voting for their own destruction.

If the people of Italy defeat the Communists at the polls and the Communists should attempt civil war, the United States, and other countries outside of the so-called iron curtain, such as Great Britain, will and, in my opinion, cannot and must not permit such efforts to prevail.

Liberty under law is the right each person possesses in accordance with the moral law. Liberty is a moral right. It is being threatened by an alien ideology that denies the existence of the moral law and it is being directly tested in the Italian elections. As on past occasions, when this same issue presented itself to the people of Italy, they met it successfully. The decent peoples of the world still look with hope and expectancy to Italy and its people to again meet the challenge successfully.

A defeat of communism means a strengthened continuance of the traditional bonds of friendship between the people of America and the people of Italy.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I do not believe the gentleman from Illinois or anyone has explained the bill.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I do not know whether it was explained while I was in the cloakroom responding to a telephone call or not.

Mr. HARRIS. May we have an explanation of the bill by the gentleman from California?

Mr. ALLEN of California. Mr. Chairman, the bill H. R. 4636 has for its purpose conferring upon the Commission on Licensure the authority to license without examination persons who in addition to other requirements have been issued a certificate or diploma by a national examining board. The practice in some 43 States is to admit those who wish to engage in the healing arts on examination and certificate by such a board.

The practice has been in the District to request the national board to furnish both the questions and the answers of some applicant who has taken that examination, then adopt the examination for the District.

The Commissioners now ask that the pending bill be enacted, which would give the Commissioner on Licensure the right to take the certificate of a national examining board rather than to examine the examination papers themselves. This will bring the practice in the District in line with the practice in 43 or more States and is recommended to us by the District health officer, the District medical society, and the District Corporation counsel.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

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

APPROPRIATIONS FOR FOREIGN AID, WELFARE OF INDIANS, AND TAX RETURNS

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of House Joint Resolution 355, making appropriations for foreign aid, welfare of Indians, and refunding internal-revenue collections.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be considered in the House as in the Committee of the Whole.

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

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I take for granted that there is no disposition to curtail debate on this side of the aisle or to restrict the offering of amendments.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, this bill is a very brief one, and I hope we can proceed with dispatch and to dispose of it quickly in view of the fact that the time element enters into the picture very materially. There is no disposition to shut off amendments.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, with that understanding I have no objection.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, namely:

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT FOREIGN AID

Foreign aid: For an additional amount for "Foreign aid," \$55,000,000, to be applicable to Austria, France, and Italy: *Provided*, That, notwithstanding the provisions of section 15 of the Foreign Aid Act of 1947 (Public Law 389, 80th Cong.), all funds appropriated for the purposes of such act shall remain available for obligation for the procurement of commodities for a period of 30 days following the date of enactment of this act.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the gentleman from Massachusetts would let us have a general statement on the bill and explain it generally before we take it up for amendment?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I shall be very glad to do so, Mr. Speaker.

The bill, as you will note, makes provision for three items and for three items only.

The first item makes available further interim funds for foreign aid, the purpose being to provide for the period between about the end of the week and the date when the long-range program goes into effect, the funds being provided here with the understanding that the

equivalent may be deducted from the first year's appropriation under the long-range plan. The appropriation will eliminate any loss of time in the placing of orders.

The second item is an item for \$125,000 for the welfare of Indians, the very heavy winter in the West having created a critical situation there for which there is no money available at this time.

The third item makes available additional funds for refunding Internal Revenue collections, the amount of funds available for scheduling for this purpose having just about been exhausted at this time.

The three items have been lifted out of a great many items which the Committee on Appropriations has had under consideration in connection with the deficiency bill which will soon be reported to the House. They have been lifted out and submitted to the House for its consideration at this time, because in each instance it appears imperative to make the funds provided for available immediately.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I include at this point in the RECORD extracts from the committee report:

FOREIGN AID

This item, \$55,000,000, for aid to Austria, France, and Italy, is authorized by Public Law 389 of the Eightieth Congress. For these purposes, a total of \$597,000,000 was authorized and of that amount \$522,000,000 was appropriated in the third supplemental appropriation bill signed by the President on December 23, 1947. The State Department advises that it is necessary to appropriate the additional amount of \$55,000,000 in order to meet urgent needs between the date when the appropriation of \$522,000,000 will have been exhausted, about March 25, and the date when funds will become available under the European recovery program bill. The committee is also informed by the State Department that the amount of \$55,000,000, appropriated in the accompanying resolution, will be offset by reduction in funds to be made available under the European recovery program bill.

WELFARE OF INDIANS

The extraordinarily severe weather during this winter has made unanticipated inroads on funds available for relief of needy Indians. There are now a number of extremely acute situations for which funds are urgently required. The committee has received a budget estimate of \$125,000 for this purpose and is convinced that if real suffering, and possibly outright starvation, is to be avoided, the sum must be appropriated immediately.

REFUNDS OF INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTIONS

For the fiscal year 1948 an appropriation of \$1,231,000,000 was made for refunds of overpayment of taxes. Expenditures to December 31 total \$404,000,000 and as of March 11, \$697,000,000 had been disbursed or scheduled to the disbursing offices for payment since December 31, making a total for the year as of that date of \$1,101,000,000. Claims in the amount of \$107,000,000 were scheduled to the 26 disbursing offices in the field during the week ending March 11. If that rate continued, \$21,000,000 per day, enough claims would have been scheduled to the disbursing offices by the close of business on March 19 to exhaust the entire appropriation. Departmental officials state that the rate is increasing, inasmuch as during the week ending March 4 claims to the amount of \$91,000,000 were processed. There is a several days' lag between the scheduling and the actual issuance of checks by disbursing officers and it appears that the entire fund will have been expended before the end of March.

The committee has under consideration a deficiency estimate of \$800,000,000. The rate of expenditure has increased rapidly during recent weeks and is in excess of the rate for comparable periods in previous years so that it is not now possible for the committee to determine just what amount may be required. Therefore the committee recommends an appropriation of \$500,000,000 to meet immediate needs. The whole problem will be studied in connection with the general deficiency bill to be reported to the House within a short time. Now that all tax returns for 1947 have been filed, current data can be developed very soon and the committee should be in a position to estimate accurately requirements for the remainder of the year.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, this bill is just another instance of too little, if not too late, and in some respects, some of it is already too long deferred.

That is especially true of the first item, the appropriation for foreign aid. We were told when the original appropriation came up under the authorization for foreign aid, that more money would be required than was appropriated, but the committee insisted on cutting down the amount in order to make a record of economy, and now we have to come back and make further provision for the money which should have been provided originally.

As a matter of fact, it is unfortunate that it is necessary at this late date to provide the money at all. The Marshall plan bill should have been passed long ago, and if the Marshall appropriation, from which this money is to be deducted, had been passed when it should have been passed, the situation abroad would be less tense than it is today.

Much of the rapidly growing unrest abroad is due to the insistent propaganda spread by Russian insistence over the air that America has never intended and ultimately does not intend to supply the relief provided by this bill, and that we were merely making promises we could not carry out—and would not carry out.

The unwarranted delay in carrying out our commitments and providing this money has been cited by Russia as corroboration of their charges of insincerity. And as a result the Communist campaign, in Italy especially, has gained momentum and the anti-Communist government in power has lost ground so steadily that the loss of the national elections set for April 18 by the De Gasperi government was becoming more and more probable. Only the brilliant diplomacy of Secretary Marshall and President Truman in advocating the cession of Trieste to Italy has relieved the situation. The money originally provided was too little. Let us hope that this belated appropriation of supplementary funds is not too late.

As to the second appropriation, the appropriation for Indian relief, the testimony is not conclusive.

There was some question in the committee as to whether the testimony submitted justifies either the procedure or the amount.

Like the preceding item, it comes belatedly. It should have been provided in the last deficiency appropriation bill, if provided at all. Spring is now at hand and the worst of the winter is over.

In the last item of the bill, Mr. Speaker, we are again on familiar ground. This item is further and even more striking and convincing evidence of the "too little and too late" policy followed by this Congress in providing for the minimum needs of the Government. It was thoroughly demonstrated when the bill came up in the last session that \$800,000,000 at least would be needed to make refunds of overpayments of taxes. Nothing would have been lost by including it then. Notwithstanding the convincing presentation made at that time, the accuracy of which is conceded in the report accompanying the pending bill, the committee insisted on cutting off \$800,000,000 and listing it as a saving. Now the chickens have come home to roost, and it is up to us now, under the spur of the emergency, to make the appropriation which should have been made originally.

The committee has insisted on taking two bites at the cherry, and if we have to make an additional appropriation for tax refunds in the regular deficiency bill which will be reported the last of this week, we will take three bites at the cherry. Then if this full amount is not sufficient, as now seems probable, we shall have to take four bites at the cherry.

In brief, we have not only had to hash and rehash this routine item over and over again and waste the time of the committee and the Department and the House to no advantage; we have not only broadcast over the country a false impression of saving \$800,000,000 when we were saving nothing at all; but we have had to meet the deadline of April 1 and perhaps future deadlines, or put the Government to the expense of paying 6 percent on all refunds which this unnecessary and unwarranted depletion of funds made necessary.

This hurry-up-to-meet-the-deadline joint resolution, Mr. Speaker, might well be entitled the "Too Little and Too Late Bill."

The Clerk read as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Welfare of Indians: For an additional amount for "Welfare of Indians," \$125,000.

INDIAN WELFARE NEEDS

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, the appropriation of \$125,000 for "Welfare of Indians" is included in this emergency bill to meet the critical needs which have arisen on some of the reservations in the northern Great Plains area, arising primarily, out of the extraordinarily long and severe winter. Testimony brought before us by the Office of Indian Affairs stressed the hardship on the reservations in North and South Dakotas, confirming reports which had come to me personally of the suffering that is taking place.

The committee without exception was sympathetic to the proposition of providing what was really needed.

They were just as unanimous, I think, however, in condemning the attitude reported that volunteer gifts of food and clothing were discouraged by officials of some reservations. Robert Lee, State

editor of the Rapid City (S. Dak.) Daily Journal, wrote me:

I can definitely state that agency officials discouraged relief supplies—voluntary gifts—and that one superintendent told me funds had often been given to needy Indians who were able to work, but unable to find work, only to later discover these funds were not spent on food and clothing. He then said Rapid City and Custer would have been more helpful if its citizens had written our South Dakota congressional delegation and urged them to help get higher appropriations for the Indians.

Of course, Mr. Lee, as well as members of the committee, wondered if indeed it were not better to give food and clothing than to give cash if the cash-relief grants sometimes were not spent for food and clothing.

That line—that people should write the congressional delegation urging higher appropriations—is one with which Congress is becoming quite familiar. Entirely apart from the question of whether a Government official may legally lobby for appropriations, the practice is reprehensible.

Government officials have a proper and direct line for reporting the need for additional funds in any field of administration. It is through their own agency of Government.

And I think, Mr. Speaker, that it should be noted for the RECORD, that this item of \$125,000 was acted upon by the Appropriations Committee within a day after the budget request was before us. We conducted hearings Saturday morning, and the item was included in this emergency bill reported to the full committee this Monday morning, and now being passed by the House this Monday afternoon. The prompt response by our committee and the House of Representatives will be noted and appreciated.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, what has been said regarding Indians in South and North Dakota can in many ways be related to conditions among the Indians in Nebraska. The Winnebago, Omaha, Ponca, Santee-Sioux reservations are in my congressional district. There are about 5,000 Indians on those reservations and about 1,000 additional Indians come and go. Many of these Indians participated as soldiers and sailors during the last war. Many of them worked in war plants. These plants now having closed down resulted in many of the Indians losing their jobs and they have returned home. Recent reduction in farm prices also resulted in many of the Indians losing their jobs as farm hands. So we find quite a few of them without employment. I have been assured that of the \$126,000 requested here for relief and welfare some will be available for the immediate needs on the reservations to which I have referred. I wish to assure the House this amount is needed.

The Clerk read as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

Refunding internal-revenue collections: For an additional amount for "Refunding internal-revenue collections," \$500,000,000.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GORE: On page 2, line 19, strike out the figure "\$500,000,000" and insert "\$800,000,000."

Mr. GORE. Mr. Speaker, I am sure my colleagues will remember the blare and constancy of predictions and publicity last year about how the budget was going to be slashed, or cut or "meat axed." The House even went so far as to formally pass a resolution to reduce the budget by \$6,000,000,000.

Beyond the resolution stage, however, the going became tough and the vaunted economy drive bogged down.

One big reduction was made, however. From the budget for one small agency \$800,000,000 was cut. Eight hundred million dollars is a lot of money and particularly a lot of money to be cut from one agency and from one single purpose. This one slash was larger than the combined reductions made in the Departments of Agriculture, Interior, State, Justice, Post Office, and Navy, plus several independent agencies. So you can see that the Republican leaders were really swinging their axes wildly and cutting deeply when they reached this item.

By such a large reduction one would think that surely a major agency of government had been abolished. But strange as it may seem, no bureaucratic agency was abolished; not one bureaucrat was severed from the public pay roll; and stranger still, not one taxpayer's dollar was saved. But the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] listed it as the largest reduction made by Congress last year.

This tremendous cut, the largest by all odds made by the Republican Congress, was made in money to pay tax refunds.

It was with no avail that some of us warned that this was a "phony" claim to economy, that not one dollar would be saved by it, and predicted that our Republican friends would be bringing in a deficiency appropriation bill providing funds to make tax refunds. If by some mistake you and I or some other taxpayer make an overpayment of our taxes, we are entitled to have that amount repaid to us and promptly. Several million people have just claims for refunds and I doubt if this Congress wants to deny or delay them.

Now what is the situation today? According to the committee report, which has just been corroborated by the statement of the chairman of the subcommittee, the Internal Revenue is now without monies to make further tax refunds. This is an intolerable situation. So we have this bill make an emergency appropriation of \$500,000,000 for tax refunds. This, however, is still inadequate. I regret that the hearings before the subcommittee are not available in order that the membership might know just what the Internal Revenue Bureau officials testify to regarding this item. Being without that knowledge, I telephoned the Bureau this morning and was informed that they fully anticipate needing every dollar of the 800,000,000 which has been requested. Indeed, Mr. Speaker, the indications are, as I see it, that more than the 800,000,000 will be

needed rather than less. The Bureau officials told me further that \$600,000,000 would be needed for disbursement in the month of April. We are left in the anomalous position of passing an emergency appropriation bill in the amount of \$500,000,000 when we are advised that at least \$600,000,000 will be needed next month alone. Unless we appropriate sufficiently now, it will be necessary for us to consider another emergency appropriation bill almost immediately in order not to interfere with prompt payment of tax refunds. I have offered an amendment to increase the appropriation from \$500,000,000 to \$800,000,000. I hope it is adopted.

The distinguished gentleman from Missouri has referred to this as taking two or three or more bites at the cherry. That is an apt illustration. The passage of this bill by my Republican friends, however, is a diet something more unpalatable than cherries. It is eating legislative crow.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GORE] has expired.

Mr. GORE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. GORE. I recognize that this is a day of high prices and that substitutes for high-priced items are in order. Some substitutes have proven fairly satisfactory, but this business of eating crow, as the Republican majority is doing today, in presenting this urgent deficiency appropriation for tax refunds, has been tried down through the ages without success. Cooks have tried various condiments and concoctions but they have not yet found a way to make it savory or palatable.

In the first place, I might warn my Republican colleagues, whose appearances even now suggest dyspeptic symptoms, that crow definitely is not good for human consumption. In the first place, it is tough. One must chew it and chew it and still chew it some more before summing up sufficient courage to swallow it. And yet it does not taste good, either. In fact, from my limited experience eating it, I can testify that it is quite unpleasant and the more one chews it the worse it gets. Nevertheless, since one is obligated to chew it a long time before his courage to go through with the act is sufficiently steeled, there is no way to avoid progressive unpleasantness. To be sure, a great deal of fortitude of the intestinal variety or plain necessity is required to eat crow.

It is a little hard to digest, too. Serious cases of dyspepsia have been known to result with various and sundry pains to the anatomy, particularly pains in the neck.

The effect is the same, whether the crow is eaten literally or figuratively.

Mr. Speaker, I do not believe my colleagues on the other side of the aisle really enjoy eating crow. What I cannot understand is why they want to

force themselves to have a second helping of this unsavory bird. Unless sufficient appropriation is now made to make tax refunds, they will have to go to the doctor the second time. I am not a physician but I think I can give you the prescription that any competent physician would prescribe either as a cure or a preventive. It is sound and sensible fiscal policy, without sleight-of-hand book-keeping or other efforts to mislead the people.

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

Mr. GORE. I yield.

Mr. CANFIELD. I just wanted to ask the gentleman if he will be good enough, since he is writing prescriptions, to tell us why he has been suffering from a Charley horse for the last 3 weeks.

Mr. GORE. Trying to keep up with the various irresponsible meanderings of the Republican gentleman's party on fiscal policy. The curves were too sharp and it jerked a serious Charley horse. But I have recovered and I am still on your trail.

Indeed, my mental processes have been put to sore test, especially by this procedure. When the gentleman's committee brought in the bill making appropriations for tax refunds last year, the report alleged that less money would be needed for tax refunds because taxes were going to be reduced. But only last week the gentleman said that this year his committee was deferring consideration of the item for tax refunds until after action was taken on tax reduction because if taxes were reduced more money would have to be appropriated for tax refunds. Is it any wonder that any Member would have a Charley horse, mental or physical, trying to follow that sort of reasoning?

Again, I ask you, why do you want to repeat your farcical procedure? You know, you admit in your report that more money will be needed, and it will be needed before next month is out, and you will be in with another urgent deficiency—a second helping of crow.

I offer this amendment in order that we may act sensibly and sanely and quit trying to mislead the American people. If delaying tax refunds has any effect at all it will increase expenditures because we have to pay 6 percent on overpayments not refunded. There is no question of economy here. I have sought to change this 6-percent requirement but to no avail.

I hope that the majority will not add to the deficiencies of legislative skill which it reveals in seeking deficiency appropriations of this type by repeating the mistake which brought the pending bill before the House.

Mr. Speaker, I call upon my colleagues of the majority to abandon their policy of deficiency just this once for the policy of efficiency.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks following the consideration of that paragraph relating to the welfare of Indians and to include therein some excerpts from material offered during the hearings on this bill before the deficiency subcommittee.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD following the gentleman from South Dakota, as above indicated.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the amendment and ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I am always edified by the anatomical and medical disquisitions of my genial friend from Tennessee. He reminds me somewhat of a medical student I knew way back in the days when I was in college. He had become very adept in surgery but he knew nothing of anatomy; and so he is trying a surgical operation without anatomical preparation to pave the way.

I doubt very much if I would interpose in this discussion if it were not for the purpose of keeping the record straight. Let me direct your attention first to the observation of my esteemed friend the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON]. He said that the operation of the Subcommittee on the Treasury and the Post Office in dealing with tax refunds was wholly on a guessing basis. As a matter of fact, the guessing was on the side of the Treasury Department, and if anyone cares to go back and examine the responses to the questions and carefully explore the hearings he will discover that one question after another—and very direct questions indeed—were addressed to the research experts of the Treasury Department and to the bureau officials. We asked them in relation to this estimate for refunds: "How did you get the amount?" Well, it was just that, it was based on experience; but at long last there came that \$64 response, it was a guess. We tried to get the details, how was it compounded, how did they make it up, how many returns did they examine, can you not give us some indication? You know a child in school after arriving at the answer to an arithmetic problem will nearly always be asked by the teacher: "Now, tell us how you arrived at the solution of this problem." And that is all that we were asking for at the hearing; but there was not an iota or scintilla of evidence or testimony to indicate that it was one thing more than a guess. They estimated the amount needed and came down with this amount. Consequently, the Subcommittee on the Treasury and the Post Office was eminently justified on the basis of the testimony in making its own estimate of the amounts needed.

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

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I call the committee's attention to the fact that the sums actually expended in the first 6 months of the fiscal year amounted to \$404,000,000, or about one-third of the funds made available for the period of 12 months.

Mr. DIRKSEN. That is exactly correct.

Let us look at this bill for a moment. The tax-refund appropriation became available on July 1, 1947, and in the normal course of the next year would be exceeded or expended or there would be a deficiency by June 30, 1948. Now, then, the same bureau personnel was there all the while from July 1, 1947, until the present time. So it is to be assumed as a reasonable figure that they addressed themselves to the business of estimating the amount of refunds and then the amount of overpayment. In the 24- or 25-week period from July 1, until December 31, they show you \$404,000,000 or, roughly, \$65,000,000 a month for the first 6 months of the present fiscal year since January 1. They have now jumped up to \$70,000,000 a week. Now, you know, that is lavishness, that is generosity, indeed, in handling that money. The contention I made in the full committee meeting this morning, and the contention I reaffirm to you now, is that I would like to see the subcommittee take another look at this whole matter. How strange it is that in the first 6 months of the fiscal year, we were disbursing on schedule \$65,000,000 a month, but since January 1, we have been disbursing \$70,000,000 a week, and they expected to push that up to \$100,000,000 a week.

Now, I would not for a moment directly or indirectly reflect upon the operations of that Department. But surely this change of pace merits more exploration than this matter has received.

There is another reason why I would like to see this Deficiency Committee take another look. It is a rather strange thing that 5 percent of all the taxes goes back in the form of refunds. That is a rather extraordinary situation. What is wrong? It should be substantially less. I will tell you what is wrong. Under existing law, from the day that you overpay on your income-tax return, you get 6 percent on the money that is returned to you. Show me a bank that can equal that as a source of investment. Show me any municipal bonds on which you can get 6 percent today. Show me any corporate bonds on which you can get 6 percent. But Uncle Sam will pay you 6 percent on the overpayment. It is just barely possible, of course, that there are some folks in the country who think it is a great idea to overpay Uncle Sam and get this 6 percent, twice as much as you can get in the bond market, and certainly more than you can get on the stock market today.

I would like to have them take a look at the interest rate and at the overpayments, because I fancy that in proportion as this 6 percent is eliminated or cut down, the overpayments will decrease and the operation of this Government so far as the Treasury Department is concerned will be improved.

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

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Why does the Treasury pay 6 percent on these overpayments?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I presume the reason is that nobody has bothered as yet to go into the matter. I made a proposal some years ago to explore it; but it has carried on year after year. If you cannot charge it to anything else, you might charge it to the inertia of the Congress itself.

Mr. CRAWFORD. It seems to me that the liability rests right here.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Definitely.

Mr. CRAWFORD. It rests in this branch of the Congress first, and we should start on an appropriation bill, if necessary, in order to prevent the payment of that interest. There is no question but what people overpay their taxes in order to get the 6 percent. Why should we not all do it if that is the way the game is to be played?

Mr. DIRKSEN. So, Mr. Speaker, I respectfully suggest to the House that the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee be rejected.

The bill provides \$500,000,000 with which to operate. The committee did set out very explicitly in its report that it is going to have another hearing. So there are some things that ought to be carefully explored in order that all the facts may be adduced. It is a question of having a better look, rather than taking one bite out of a cherry or two bites or three bites. I am glad to take a half dozen bites at the cherry if it will be in the interest of John Q. Public and the taxpayers of the country.

Mr. Speaker, I respectfully suggest that the amendment be voted down with gusto.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendment and all amendments thereto do now close.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GORE].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. GORE) there were—ayes 16 and noes 57.

So the amendment was rejected.

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

(Mr. WIGGLESWORTH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and include a statement from the committee report.)

AMENDING INTERNAL REVENUE CODE

Mr. MARTIN of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 5065) to amend section 1700 (a) (1) of the Internal Revenue Code so as to exempt hospitalized servicemen and veterans

from the admissions tax when admitted free.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. MARTIN of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, this bill has been approved unanimously by the Committee on Ways and Means.

This bill would exempt from payment of the present 20-percent admissions tax levied under section 1700 (a) (1) of the Internal Revenue Code, free admissions furnished to hospitalized service personnel and veterans hospitalized in any Government hospital or institution. Thus, it restores, in part, an exemption from this tax which was applicable during the war period in the case of free admissions to military and naval personnel when in uniform, limiting the exemption, however, to free admissions in the case of a particular class of service personnel and veterans.

The general effect of the bill will be to permit many thousands of hospitalized service personnel and veterans to attend a wide variety of sporting events, entertainments, and other educational and recreational functions through the courtesy of free-admission privileges. These privileges, however, to qualify as a basis for the exemption under this bill, must be extended by the operator of the place to which admission is otherwise charged. In view of the fact that the season for many highly enjoyable outdoor spectator events is about to open, your committee feels this bill is not only unique, and one of the most deserving of its kind, but that its early enactment is imperative.

In the case of persons admitted free or at reduced rates to any place at a time when, and under circumstances under which an admission charge is made to other persons, existing law requires, nevertheless, that a tax shall be collected based on the price so charged to such other persons for the same or similar accommodations, to be paid by the person so admitted. Exceptions to this rule are made in the case of bona fide employees, municipal officers on official business, and children under 12 years of age. This bill, in effect, simply adds to these three excepted classes of individuals two others, namely, hospitalized service personnel and certain hospitalized veterans, if in either case, they are not on leave or furlough.

Mr. Speaker, I see the author of the bill, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. MITCHELL], present. I will be glad to yield to him if he desires time.

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. Speaker, I would just like to take this opportunity to compliment the committee on the expeditious and very thorough manner in which they have handled this bill all the way through.

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

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

Be it enacted, etc., That section 1700 (a) (1) of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to the tax on amounts paid for admission) is amended by adding at the end thereof a new sentence as follows: "No tax shall be imposed in the case of admission free of charge of a hospitalized member of

the military, naval, or air forces of the United States or of a veteran hospitalized in a Government hospital or institution, except when such member or veteran is on leave or furlough."

Sec. 2. The amendment made by this act shall be effective on and after the first day of the first month which commences more than 20 days after the enactment of this act.

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

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

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

Mr. KING asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a statement made before the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Mr. FOOTE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD on the subject of oleomargarine tax.

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

Mrs. ST. GEORGE asked and was given permission to extend her remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include two letters on unconditional surrender.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. ELLIOTT] is recognized for 30 minutes.

DIGIORGIO FARMS STRIKE

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Speaker, I am asking for this time in order to call your attention to a very serious condition that has existed in my State for nearly 6 months in connection with the picketing of the DiGiorgio Farms started October 1, 1947. Picketing of the farms has been the source of numerous articles and statements in many papers throughout the Nation. There has been a lot of false propaganda and misrepresentation given out by irresponsible and uninformed writers.

We talk about production and co-operation and trying to help the American farmer, but here is a case where communistic activities are connected with a program of picketing the DiGiorgio Farms in Kern County, Calif. The entire community has been aroused, to the point that a committee was appointed to make a thorough investigation and report the facts.

Former Secretary of the Interior Ickes was able through his miserable propaganda column to put out a report throughout the Nation making such charges as: the farm workers were not being treated fairly, that there were lice in their beds, the food was bad, the living conditions were bad, and that there were no churches or recreational facilities; in other words, that the laborers were being treated most terribly.

This afternoon I am going to give you as complete a story as I can. I am going to present to the House a petition signed by 1,200 farm workers showing the feeling of those workers. It is high time the

Members of the Congress realize, when we talk about helping those abroad, that this picketing of one of our most productive farms is only the beginning of serious trouble. If this labor union is able to continue to picket this farm—and we know what they have in mind—when the summer months come we shall have a slow-down of production of all farm products throughout our Nation, because this is just the beginning of what they have in mind to do.

They first charged that there were Mexican nationals working on this farm as strikebreakers. I will show you a statement from the representative of the Federal Government on the conditions and the agreement between the DiGiorgio Farms and our own Federal Government as to the treatment of those people. I shall also read a statement from the sheriff of Kern County, who has been on the farm practically every day since October 1, 1947. I commend him for the fine job he has been able to do in keeping bloodshed and violence down to a minimum. There have been tense moments in that county, especially when over a thousand workers were interfered with.

Can you realize a condition existing during the harvest season, on this large farm, where a few outside pickets stopped a Santa Fe train and caused it to back up to the city of Bakersfield rather than go through the farm to distribute some iced cars so that the farmers beyond this farm could put in their produce? That has been a condition under which those people have been laboring in the State of California since last October.

To begin with, a committee was set up, since the community was aroused, and the committee made a report. There is here a letter answering some questions Mr. Ickes had asked through his propaganda column that went out to many papers throughout our Nation. A gentleman from Georgia wrote to one of the citizens of Kern County, and I will put this letter in the RECORD:

A COMMUNITY AROUSED

Kern County, Calif., is one of the first 10 counties of the United States in agricultural production. Even so, it is still learning and growing, and it is still peopled by the pioneers who built it.

In 1947 Kern County heard of the National Farm Labor Union for the first time. An A. F. of L. affiliate, it was headed by H. L. Mitchell, national president, formerly a member of the executive committee of the Southern Tenant Farmers Union, an affiliate of the CIO, and according to pages 679 to 682 of the 1938 report of the House Un-American Activities Committee, an associate in that CIO venture with Donald Henderson, a known Communist.

Early in 1947 a man named Hank Hasiwar, western organizer for this newly formed National Farm Labor Union, boldly announced he was going to attempt to organize all of the farm workers in California. Newly arrived from Texas, Hasiwar began holding mass meetings in farm communities, supported by a few of the local labor unions in Bakersfield, the county seat.

Hasiwar picked DiGiorgio Farms, pioneer development in the extreme southern portion of the fertile San Joaquin Valley, for his focal point in the first drive.

With the coming of the grape harvest, Hasiwar demanded the farm adopt and accept industrial-unionism control of the workers on the farm, under threat of a strike at harvest time. The demands were ignored.

Picket lines were placed on the ranch October 1, 1947, in an unsuccessful attempt to stop grape picking and packing. Mitchell then arrived from Tennessee to inspect the picket lines and then began issuing propaganda press releases on a national scale. Even train crews bringing cars to the packing shed were stopped until their own union committee investigated the "strike," after which they went through the lines. A union crew at the DiGiorgio winery is still going through the picket lines.

Failure to stop the harvest brought extravagant propaganda claims from the union, then Nation-wide circulation of defamatory statements about farmers and the way they were "treating" farm workers.

Finally Kern County, as a community, became aroused as inquiries began to come in from many places.

This is Kern County's answer to one portion of the slanderous attack.

[Excerpt from a letter of C. A. Cobb, owner, Ruralist Press, Atlanta, Ga., written November 28, 1947]

Mr. W. B. CAMP,
Bakersfield, Calif.

MY DEAR BILL: * * * [Here is] a statement appearing on the right-hand editorial page of the (Atlanta) Constitution yesterday. Mr. Ickes is deeply concerned over the situation at Arvin, and, like everything else that he deals in, he knows little or nothing about it; shows no understanding, yet is willing to tell the world exactly how it all ought to be managed. I wish you would read the article very carefully and check it against the facts and that you would let me have those facts.

I also place in the RECORD a statement made by Mr. Ickes which is as follows:

[Copy of column in the Atlanta Constitution, Thursday, November 27, 1947]

PLIGHT OF THE MIGRANT FARM LABORERS
(By Harold L. Ickes)

In the tradition, if not the spirit of the Pilgrim Fathers, the Nation today will offer up a special thanks for its obvious blessings. It will give thanks for the feeling of content and security that derives from our vast national cornucopia overflowing with golden corn, wheat of the color of falling leaves, to say nothing of the plentitudes of nuts and luscious fruits.

Yes, America may well say grace in round and sonorous phrases today. But it is not likely to give even a fleeting thought to the desperate plight of the more than 2,500,000 migrant farm laborers whose calloused hands harvested this bounty against the coming of Thanksgiving.

I have said before that food and aid for starving western Europe are unquestionably necessary, and that America can and must provide both. But we should not allow the vastness of this critical problem across the seas to blind our eyes to an equally dire, if less widespread, need for succor at home. It is generous of us to help the stricken of other lands; it would be only simple justice that we also render aid to our own. We can do both.

Millions of Americans do not even know that migrant labor constitutes one of our persistent problems. The notorious name of the Associated Farmers of California means nothing to them. Neither does the fact that migrant farm laborers are being treated more shamefully than were their prototypes in the dark ages. I suspect that I will not be spoiling a holiday dinner if I should introduce the public to a migrant farm family, typical of hundreds of thousands of actual farm slaves in the West.

In the fashion, then, of Ebenezer Scrooge, if you will take my hand, we will visit a hovel in the Arvin Labor Camp, near Bakersfield, Calif. * * * Ah, here we are. This is the home of John and Stella Gorman and their four children—Nora 10, George 7, Mable 2, and Gladys, under 1.

As you can see, the Gormans have just finished saying grace. They obviously are thankful for the crusts on their table, as it is all that they have. Their home, as you will see, is a one-room shack, the pot-bellied stove and the electric light bulb are the only household equipment provided this hapless family by a miserly landlord.

The Gormans share plumbing facilities with several dozens of their fellow laborers in an unhygienic community building, which we will avoid. Those are home-made beds in the corners, covered with cheap chenille. That calendar on the wall is, of course, an ornament. Days mean little to farm slaves. The table on which rests their travesty of a Thanksgiving dinner is crudely constructed from chance boards. Mr. Gorman and his wife pay \$5 a week rent. But they will not be able long to afford this, because they are unemployed.

With 1,500 other members of the National Farm Labor Union, A. F. of L., they are out on strike against the DiGiorgio Farm Corp., an outfit which grows plums, apricots, and grapes. The human chattels quit work to force their employer at least to agree to discuss such (to them) life or death matters as better hours, an increase in the pittance they call wages, and more acceptable working conditions. Included among the strikers were 140 Mexican nationals working under contract between the Mexican and the United States Governments.

These serfs sought to walk out along with others, but they were prevented by the orders of arrogant officials of the United States Department of Agriculture. In effect, those officials threatened: "Either act as strike-breakers here or be deported to Mexico." This high-handed action brought protest from the Mexican Embassy to the State Department, resulting in a promise that the Mexicans would be removed from the strike-bound area.

Meanwhile, the DiGiorgio Corp. is able to operate on a reduced scale. Naturally the agricultural slaves are the chief sufferers. Until now the Gormans have maintained a roof over the heads of their children. We will not examine the roof too closely, but the climate is a dry one. The family has no money, but it is accustomed to this, as are the other strikers. There is no church to attend, no medical services, no recreational facilities. During the war the Federal Government saw to it that a few of these migrant families were decently housed. But peace brought the end of this unwanted consideration.

What remain of Government-built labor camps have been either leased or sold. The gentle Associated Farmers leased the Arvin Camp, where we now are, and at once raised the rents and abolished all comforts and services. Long hours and meager pay are their ideas of social obligation. But we must leave the Gormans to their hopes and dreams of a better day and return to our Thanksgiving Day dinners, the first one of which, indulged in by the Pilgrim Fathers, was made possible by the great-hearted Massasoit. Take my hand again, while we whisk back to the hearthside of a happy, well-fed America. We will drink a toast to the richest Nation on earth.

W. B. CAMP & SONS, INC.,
Bakersfield, Calif., December 19, 1947.
Mr. C. A. COBB,
Owner, Ruralist Press, Inc.,
Atlanta, Ga.

MY DEAR CULLY: Your letter of November 28, enclosing a copy of the statement made

by Harold L. Ickes in his column in the Atlanta Constitution on Thursday, November 27, is very much appreciated.

I am not alone in my appreciation of your interest in sending this to us because it has been the subject of considerable discussion among the farmers of Kern County.

First let me say that while we are all, as farmers, concerned about the inflammatory, untrue propaganda statements made by Ickes about our particular agricultural area and the people who live in it, I think on the other hand those of us who have helped build this community take some pride in being blasted by the incorrigible Ickes and take a pride in joining that ever growing throng upon whom he vents his ire.

For it seems to us here, that in being placed with that group, we are being placed among the people who have made America great through belief in working and fighting for free enterprise and a free people, as opposed to bureaucratic governmental controls by the crackpots and the left-wingers.

A number of our community leaders were so incensed by the Harold Ickes article that a committee was voluntarily formed of men from various civic organizations of the community—men who are members of our Rotary Club, our Bakersfield Chamber of Commerce, our Kern County Chamber of Commerce, our Kiwanis Club and headed by the publisher and general manager of our local daily paper, which as you know, is the leading newspaper of the southern San Joaquin Valley.

This committee was formed for one sole purpose—to go to DiGiorgio Farms, there to personally make their own study of the true facts of the situation as compared with the statements made by Ickes.

The facts of the matter are that what Ickes calls a "strike," is in actuality an invasion of Kern County agriculture headed by outsiders, using the name of A. F. of L. National Farm Labor Unions, but using similar tactics to Communist agitators in an attempt to organize workers who do not want to join the union, and impose industrial unionism on seasonal agriculture with an attempted stoppage of the harvest.

Harold Ickes in his own inimitable way is parroting the statements of the out-of-State leader of this incited disturbance—a man who has failed in his task and is now desperately attempting, through national publicity, to collect a tremendous war chest from labor unions all over the United States, to use in a campaign for left-wing labor dictatorship over our agriculture.

Ickes' statement is as far fetched as John Steinbeck's Grapes of Wrath. And with your having been out here and visited these very farms on which these occurrences have taken place, I am sure that you can bear witness with us that our wage scales are higher, our living conditions better for our farm workers than in any place in the United States.

In fact along with the other farmers of our community, I am very proud of the progress we have made in building a community composed of farmers and farm workers, where mutual concern for the community has resulted in one of the most highly productive agricultural areas in the world and a prosperous community for all.

Naturally we object and fight when left-wing labor agitators attempt to utilize the sympathy of the American public to force us to bow to their dictatorial demands and give them control of our economy.

This picket line on the DiGiorgio Ranch is propaganda and partly an attempt to force simultaneously, the company to sign a closed shop contract, and the workers to join the union to pay dues. The attempt has failed and the labor union has grown hysterical in its statements, resulting in parroting by such people as Ickes, who completely disregarded facts in an effort to go all out sensationally on the theory that more and more bureaucratic control is what we need.

I am attaching hereto the report of the committee which I mentioned earlier in regard to their investigation of Ickes' statement and the actual facts of the matter. In fact, one of the members, Harry G. Thompson, is president of the National Cotton Ginners' Association and will be in Atlanta in January for a meeting of that group. I have asked him to look you up and I hope that you can arrange a luncheon discussion of this subject with the editor of the Constitution.

Sincerely yours,

W. B. CAMP.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Walter Kane, chairman, publisher and general manager, the Bakersfield Californian; member, Bakersfield Rotary Club.

C. L. Whelden, merchant; operator of Whelden's Markets; member, Bakersfield Kiwanis Club.

G. B. Crome, merchant and radio station owner; the Bakersfield Hardware Co.; Radio Station KAFY, Mutual Broadcasting System affiliate; member, Bakersfield Rotary Club.

Harry G. Thompson, owner and operator Weed Patch Gin; president, National Cotton Ginners Association; member, Bakersfield Rotary Club.

J. K. Thrasher, owner, Thrasher Motors Co., member, Bakersfield Rotary Club.

C. P. Lake, Western Oilfields' Supply Co.; past president, Kern County Chamber of Commerce; member, Bakersfield Rotary Club.

Richard Leask, manager, Greater Bakersfield Chamber of Commerce; member, Bakersfield Rotary Club.

A. H. Walker, farmer; chairman, agricultural committee, Kern County Chamber of Commerce; past president, Kern County Farm Bureau.

E. G. Buerkle, farmer; president, Kern County Farm Bureau.

Frank Jeppi, International Feed & Fertilizer Co.; cotton ginner and cotton merchant; member, Bakersfield Rotary Club.

John J. Kovacevich, vineyardist and orchardist; past president Arvin Civic Club.

A REPORT

On Thursday, November 27, 1947, a number of newspapers in the United States, among them the Atlanta Constitution, of Atlanta, Ga., carried a syndicated column written by Harold L. Ickes, in which a great deal of space was given to the plight of migrant farm laborers in Kern County.

We, the undersigned members of a special committee, believing such erroneous information being distributed nationally by a public figure is detrimental to our community, have personally investigated the situation referred to by Mr. Ickes and hereby report our findings as related to Mr. Ickes' statements:

Mr. Ickes says: "With 1,500 other members of the National Farm Labor Union, A. F. of L., they are out on strike against the DiGiorgio Farms Corp., an outfit which grows plums, apricots, and grapes."

The facts are: Labor organizers placed a picket line on the ranch October 1. The workers did not strike. Of 1,445 persons employed at the time, 540 of them reported for work the day the picket line was established and that number grew daily after that. An economic survey of the southeastern San Joaquin Valley, prepared early this year for the Kern County Board of Supervisors and the Water Resources Committee of the Kern County Chamber of Commerce shows that on DiGiorgio Farms in the same month of 1946, no transient farm labor was employed and only 110 resident temporary workers were used with all other workers employed being permanent labor. This same report shows that 91.7 percent of all labor required on the DiGiorgio Farms is permanent worker filled; 6.8 percent is filled by resident tem-

porary workers, and only 1.5 percent is filled by transient workers throughout the entire year.

Mr. Ickes says: "The human chattels quit work to force their employer at least to agree to discuss such (to them) life-or-death matters as better hours, an increase in the pitance they call wages, and more acceptable working conditions." "Days mean little to slaves."

The facts are: Employees at DiGiorgio Farms receive the highest agricultural wages paid in the community, with the minimum wage being 80 cents an hour. The average wage of all the workers employed at DiGiorgio Farms during the month of October 1947 was \$202.47. Official Government reports show the average monthly pay of farm workers in California is \$192, and in the United States \$112.

Mr. Ickes says: "Included among the strikers were 130 Mexican nationals. * * * These serfs sought to walk out along with the others * * *"

The facts are: At no time did any of the Mexican nationals join in any of the activities of the picket line. Instead, they kept at work; and when the labor leaders demanded they be returned to Mexico, these nationals, using the sheriff of Kern County as their interpreter, signed statements stating (1) their satisfaction with working conditions on the DiGiorgio Farms, (2) their desire to complete their contract with the ranch, and (3) their desire to return in 1948 if it is possible."

Congressman ALFRED J. ELLIOTT (Democrat), representing this district, personally investigated the situation at that time, and was quoted in the Bakersfield Californian as follows—October 18, 1947: "I have visited the DiGiorgio Farms on two occasions, where there is picketing by outsiders in an effort to cause trouble with inside workers and Mexican nationals. To date, with imported picket lines, they have not succeeded in efforts to cause inside workers to leave their jobs. * * * If there were sufficient laborers to harvest the agricultural crops of California, I would be the first to ask the removal of the Mexican nationals, giving our own people the employment."

Mr. Ickes says: "Meanwhile the DiGiorgio Corp. is able to operate on a reduced scale."

The facts are: That while operations of picking and packing fruit were slowed down the first few days of intimidation with mass picketing at the farm, as soon as it was evident the law-enforcement officials would be present at all times to prevent mob action with violence, additional regular employees of the farm reported for work so that normal operations were resumed within 3 days. The work of harvesting the grape crop was completed and normal pruning operations in the orchards and vineyards have begun.

Mr. Ickes says: "Their home (John and Stella Gorman and family—as you will see, is a one-room shack, the pot-bellied stove, and the electric-light bulb are the only household equipment provided this hapless family by a miserly landlord."

The facts are: There is no basis for the implication that the Gormans live, or have ever lived, on DiGiorgio Farms. The Gormans lived several miles from the farm in housing which DiGiorgio Farms does not, nor has ever owned or controlled. Implications and statements of abject poverty do not check with pay-roll records. Gorman works in various harvests of the area, potatoes, fruits, and grapes. DiGiorgio Farms pay-roll records show that in his last employment there, Gorman worked a total of 65½ days during the grape harvest, earned a total of \$419.60, an average of \$6.40 per day, or \$167.84 per month. It is emphasized that he did not work full time at DiGiorgio Farms during this period.

Mr. Ickes says: "There is no church to attend * * *"

The facts are: Within a radius of 7 miles (most are 3 to 4 miles) of DiGiorgio Farms there are the following churches which conduct regular services: Three Baptist, one Methodist, two Assembly of God, one Catholic, one Congregational, one Gospel Tabernacle. During the time of employment of Mexican nationals, they were provided free bus transportation to church services. Free bus transportation is also provided for children who wish to attend Sunday school when their parents do not care to drive in to town.

Mr. Ickes says: "No medical services."

The facts are: An eminently qualified physician and surgeon, Dr. D. H. DeSmet, has lived on DiGiorgio Farms for more than 10 years, serving the surrounding communities.

Mr. Ickes says: " * * * no recreational facilities."

The facts are: Excellent recreational facilities are available at DiGiorgio Farms and surrounding communities. The DiGiorgio Farms softball team, sponsored by the farm, with uniforms, equipment, and transportation furnished by the farm, won the Kern County softball championship in 1947. DiGiorgio Farms donated 40 acres of its best land plus \$150,000 in cash for improvement of the public school on the farm, including the best recreational facilities, playgrounds, gymnasiums, and modern equipment. Tennis courts and other game facilities are maintained on the farm. Sports and recreational activities are encouraged on the farm.

Mr. Ickes says: "What remains of Government-built labor camps have been leased or sold. The gentle Associated Farmers leased the Arvin Camp, where we now are, and at once raised the rents and abolished all comforts and services."

The facts are: When Congress decided against continuation of Farm Security Administration operation of the farm labor camp at Arvin, a group of private farmers of that community, not the Associated Farmers, assumed the lease and obligation of operation. They kept the same manager, Mr. Dewey Russell, who for 6 years had operated the camp under Government supervision, in order to provide the same and improved services for workers residing there. In addition, inasmuch as inference is made by Mr. Ickes that all DiGiorgio Farm employees must live under extremely meager housing conditions, it is well to point out that DiGiorgio Farms furnishes 132 houses on the farm for regular employees. There is no rent charged for these but a utility fee of \$3 per month is charged for such services as water, garbage disposal, etc. The farm lost \$18,000 on this rent-free worker housing project in 1946, which they charge off as worthwhile from an employee relations viewpoint. The same reasoning is used in a loss of \$49,000 in the operation of bunkhouses and dining rooms for the single men employed on the farm, where room and board is provided for \$1.25 per day. The committee visited all of these facilities, found them to be in excellent condition, under constant inspection of the Kern County Health Department, and found that in addition to housing, most of the resident employees had been provided with space for vegetable and flower gardens, poultry pens, etc.; that facilities are provided on the farm without cost for such organizations and activities as the YMCA, Boy Scouts, Red Cross, etc. The committee found that approximately 200 children living at the camp attend excellent schools, with two busloads daily attending Kern County Union High School and Junior College in Bakersfield.

Mr. Ickes says: "Long hours and meager pay are their (the farmers') ideas of social obligation."

The fact are: That Government statistics have shown for many years that California agriculture pays the highest wage rates in the United States and that Kern County wage rates are among those highest. As pointed out in this report about the one farm

mentioned by Mr. Ickes, Kern County farmers are constantly improving housing conditions and working with their workers and other residents of their communities to provide improved public recreational and other social facilities. These same public facilities are available to worker and farmer alike.

The committee makes this report in the interest of justice and fair play, feeling that much injury has been done to Kern County as a growing and prosperous community by the publishing of statements such as those made by Mr. Ickes. Were the statements made by Mr. Ickes true in even a few regards as to conditions prevalent in Kern County then neither this county or California would be enjoying the greatest population growth of any area in the United States. It seems obvious that millions of people would not be trekking to California in order to be down-trodden, and in spite of such misleading statements, we feel that California will continue to be the mecca of many who come here and stay because of better pay and better living conditions.

Respectfully submitted in the hope of correcting the impressions created by Mr. Ickes.

Walter Kane, Chairman; C. L. Whelden; Harry G. Thompson; C. P. Lake; A. H. Walker; Frank Jeppi, G. B. Crome; J. K. Thrasher; Richard Leask; E. G. Beurkle; John J. Kovacevich.

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ELLIOTT. I yield.

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Do I understand from the gentleman's remarks that Mr. Ickes was a member of this committee that was set up to inquire into this situation?

Mr. ELLIOTT. No. He was not a member of this committee to investigate this situation.

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Did he have any official position whatever then?

Mr. ELLIOTT. None whatever; he is just a propaganda mouthpiece to assist these outside pickets.

Mr. ANDERSON of California. In other words, he went in there of his own volition and picked this up as another story to print in his column?

Mr. ELLIOTT. I do not believe he was ever on the ranch, to my knowledge.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ELLIOTT. I yield.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I do not want to interrupt the gentleman but I want to say that I am very glad he is bringing these points out. There has been a great deal of misunderstanding about the situation. Is it not a fact that generally in California the trend has been more to permanent labor than to temporary labor?

Mr. ELLIOTT. That is correct.

I hold here in my hand checks that were paid to Mr. Gorman with respect to Mr. Ickes' complaint, showing that he did receive the money. His endorsement appears on the back.

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

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

Mr. ANDERSON of California. I want to ask the gentleman if he would indicate how that committee was set up and what the membership of it was.

Mr. ELLIOTT. As I stated a while ago, the whole community became aroused and they had a mass meeting, as a result of which they selected members from various service clubs and other organizations, including two or three farmer representatives. The committee was headed by the manager of a Bakersfield newspaper. Members of many organizations in the county joined this committee to make it possible so they could make a thorough investigation and report back to the community.

Mr. ANDERSON of California. As I understand, Mr. DiGiorgio is one of the most progressive farmers in California and has done a great deal more in connection with private, suitable housing and providing facilities for families engaged in work on the ranch than most farmers; is that not correct?

Mr. ELLIOTT. That is correct. I have here pictures of the DiGiorgio farms, showing the housing conditions, the kitchens, the dressing rooms, the shower facilities, and so forth. If any Member is interested in them, they are here at your disposal.

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Then it is indicated from the report of this committee which was set up in the community referred to by the gentleman previously in his remarks that the eminent Mr. Ickes deliberately falsified his newspaper article in order to create the impression that certain conditions exist there which do not exist at all?

Mr. ELLIOTT. That is correct.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Speaker, I have here the following statement from the United States Department of Agriculture:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION,
Berkeley, Calif., March 5, 1948.
DiGiorgio Fruit Corp.,
San Francisco, Calif.

GENTLEMEN: This is in compliance with the request for certain factual information made by representatives of your company during our telephone conversation of this morning.

I, William A. Anglim, Chief of Operations, Labor Branch, Production and Marketing Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture, do hereby certify that for the period July 1, 1943, to December 31, 1947, it was my responsibility to represent the Department in directing and supervising the Foreign farm-labor program in the State of California, as well as in other States comprising the southwestern division of the United States.

The international agreement entered into between the United States Government and the Republic of Mexico covering the employment of Mexican national agricultural workers contained certain guarantees for the workers, including, among other things, the furnishing of hygienic lodgings of a type used by the common laborer in the area of employment at no cost to the worker; the

serving of good quality meals at cost; the payment of prevailing wages, and other prerequisites. The agricultural producers who employed Mexican nationals, pursuant to the provisions of a contract with the Department, were required to comply with these guarantees to the workers and in the event they failed to do so, the Government removed the Mexican workers.

The DiGiorgio Fruit Corp. employed Mexican national agricultural workers at their DiGiorgio farms in Kern County, Calif., almost from the inception of the foreign farm-labor program until the fall of 1947. Before workers were delivered under this contract, and periodically thereafter during the entire period of employment, the housing accommodations were inspected by representatives of this Department and of the Mexican Government, as well as by representatives of the division of housing of the State of California, and it must be assumed these housing accommodations were found to comply with all of the standards established by national procedure and by State laws because no Mexican national worker was ever removed from the DiGiorgio farms because of deficient housing accommodations. Likewise, no Mexican workers were ever removed from the DiGiorgio farms because of failure of the employer to fully comply with the contract provisions requiring the serving of good quality food at cost and the payment of prevailing wages to the workers.

In conclusion, I take pleasure in advising the DiGiorgio Fruit Corp. that your official representative in all contract matters connected with the Mexican farm-labor program, Mr. Robert DiGiorgio, has always cooperated with the Government to the fullest extent in discharging obligations under the terms of the international agreement with Mexico.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM A. ANGLIM,
Chief of Operations.

I also have a statement signed by the sheriff of Kern County with reference to the picketing conditions that he has found there up to the present time, together with his remarks on the false statements that have been made against the farm from time to time:

AFFIDAVIT OF JOHN E. LOUSTALOT, SHERIFF, KERN COUNTY, CALIF.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
County of Kern, ss:

John E. Loustalot, being first duly sworn, on his oath says:

1. That he is sheriff of Kern County, Calif., and has held said office for more than a year last past.

2. That since October 1, 1947, affiant has been at DiGiorgio Farms near Arvin, in the County of Kern, State of California, nearly every day and sometimes more often than once per day; that during said period affiant has had opportunity to observe the living conditions of farm workers of Mexican origin quartered at DiGiorgio Farms, and is familiar with the living conditions and the food furnished with respect to said farm workers of Mexican origin at said farms.

3. That during said period the living and sleeping quarters of said farm workers of Mexican origin at said farms have been clean, orderly, and free from lice and vermin; the toilets and shower rooms have been clean, sanitary, and maintained in good condition; that there has been hot water in said shower rooms for said workers.

4. That frequently during said period affiant has inquired of said workers of Mexican origin as to the living conditions and food conditions at said farms and always affiant has been informed by said workers of Mexican origin that they were well satisfied with their living conditions and the food furnished. In this connection, affiant speaks the Mexican tongue fluently and is able and

has been able to converse with said workers of Mexican origin in their native tongue; and it is the opinion of affiant that said workers of Mexican origin were not acting under any compulsion in stating to affiant that the living and food conditions are satisfactory.

JOHN E. LOUSTALOT.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of March 1948.

[SEAL] PEARL ROBINSON,
Notary Public in and for the County
of Kern, State of California.

I also have an affidavit signed by the Mexican workers who were on the farm, who signed a notarized statement to the effect that statements made regarding dirty camps, no water, and so forth, were just false statements.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

County of Kern, ss:

The undersigned, being each first duly sworn, on his oath says:

1. That he is a worker of Mexican origin and lives at the DiGiorgio Farms near Arvin in the county of Kern, State of California, and has lived there continuously for more than 10 weeks last past.

2. That affiant is over the age of 21 years and is now employed, and has been continuously employed at DiGiorgio Farms for more than 10 weeks last past as a farm laborer there, and has lived in the quarters provided at said DiGiorgio Farms for workers of Mexican origin continuously during said employment at said DiGiorgio Farms.

3. That during said employment at said DiGiorgio Farms the quarters furnished have been clean, healthy, and comfortable; that the food has been good and plenty of it; that the toilets and bathrooms have been clean and in good condition; that there has always been hot water for bathing. It is not true that during any time when affiant has been quartered at said farms that the mattresses have lice; it is not true that at any time when affiant has been quartered at said farms that the food is poor or inadequate, or the camp is dirty, or that there is no hot water.

4. Affiant has lived as aforesaid in said Mexican quarters at said DiGiorgio Farms, and he has never heard anyone complain about the quarters or the food, and he has never heard anyone say that the mattresses have lice, or that the food is poor or inadequate, or that the camp is dirty, or that there is no hot water.

Plutasco Marquez, Ralph Melendez, Lorenzo Marquez, August Jaime, Concepcion Lozano, Gill Palmerin, Anastasio F. Hernandez, Joe Gomez.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of March 1948.

[SEAL] PEARL ROBINSON,
Notary Public in and for the County
of Kern, State of California.

My commission expires August 26, 1950.

Mr. ANDERSON of California. I asked the gentleman previously if he would indicate to the House where the pickets that were engaged in picketing the DiGiorgio Farm came from. As I understand, they were not workers on the ranch; most of them were imported pickets.

Mr. ELLIOTT. The ones who picketed the farm were not workers on the farm, and the leadership came from Tennessee. It is outside leadership that brought this about.

I also file for the record here 1,200 names of people working on the farm, making a statement as to conditions on the farm. Some of these workers have been working there since 1923 and 1924,

all these years, so that is pretty good proof that the Ickes' article is just propaganda:

We, the undersigned workers at DiGiorgio Farms, whose residence here reaches up to 25 years, have read statements made by people who are nonresidents and whom we do not know, to the effect that the people working on this ranch are dissatisfied with wages and living conditions. We wish to state that we are quite satisfied here, and know that we are getting better wages, better food, and living conditions than any farm worker in the United States of America. We also wish to state that we have so advised the management of DiGiorgio Farms that we do not want to join any farm-labor union as we are capable of representing ourselves:

W. W. Palladine, Lawrence P. Webdell, E. L. Graffenstein, J. C. Letts, Gary Washburn, Garland E. McMahon, M. L. Newsom, C. O. McMahon, E. S. Twyford, Luis R. Flores, Wilfrido Maldonado, Rufino Cortez, Yrine Marufo, Thomas Lucero, Joe Adamek, Albert C. Arayo, Vincent B. Esquibel, Pascual Duran, Tomas Patlan, Pilar C. Lizarrago, Ralph Henderson, Edna Smith, Lester Fannon, G. Ross, J. J. Shires, Herbert Haulcomb, Edward B. Garrison, Jessie McKenzie, D. C. Bennet, Floyd A. Anderson, Joseph C. Lyttle, Pearl Robinson, C. H. Baehr, Albert G. Harris, John F. Church, Betty Phinney, R. V. Weeks, J. B. Cross, Alvino Esarra, Antonio Squirra, Hilario Torres, Jose Eustre, Jose F. Candia, Juan Fava, Ernesto Velasquez, Thomas Cerenio, Juan Ramirez, Dionide Lopes, Natividad Martinez, Alferedo Zamora, Harley M. Blagg, Pearl Whited, Jack Nigh, W. M. Hughes, Cecil Needham, W. P. Aday, H. E. Rhodes, Lillie Smith, E. D. Shipcock, H. P. Rains, Walter Webb Riddle, Mary Germanetti, E. J. Brown, G. B. Cross, R. V. Baehr, W. C. Armstrong, Elmer Stark, Clifford Harris, Juan Lemos, Hilario Mendes, Epifanio Baca, Aurelio Meza, Jose C. Gonzales, Joe Corapia, Fecundo Cruz, Maximo Torres, Emilia Gonzales, Ignacio Acosta, Francisco L. Garcia, Ignazio Encisp, C. D. Chandler, Paul Polston, Roscoe Partain, S. Odom, L. D. Garrett, William C. Nichols, R. E. Daniel, G. W. Newton, L. H. Wells, George Morris, Max H. Newman, Grace Parr, W. F. Boylan, Hugh A. Graham, W. S. Wittman, Clinton C. Goyer, G. H. Kreidler, D. Sisk, S. Castro, Crescenciano Ortiz, Juan B. Acosta, Filipe Arce, Pete Lizarrago, Raymond Woodard, Concepcion Lasano, Fernando Martinez, Arthur Marufo, Jesus Padilla, Moises S. Gonzales, Andon Zavala, Emma Upton, A. W. Tabor, W. C. Croft, Jim Williams, C. R. Wolen, P. G. Williams, Sue Chambers, Emie G. Lane, G. W. Gladwell, G. W. Bayes.

Angie E. Onelas, Juana H. Alfaro, Jesus Barraza, Luis Ruiz, Manuel Carrasco, Rafael G. Rodriguez, Jesus Garcia, Bernardo G. Hidalgo, R. M. Florez, Leon Sanchez, Alex L. Lucero, Antonio Romero, Juan C. Molina, Victor G. Herrera, B. R. Medina, Manuel N. Carrasco, Francisco Munoz, Miguel Hernandez, Jose M. Yanez, Ysidro Abila, Guadalupe Regalado, Felix Garcia, Jesus Najera, Hollie A. Morris, S. Scott, T. F. Pearson, A. J. Nass, C. V. Moore, M. H. Lynch, Manico Avila, H. L. White, J. C. Ely, Ernest J. Best, R. L. Geer, C. C. Workmen, A. J. McCarrell, Antonio V. Martinez, Marciano R. Gillen, Guadalupe Trejo, Joe Urias, Carmen R. Cardiel, Herlinda G. Hernandez, Mildred Ontiveros, Jose A. Rivera, Alvaro Velarde, Jose Liceaga, Fabian Zapata, John Fuentes, Pete P. Gonzales, Anastacio F. Hernandez, Manuel Marquez, Miguel O. Perez, Jose Ugarte, Refugio Rangel, G. C. Sandoval, Joe Melendez, Jess C. Najera, Jose Navarro, Manuel Garcia, Victor E. Gonzales, Juan R. Saucedo, Mike Zuniga, Juan De Leon, A. B. Coppedge, N. A. Loftin, E. D. Weeks, Bill W. Hooser, W. R. Atchley, U. C. Cain, Pete Arregui, M. K. White, Ray Snider, Carl Nair,

J. L. Wren, S. T. Long, Ramon Sierra, Lorenzo Borrego, Florentine Arellano, Arbrrie Durham, Jesus Villegas, Mercedes Chavez, Alberta Gonzales, Cesarita A. Rodriguez, Angel R. Aguilar, Antonio Juarez, Feliz Liceaga, Abran Gomez, Jose R. Gomez, Vernon A. Reeder, Abel Alonzo, Julio B. Feria, Antonio Mijarez, Antonio Reyes, M. L. Galindo, Jesus A. Madrigal, Manuel Vieyra, Francisco Lopez, Joe C. Cardiel, Silverio Hermosillo, Jose M. Garcia, Jr., Francisco Varela, Martin R. Gonzales, Reinaldo Lopez, A. J. Barnett, C. L. Williams, Ernest Likens, M. D. Miller, Mildred Morse, Jesus Martinez, C. E. Corse, R. H. Johnson, Robert H. Finley, C. R. Ross, Mary Daniel, C. W. Jopes, Enrique Ramirez, Jr., Victor L. Luera, Alex A. Murillo, Manuel Gallegos, Miguel Fernandez, Lupe Medina, Esperanza Rocha, Guadalupe Garcia, Crus Rocha, Emilia Barraza, Gordon T. Rodriguez, Donato Marquez, Pete Rodriguez, Alfredo D. Gallardo, Pedro Hernandez, Antonio R. Garcia, Andrez Mijarez, Gilberto Duarte, Ignacio Mendez, Vicente M. Pesa, John C. Najera, Ladislado S. Pacillas, Feo Ozaete, Toribio Castro, Jose D. Saenz, Baltazar Castro, Francisco Cacias, Mary Ridgeway, C. G. Richards, J. M. Pratt, E. C. Sweeney, L. G. Reed, D. T. Robinson, L. Navarro, A. L. Totty, D. H. Kimbrell, Redd Starr, Andrew Sam Knight, I. E. David, O. Gaitan, Pedro Arellano, Luis L. Salazar, Felix M. Villa, Leonardo Gonzalez, Plutaico Marquez.

H. M. Smith, Emil Surbeck, J. N. Austin, Loyd Reddick, G. W. Watkins, M. F. Garner, C. Romero, N. L. Garter, A. L. Hartley, Paul McAllister, M. C. Horning, J. W. Harvey, L. Q. Rhodes, J. L. Coffman, V. M. Mussa, H. F. Bisio, H. D. Church, Walter Sanders, Mildred McMahon, Ozella Nicodemus, Lillian Mussa, L. C. Fannon, Elmer L. Cameron, Ozella Bell, Edith Inns, Alice Jeffers, Jewell F. Luttrell, Elsie Meadors, G. B. Thompson, Eugene Flowers, Emily E. Smith, J. T. Rose, Charlie Flynn, Sam Morton, Olva Cornish, Toni Lisofski, J. B. Harp, Ralph Rhodes, John Butner, Myrtle Hawkins, H. G. West, E. A. Mahoney, Wiley Glosson, Roy Beal Harp, John Wilson, R. L. Tittsworth, F. Lyon, F. T. Black, Robert Green, John E. Nicodemus, Hoyt Whitson, M. Romero, D. C. Head, W. N. McLain, Lee Bell, M. G. Reddick, Dollie Woods, Marie Finley, Earline Key, Blanche A. Fish, Donald Bell, A. B. Hollinger, Doris Skaggs, Opal Stewart, Marian A. Weston, Vera Hunt, F. B. Petty, E. Machetti, Ross Payne, Eula O. Cartwright, A. P. Hall, M. H. Boatman, Eugene C. Sanders, Martin Newton, Claude Rogers, Pearl L. Clark, Auston Mann, Austin J. Wyatt, Cecil Church, H. K. Edmonds, T. G. Jones, J. J. Nelson, S. H. Brians, A. H. Gantz, D. L. Guthrie, L. J. Hayes, R. Kromer, Chas. H. Berry, L. P. Sims, E. H. Hays, H. W. Guthrie, Jack Teters, J. F. Meadors, L. T. Lackey, C. G. Callier, Lorena Elliott, Fauntreba McMahon, Thelma Weeks, Luna E. Price, G. L. Griffin, Troy L. Gaasch, Willie L. Smith, Norma Jeffers, Flossie Lynch, Bobby E. Burns, Marie A. Burns, J. W. Honeysuckle, L. J. Lowery, Pearl Wooten, Virgil H. Smith, Amanda E. Hitchcock, Mrs. Walter Boylan, W. C. Minor, Dezzie Meadors, Ethel L. Jones, L. T. Baker, Willa Gaach, Pasquale Ligari, Glen Meadors, Earl Hopkins, Noble Reddick, M. L. Auger, C. Danley, Johnnie Dunn, Wm. Yotz, B. L. Amos, George L. Bell, J. W. Driskill, C. J. Germanetti, W. J. Johnson, Charles N. Light, H. L. Warren, Francis Wooten, B. G. Rhodes, Ciola Berry, Lucille Jones, Viola Johnson, I. A. Luttrell, L. Inns, W. E. Pope, Elsie K. Griffin, Lenora Bell, Lura Kizer, Artie M. Rhodes, Lottie Manning, J. L. D. Flowers, Bonnie Marmon, Myrtle Mae Rose, Mabel Luttrell, F. L. Cruise, Edna D. Bell, Herbert Gene Greer, Audrie M. Brown, Jewell M. Garner, P. C. Hall, W. F. Harris.

W. T. Holder, W. L. Golden, Jake Smith, Verta McCullar, Les Griffith, Agnes Church, Emma Kromer, Elodie D. Matley, Ona E. Wren, Louella Reese, Ada O. Emmons, Stella

Miller, Nancy Mann, Eva B. Brown, Billie Jo Miller, John E. Sprouse, L. A. Dillard, Kenneth Wheeler, Bill Jones, W. O. Emmons, L. C. Russell, Lucille James, Mose Holman, Dicy L. Miller, L. L. Fanon, C. R. Uhles, Dall Fannon, Elmer Hill, Dock Fannon, Warren E. Long, W. B. Finley, Ernest J. Stidham, S. O. Cruse, L. H. Rhodes, R. Q. Bush, Jesse Fannon, J. T. Marritt, Vernus L. Owen, T. A. Cassey, J. B. Beavers, James Anderson, Beatrice Reese, Monroe Lewis, Dovina Ligari, Clara A. Miller, Bertha Redford, W. T. Sprouse, Oliva Herrin, Erich Koch-Weser, Eva Carter, Mary Barnum, Melba Coker, Geraldine Sprouse, Jim Ligari, Billy John Adams, Wesley Sparks, John Jones, G. F. Hicks, J. A. Davis, Florence Turpin, J. W. Church, Theodore Wheeler, F. D. Plotner, M. L. Gillespie, D. E. Brown, Ghristeen Storm, Don E. Embry, E. E. Lafavor, W. R. Nunnally, Junior Dillard, Edna Gillespie, J. M. Neuwirth, H. G. Rains, Overton Cruse, Jr., W. E. Turnbull, A. C. Burr, H. Needham, Robert W. Smith, Vera Larkin, S. M. Meadors, Georgia Eugenia Frazier, Inez Ligari, Eva Butler, Clara Lafavor, R. C. Storm, Justin H. Meadors, Nellie M. Lasiter, Lavonia Hull, Nancy Griffith, Dena Boyd, Bob Dowell, Audie Luttrell, Everett E. Lynn, Jesus Willis, W. E. Bolinger, F. M. Killian, O. L. McAdoo, Allie M. Nelson, Mike D. Karam, Orvil William, James C. Deeter, John A. Chuesberg, R. A. Beck, Leon Henderson, W. L. Turpin, J. R. Lisenbee, T. F. Edding, N. F. Exford, Lena E. Ray, Charles B. Huston, Eddie Dowell, Bill Needham, W. F. Faulkner, Hoyl Harris, J. W. Higgins, Arbie Durham, Martha Miller, Pauline Meadors, Doris I. Miller, Tommy A. Wyatt, J. C. Laird, Hattie Burns, Wanda L. Lafavor, Bertha A. Meadors, Berry L. Scott, Anita Ligari, Velva Duford, Effie Meadors, R. W. Stokum, J. P. Johnson, Hershel R. Harris, S. W. Brawdy, J. Davis, D. C. Anderson, G. W. Ray, Frank Whitson, Semantha E. Cruse, J. L. Willis, J. E. Johnson, E. U. Garner, J. H. Breland, L. R. Johnson, Bill E. Neal, G. L. Miller, Dell Meadors, W. O. Lusk, John Waldron, C. T. Edwards, Dale Garrett, Paul F. Caswell, M. P. Singletary, Troy M. Dearen.

Lucille N. Bayes, I. V. Kersey, J. D. Morrison, Thelma Ward, Erma Barnum, N. A. Martin, Wilma J. Clark, C. N. Hale, Matt L. Weller, Velva Johnson, G. A. Dunn, A. C. Deeter, Pearl Brown, R. L. Bratton, D. G. Badayos, B. Luzod, George M. Batuga, Alberto Lovato, William Chapman, Frank A. Blenkner, Jr., C. Rodriguez, B. A. Hinilago, Vincent Catudan, Heriberto Contreras, Raul Castillo, P. F. Wooten, A. Jauriega, C. Ramirez, Rafaela G. Valasco, Bruno M. Castro, Jose Santos, Aurelio Jimenez, Guadalupe H. Mediano, Augie Jaime, Francisca S. Saragosa, Selsa Barraza Julio Munoz, Antonio Sanchez, Gregoria Salazar, Marcos Herrera, Beatrice L. Luna, Mattie Eloise Blogg, B. G. Johnson, Jessie Winkle, E. D. Uhles, P. M. Hale, Oscar Twedt, Edna Timberlake, Thomas Y. Brawley, M. C. Duford, C. E. Williams, Willie Lutrel, Charles W. Frazier, O. C. Pierce, Benny G. Magbanua, G. Anez, C. A. Condia, Pedro Vazquez, Michele Zunino, J. B. Keeney, M. Esteban, Fermin Tamayo, B. Bohia, Refugio Herrera, S. N. Kemp, J. L. Hoke, Sam K. Kim, Cruz Rocha, Eusevia M. Martinez, Celedonio Reyes, Anastasio Aguayo, Juan Carrillo, Juan Garcia, Tonia Vasquez, Trine O. Mendoza, Alfredo Medina, J. Alvarado, Ruben C. Bernal, Pedro Ramirez, Ricardo Liceaga, Jimmie Jordan, Bobby E. Williams, C. L. Meadors, Leila Starr, W. R. Combee, Johnnie Buchanan, Geneva Wesley, Florence Pope, G. W. Gasch, Clyde E. Baxter, C. G. Richardson, J. G. Cearley, A. Samuels, Sid Navarro, A. Dombriquez, Gene Valencia, Victor O. Gonzales, Ramando Garcia, J. A. Davis, Tom Nichols, F. Nisperos, N. Balutan, Jose R. Garcia, Refugio Lopez, Clovis J. Turner, Jose Alvarado, Antonio L. Zarate, Connie Florez, Seferina Martinez, Elgardo Ruiz, A. C. Perez, Isidro Estrada, David Mena, James V. Ortega, Maria Martinez, Santiago Martinez, Anastacio S. Baeza, Pablo C. Jimenez, Agustin Ramirez, M. R. Hernandez,

Clara Woolf, Vivian Brand, Hautie Ruth Curtis, Nick Orloff, Howard Mann, Mary Larkin, John Fannon, Hattie Brownlee, Oral O. Hunter, Larkin Clarkstan, Mary Lutrel, Ellen V. McConnell Doris Goodwin, B. Bolayo, Leo U. Tamayo, John Gabuten, Troy S. Hooser, Baccilio Carrizalez, Tonia A. Page, John R. Lazaro, C. Bacaling, Tony Puyot, Albert D. Castro, Aurelio Romero, Lee Brown, Arturo T. Romero, Pedro C. Banuelos, Sara V. Arias, Bertha Mondragon, Concepcion R. Gurrola, Antonio Garcia, Jose B. Varela, Refugio Sifuentes, Lucy Jimenez, Trini Garcia, Ramon Jimenez, Angel Maldonado, Alejandro Aguilar, E. Acuna, Mary Ochoa.

A. D. Earnest, R. J. Vanderveer, A. Honeycutt, J. H. Rountree, A. W. Danley, Marcos Aparri, Q. Dumas, Solla McLain, Lyle R. McConnell, Earl Abernath, Billie Jane Robertson, J. D. Salle, Juan H. Sanchez, J. W. McLain, O. B. Webb, Nat Warren, Ruby Jones, Wesley Romine, Joaquin G. Cota, Bert Wilkerson, Jose M. Garcia, Estaban Varga, Mary L. Gant, Dicy Miller, Irene Guthrie, James Carter, Ruerora Estrada, Catalino Jacinto, Johnnie Johnson, Billie Wagner, Wanda Teters, Thad Costlow, Fabian Laroya, Edell Apostol, P. Angel, A. Arclaga, Benjamin Garcia, F. Chavez, B. Sarahia, Ben Farinas, R. A. Wilderson, J. D. Moore, Theodore Crus, W. R. Jeffers, Everett Baker, S. J. Varlas, Troy Hale, W. E. Berry, W. F. Scott, Jim Lott, Louise Lott, Jim Salle, Gilardo E. Aragus, G. W. Ray, C. E. Fulcher, Charlie Burch, Lou Monroe, G. W. Salle, Rodolfo Aleman, Pablo Jimenez, Guadalupe O. Fernandez, Nellie J. Trotter, Pearl G. Jones, M. Meadows, V. H. Floyd, Rodolfo Ortiz, Guillermo Gober, Antonio B. Albion, Nettie Burch, Ora Jewett, Joyce Hess, Leonardo S. Carmona, F. Magallon, L. Bona, Pedro Perez, Juan Costillo, Jesus Enriquez, Severiano Portillo, Nicholas Aguirre, P. Mendoza, Chepamie Cox, W. L. Stomloyer, Jess McCain, Ellis Bryant, J. H. Ward, Grigoni Arellano, Jim Short, L. T. Bundy, E. J. Wilson, S. J. Nunally, Tommie Lou Reddick, James L. Mitchell, W. T. Cornelius, A. B. Bobcock, John Stidkson, J. M. Cates, Ellen Lott, S. Harris, Frances A. Reyes, Frank H. Estrado, Jose Germa, Geneva R. Wiley, Noretta Mullins, Naomi Crickpaum, W. E. Nichols, Gil Palmerin, Amelio Gonzales, Betty M. Worden, Z. M. McLain, George Redman, D. Blackwood, Jesus C. Herrera, Apolinio Placio, P. Rapacón, Ben S. Simisin, T. Macion, Pedro M. Garcia, Victor B. Mendoza, P. Losindo, C. C. Millon, A. J. Wadsworth, W. M. Arnold, R. J. Hughes, C. D. Maxey, Lorenzo A. Antonio, Tony Sullivan, J. C. Cross, G. H. Bracken, Paul I. Philley, Dorothy L. Jones, Rose Coones, Joe G. Soza, E. M. James, T. J. Grigg, C. W. Robertson, Eva Jenkins, Rita Ledbetter, Luis J. Alcalá, Jr., Lee De Frates, Feliciano Ramirez, Gambo Resendez, Clara E. Misener, Dovie Page, Alta Harris, James O. Rector, Luis Rea, Joe Gutierrez, Bessie Lee Jenkins, Bessie Romine, Georgia Rhodes, Alfonso Rea, Francisco Franco, Nicholas Paquirigan, Alberto Tobayoyan, V. Plaza, Ruben Aguilar, Antonio Greigio, R. Velasco, Sebastian I. Buluag, S. M. Sandoval.

F. Flores Silva, Refugio Mercado, Jose G. Mancha, Jose Lopez, Jose C. Rodriguez, Salvador Sanchez, Jimmy Mendoza, Antonio Estraco, Victor Cavillo, K. H. Ennis, Dean Morse, J. R. Sprouse, W. O. Storm, James W. Pratt, Tony Calvarese, A. L. Harmon, Troy Klizer, Ford Hoopes, Edgar L. Dix, O. Cruse, Dave Blacklock, A. J. Jones, Wendell Heliner, Bert McNatt, Zelnor W. Ward, Carl Coker, R. L. Barker, George W. Wesley, W. E. Lutrel, Allen Hart, Loy Guthrie, Ralph Norwood, C. O'Hair, Roy Wilkerson, B. A. Dyer, W. C. McCreight, F. G. Moore, M. V. Irvin, J. R. Arce, Jose Arriola, Joe Rye, Gilberto Correa, Juan M. Sanchez, Ralph Melendez, Fernando Lopez, Juan Negrette, Melchor Vargas, Walter Fish, K. W. Shires, Ralph L. Taylor, Lonnie Crane, Billie S. Miller, Elmer M. Parsid, W. J. Hitchcock, D. N. McConnell, D. C. Kizer, G. F. Leake, Barnard Foss, Bert Mullins, Bert Rig-

gins, J. D. Richardson, Perry Luttrell, I. F. Nolen, B. L. Hull, C. I. E. Robertson, Virgle Nichols, L. E. Jones, John A. Robertson, J. Masterson, A. B. Meadows, L. J. Peters, Virgil Smith, L. Lynn, R. W. Sullivan, Baltazar Hernandez E. A. Woods, Bert Bryan, Enrique O. Obalo, Issac V. Reyes, Pedro Duran, Joe G. Valdez, Rodrigo S. Herrera, Joe Medina, Reymundo Cisneros, Raul Mora, Joaquin Varquez, Bill McWhorter, Paul Meadows, O. L. Shires, J. W. Britt, L. E. Jeffers, C. C. Kent, J. H. Popejoy, Lester Marmon, R. B. Jackson, Cecil L. Rainey, J. W. Adams, H. G. Brassfield, G. W. Kromer, W. J. Reese, Chas. A. Pruett, W. E. Barnum, Lige Costlow, C. F. Wilson, J. H. Creekpaum, G. M. Pope, R. F. Wesley, T. P. Masterson, D. Holloway, Leota Hull, L. A. Tatum, E. G. Forbes, D. R. Arnold, T. E. Carroll, M. H. Gates, S. W. Carter, E. Salazar, Qirino M. Gaona, Vicente E. Hernandez, Castulo Rivas, Juan Z. Sosa, Angel Gallegos, Esteban Lucero, Angel B. Marquez, Clarence V. Bega, A. F. Andrews, Joan E. Elliott, J. W. Key, Jack Sanders, J. E. Barnum, Maxine Jeffers, Clyde D. Smith, L. B. Luttrell, C. W. Woolf, Chester C. Kimbrall, Herbert Barnum, Dow Jeffers, W. L. Wheeler, Lawrence Blackwell, Kenneth Rhoades, R. L. Carter, H. V. Ennis, J. C. Everett, G. O. Richards, H. J. Stewart, Harold Rhoades, N. L. Key, V. M. Clark, J. B. Bhone, James Tidwell, Floyd Salyards, T. I. Whitenton, James Washburn, Homer Archer, Faustino B. Vergara, Ernest Navarro.

C. P. Monzales, M. R. Rapados, Lupe Rivera, Juan Arce, Emilio Mendez, Enrique L. Tuebano, D. H. Rodriguez, Joe S. Barraza, Manuel Castanada, Pablo Gonzales, Raul Turrola, Jesus Rodriguez, Jose C. Tierro, Andres B. Lopez, Ramon Marquez, Ramon G. Ballesteros, Ramon W. Maya, Anastacio Reyes, Cruz Quillos, Guadalupe Arrijo, Gunzalo G. Esquivel, Jose Rivera, Edward Aranda, P. Dalmur, J. Parcon, V. R. Billanueva, Manuel Munoz, Martin C. Martinez, Catarino D. Villalubez, Adolfo Nicasio, Jose C. Magdaleno, Francisco Villapando, Magdaleno Estrada, Ralph Cason, Efram A. Rubalcaba, Jose Nicasio, Raul Cutierrez, Marcellino Garcia, Delfino Olivas, Joan D. Leon, Jr., Felipe Chavez, Joe Moreno, Nicholas Estrada, J. W. Ageete, Juan Blea, Francisco Hurtado, Pablo Contreras, G. M. Selano, H. Calipo, B. Pillen, Joe E. Leava, Francisco Rosa, Martin Guido, Ines Sanchez, Emilio R. Moreno, Rito P. Renovato, J. G. Alvarez, Enrique Romier, Luis Q. Hernandez, Katie Lackey, Luis B. Ramirez, Monica A. Florez, R. Rocha, Inez Romero, Jose Lizarraga, Sotero Osaeta, Maria Lisarrago, Luis Ayira, Victoriano P. Artega, Cerafin Somora, Ysaac Martinez, Gilbert E. Elliott, Bernard Simisin, M. Hoga, Eulalio Flores, Daniel Esperaza, Armando Luevano, Jesus F. Ruiz, Lupe Reza, Elaser Contreras, Jose A. Rangel, Victor L. Herrera, Julion F. Hernandez, Arnulfo Quimiro, David Gonzales, Isabel Escarciaga, Robert Garcia, Lorenzo Marquez, Ramon Lopez, Salvador Lopez, Cirilo M. Garcia, E. Marcia, Jose Garcia Montajano, Rosa Flores, Jesus Araro, Gabino Raya.

This is to certify that the above typewritten names are facsimiles of original signatures affixed to the above statement, which statement and signatures are now on file. Approximately 40 names appearing on the original list do not appear on these typewritten pages, due to the fact that the names were signed in pencil and are not legible.

PEARL ROBINSON,

Notary Public in and for the County of Kern, State of California.

My commission expires August 26, 1950.

In all fairness to the State of California and the DiGiorgio Farms, where all this activity has been centered and has slowed down production, I ask that a committee from the Committee on Un-American Activities, because of the Communist nature of this picketing, or a committee from the Committee on Labor

and Education, or a committee from both those committees, go to California and make a thorough investigation to see what we can do to stop this picketing on the farms before the heavy production of foodstuffs is seriously damaged, because this type of picketing harassment is un-American. This has been going on for 6 months. When you have 1,200 workers on the farm who are satisfied, certainly somebody back here, like Brother Ickes—I will not call him "Brother Ickes"; I want to call him something else, but I have to be nice because I am on the floor of the House—anybody that would put out that type of propaganda or allow his name to be used for that type of propaganda, trying to slow down food production at a time when we are urging everybody to cooperate 100 percent, certainly is not American. Again I repeat that I hope the House will back me up in asking for an investigation and correct this situation once and for all.

[From the Bakersfield Californian of February 2, 1948]

WHAT DO THE STRIKERS WANT?

DIGIORGIO STRIKE ISSUES DEFINED

To the Citizens of Kern County:

Since October 1, 1947, 1,100 employees of the DiGiorgio farm near Arvin have been on strike under the direction of the National Labor Union and the Teamsters' Union, both American Federation of Labor affiliates. To date there has been considerable discussion and much misunderstanding concerning the nature and aims of the strike. The strike committee, representing the two unions involved, takes this opportunity to present the purpose of the strike so the public will understand the issues at stake.

What caused the strike? The DiGiorgio corporation refused to meet with the representatives of the majority of its employees who had joined the union at the Arvin farm. Verbal and written requests for a meeting were disregarded.

Wages paid employees made it impossible for a worker to maintain a decent standard of living for himself and his family. The average weekly income of a DiGiorgio worker is \$30 a week. The basic hourly rate for an 8-hour day, 5½-day week, is 80 cents an hour, making a daily wage of \$6.40.

There was a complete lack of any machinery through which a worker could seek redress for his grievances. Such conditions as indiscriminate firings, promotions, inadequate and unsanitary toilet facilities, lack of cool water in the fields during hot weather, and other grievances proved a considerable source of labor-management friction and could have been settled through company-labor meetings.

The company failed to provide its employees with a reasonable degree of job security. Employees of 16 years' service were hired on a day-to-day basis. In many cases field workers reporting for work in the morning stood around several hours before being told no work was available.

What do the strikers want?

A 10-cent-an-hour pay raise to serve as a cost-of-living bonus.

Recognition of the principle of seniority whereby workers employed the longest would be the last laid off and the first rehired.

A grievance committee of duly elected representatives to meet with management whenever necessary.

The right of any man to belong to a union, the same as he may belong to a church or social club, without being discriminated against and discharged.

Is this asking too much? We do not think so. We believe our requests are neither excessive nor exorbitant. We feel sure Mr. DiGiorgio feels this way, too, but we cannot understand why he refuses to meet with us. We are not afraid of mediation and are open to any offers of mediation from an impartial source. Three months ago we attempted to solve the dispute through the agents of the State mediation and the Federal Mediation Services, but the company refused to attend the meeting called by these governmental officials.

Mr. DiGiorgio's viewpoint

Are we asking for things opposed to Mr. DiGiorgio's principles? We don't believe so. A national magazine, which carried an article on Mr. DiGiorgio 2 years ago, reported Mr. DiGiorgio as believing "an annual wage is coming in agriculture and he is for it." From this we assume he is in favor of a living wage.

On many occasions Mr. DiGiorgio has said he has met with his workers and settled grievances on the "lawn of his home." We assume from this he would not be opposed to regular and responsible grievance methods.

Basically, these two issues incorporate the Union's main aims. Because of the agreement in philosophy, why isn't it possible to settle our problems amicably? We want to.

Our requests are moderate

They are requested in the true American spirit. As Americans we cannot be blamed for trying to get what is fair and just. Our Americanism is not to be considered as a smoke screen to hide communism. We are opposed to communism and Communists and will fight them anywhere and everywhere. Our constitution prohibits a member of the Communist Party from holding a membership card.

Agricultural workers are specifically exempt from the Taft-Hartley law and the National Labor Relations Act. We are powerless to act through the arbitration and mediation agencies set up by the Federal Government. The present strike was our only recourse when the corporation refused to meet with us and arbitrate our differences. We trust the citizens of Kern County will view these facts dispassionately and will come to understand the issues involved.

NATIONAL FARM LABOR UNION,

JAMES PRICE,

Chairman, Strike Committee.

HATTIE SHADOWENS, Secretary.

PHINEAS PARKS, Vice Chairman.

(This advertisement was paid for by special contributions from Kern County union members and not out of the strike relief fund.)

[From the Bakersfield Californian of February 10, 1948]

TO THE NATIONAL FARM LABOR UNION

LET'S NOT DO ANYTHING TO DAMAGE OUR GREAT AGRICULTURAL SYSTEM

There are many places where worthy organizations can be of help in working out solutions to problems, and bring about good management and happiness to many workers. But let's quit trying to do something that is practically impossible, except that in so doing we hurt many, many persons of average circumstances. Sometimes it takes more courage to admit defeat than to win a victory; and you, the A. F. of L., will certainly win a much greater victory by graciously withdrawing your picket lines from the DiGiorgio Farms, and going on to those concerns which perhaps need your assistance. There is a place for you; but really you must admit that it is not in the agricultural field. You honestly cannot find fault with Mr.

DiGiorgio

You don't have to know him personally to know that. You have read the many

tributes written about him, and you have seen the great good he has accomplished not only here in this San Joaquin Valley, but in the handling and distribution of his products so that they reach a vast number of people all over the world, and in the crowded cities where fresh product is so greatly needed. He has created year-around work for hundreds of employees, many who have been with him for 25 or 30 years, and has paid them always on the prevailing wage scale. Sure, some of your articles point out in large letters how difficult it is to get along on \$6.40 a day, which is 80 cents an hour for an 8-hour day—or, what you report as \$32 a week. But where else can a farm laborer get more than 60 cents an hour for farm labor? And besides, you know, and the men who tell you know, that we work from 8 to 15 hours a day; and it all depends on the fellow who is working whether he makes a living wage or not. If he is skilled enough to do something which will pay more; do it. But, if farm labor is all he is equipped to do then he should be thankful that he has a job and can work for a great corporation; owned and managed by a great humanitarian. Mr. DiGiorgio is really just that. He has never turned a deaf ear to one of his employees and has always been glad and willing to raise wages and do what is best for his employees, in-so-far as the operations will permit, and in keeping with the base wage of the community. He doesn't coddle anyone—in fact has been known to refuse unnecessary aid to his own relation—telling them rather to go out and earn recognition they may feel they deserve. And yet he has been known to keep old and faithful employees on the pay roll for months during illness or ill fortune, and to help them pay their hospital bills, and even funeral expenses. These things I know, and you and I both know that such things are not done except by men of kind and generous hearts.

It is only natural that in pursuing your present course you publicize things about Mr. DiGiorgio that you hope will discredit him; and publicize those things about your own organization to gain public favor. For instance, you make an issue of the fact that the officials have refused to meet with you and have ignored your letters and meetings. In his place you could do nothing else but just as he has done; because you see, from his standpoint there is no argument between himself and his employees.

There is nothing to settle

Work on the DiGiorgio Farms is going as before, even past the normal stage for this time of the year. The employees are satisfied, and are loyal. Those here now are to be really commended for their loyalty, because it is not easy to cross a picket line or drive along the road and hear foolish, silly, obscene remarks and maintain a level head. Yet some 1,200 employees are doing just that. You yourselves have only to come and look, and you will see perfectly well organized, well managed crews of men (1,222 of them as of this date), going to and from their work.

Taking the few employees of ours who are left on your picket lines and move them on to some field of industry that really needs them and your help. I personally can see no sense in picket lines, and believe that a purpose worthy of being won can be won by dignified and courteous methods. But if you deem picketing necessary, after your years of experience in such methods, then take these men and give them a real job to do. By their actions they have signified their unwillingness to be farm workers, even though they may not be qualified to do anything else. But give them a chance if you can use them. They must eat and live as must we all.

But let's not forget what happened

Only a few short years ago, many boys left the farms and went to war; other boys were deferred for essential farm work and were glad to be called farm workers. Now they classify themselves "truck drivers" and belong to the Teamsters Union. Each one did his part. Some of those boys are with you—some of them are with us. We can't both be wrong. Let's just be sure we are both right.

Last week's demonstration is proof of who is right

I honestly believe the A. F. of L. would gain great public favor and recognition by admitting that trying to organize agricultural labor is not wise, and that they should instead, concentrate their efforts on those industries which need their help in organization. Of course, I guess you would perhaps lose that anticipated revenue of income from dues, but then we can't lose something we have never had, and perhaps your gain would compensate.

It's worth a thought. Especially after the demonstration of last Friday. For probably an hour the roadside at headquarters of DiGiorgio was lined with cars and curious spectators, along with the pickets, all waiting to see the big caravan which was to come from all parts of the State to lend the pickets relief and encouragement. Tension ran pretty high among all of us, but some 1,200 employees of this great ranch stood dauntless and ready to see and meet the caravan. The caravan came—some 100-odd cars, carrying 209 people by actual count—and as they crossed Comanche highway our ranch cars and trucks rolled forward to meet them. It was the first double parade I have ever witnessed, and if you had seen the pride and joy registered in the faces of those DiGiorgio Farms employees, and the astonishment and surprise on the faces of those in the A. F. of L. parade you wouldn't have to wonder who is right. We are happy and well satisfied with the leadership and management of this great ranch.

This advertisement written and paid for by a DiGiorgio Farms employee.

(Mr. ELLIOTT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. GWINN of New York asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD entitled "The Drama of ERP in Twenty-five Acts."

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

Mr. GEARHART. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DOUGHTON] and I may be permitted to extend our remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD with reference to two resolutions which were passed by the Committee on Ways and Means last week.

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

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. RICH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a statement by James H. McGraw, Jr., president, McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., Inc., entitled, "Why You Cannot Get Ahead as Your Father Did."

MRS. INGA PATTERSON—VETO MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 577)

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. 1152, a bill "for the relief of Mrs. Inga Patterson, widow of F. X. Patterson."

It is the purpose of the bill to pay the sum of \$1,375 to Mrs. Inga Patterson, widow of F. X. Patterson, of Washington, District of Columbia, in settlement of all claims against the United States for expenses incurred as a result of condemnation proceedings involving property of said F. X. Patterson, located at Anacostia Road, Southeast, Washington, District of Columbia.

It appears that the District Government, in 1944, initiated condemnation proceedings to acquire certain property then owned by the deceased, as a site for a junior high school in the vicinity of Thirty-fourth Street and Minnesota Avenue Southeast; that the case was tried on October 23, 1944, and the jury returned a verdict on November 21, 1944; that the award of the court appeared to the District Government to be excessive; and that, upon the recommendation of the District of Columbia Real Estate Committee, the case was dismissed. The law then in effect with respect to such condemnation proceedings provided that the Commissioners would have the option of abiding by the verdict of the jury and occupying the land appraised by them, or, within a reasonable time to be fixed by the court, of abandoning the same without being liable to damage therefor.

The proceedings were abandoned in this case, and in a letter dated November 28, 1944, to the District Commissioners, Mr. Patterson advised that he and his wife had decided that they preferred to have the condemnation proceedings dismissed.

The Congress enacted, and the President approved, on July 11, 1947, a measure (Public 177, of the 80th Cong.), which amended the law controlling condemnation proceedings in the District of Columbia, by providing that if a condemnation proceeding is abandoned the court shall award the owner of the property such amount as will in the opinion of the court reimburse the owner for all his reasonable costs and expenses, including reasonable counsel fees incurred in such proceeding, and that the sum so awarded shall constitute a judgment or judgments against the District of Columbia. This measure provides, however, that no such owner shall be entitled to reimbursement in any case where the proceeding is abandoned at the request or with the consent of the owner of such property.

Since the condemnation proceeding in this case was for the purpose of acquiring a site for a school building for expansion of the public school system of the District of Columbia, there would appear to be no justification for reimburs-

ing the owner of the property out of funds of the Federal Treasury. If such reimbursement is to be made it should be made out of the funds of the District of Columbia government. The purchase of such sites has been uniformly a charge against District revenues in the past, and the act of July 11, 1947, specifically provides, as stated above, that reimbursements of this character shall be a charge against the District revenues.

In addition to the above objection, it should be noted that the act of July 11, 1947, provides that no property owner shall be reimbursed where the proceedings are abandoned at the request of the owner, and that in this case, the owner, in his letter of November 28, 1944, requested abandonment of the condemnation proceedings.

I, therefore, feel obliged to return the measure without my approval.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 20, 1948.

The SPEAKER. The objections of the President will be spread at large upon the Journal.

Without objection, the message and the bill will be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

There was no objection.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1949

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 5214) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the amendments of the Senate, and agree to the conference requested by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. WIGGLESWORTH, PHILLIPS of California, ROBERTSON, COUDERT, HENDRICKS, ANDREWS of Alabama, and THOMAS of Texas.

MRS. PEARL COLE—VETO MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 576)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following veto message from the President of the United States:

To the House of Representatives:

I am returning without my approval H. R. 2012, a bill "for the relief of Mrs. Pearl Cole."

The bill would require the Bureau of Employees' Compensation of the Federal Security Agency, notwithstanding the statutory 1-year time limit for the filing of a death claim specified in the Federal Employees' Compensation Act for this type of case, to consider on its merits any claim that may be filed within 6 months after enactment of the present measure by Mrs. Pearl Cole for compensation on account of the death of her husband, Jesse T. Cole, whose death in August 1936

is alleged to have been a result of injuries received on June 10, 1931, in the performance of his duty as a letter carrier in the civil service of the United States. No benefits are to accrue prior to approval of this measure.

It appears from the records of the Federal Security Agency that Mr. Cole suffered fractures of his left arm and abrasions of the left hand on June 10, 1931, when he lost control of an automobile. His recovery was uneventful and he returned to his usual employment on September 10, 1941. He filed a claim under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act, which was approved, and received compensation benefits for the period ending September 9, 1931, in the sum of \$133.61. Payments of \$304 were also made out of the compensation fund for medical and transportation expenses. No application for review of the award or additional claim was ever made in his lifetime. He was involuntarily retired for economy reasons in 1933. On August 5, 1936, he died.

Since Mr. Cole had drawn disability compensation in his lifetime, his widow presumably was aware that if his death had in fact resulted from the injury she might be entitled to compensation. Yet no claim on account of such death was filed within the 1-year period of limitation established by the statute and the widow did not apprise the compensation agency of her husband's death until October 28, 1940, more than 4 years after such death.

In 1945, the Compensation Act was amended so as to permit the compensation agency to waive compliance with the 1-year time limit, for death claims filed within 5 years after the employee's death, but only if the failure to comply was due to circumstances beyond the claimant's control, or if the claimant has shown "sufficient cause or reason in explanation thereof," and material prejudice to the interest of the United States has not resulted from such failure. Congress did not choose to make that amendment retroactive to deaths from injuries occurring before December 7, 1940, and hence it could not as such avail Mrs. Cole. But if the principles laid down in the 1945 amendment be used as a yardstick for determining whether a special legislative waiver is justified in this case, the showing made by Mrs. Cole appears to fall hopelessly short of the requirements. There is nothing in the files of the Federal Security Agency or in the documents appended to the committee reports on H. R. 2012 that even hints that her failure to file a claim within 1 year was due to circumstances beyond her control or other reasonable cause. Moreover, it is probable that to submit the case to the agency now would be futile or would tend to cause material prejudice to the interest of the United States. This is so because of the difficulty of determining whether a death which happened more than 11 years ago resulted from an injury occurring over 16 years ago, when no lasting disability was brought to the compensation agency's attention in the decedent's lifetime and even the most favorable medical opinion produced merely ventures that

the accident could have been one of the causes of the heart disease from which he died.

The time limitations were inserted in the Compensation Act because the Congress considered it more important to have matters conclusively settled at some point than to attempt to do ideal justice by keeping the doors forever open to the assertion of stale claims with all the risks attendant upon such a practice. To mitigate the harshness of the statutory bar a limited amount of leeway was allowed by the 1945 amendment for deserving cases. No doubt many whose claims were unassailable on their merits have been frustrated by the statutory bar, either because their cases, such as the Cole case, arose too early to receive the benefit of the 1945 amendment or because they have failed to show sufficient excuse for their delay. It thus appears that the enactment of this bill would be doubly discriminatory, and this without likelihood of really helping the claimant: (1) It would waive in claimant's favor statutory time limits applicable to similar or more meritorious claims. (2) It would do so even though claimant has failed to make the reasonable showing which others, who can take advantage of the statutory waiver provision, must make.

In view of these considerations I feel constrained to return the bill without my approval.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 20, 1948.

THE SPEAKER. The objections of the President will be spread at large upon the Journal.

Without objection, the message and the bill will be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

There was no objection.

CHARLES E. CROOK AND B. L. FIELDER—
VETO MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT
OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 575)

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. 2268, Eightieth Congress, entitled "An act for the relief of Charles E. Crook and B. L. Fielder."

The bill authorizes and directs the Comptroller General to credit the account of Charles E. Crook, postmaster, of Vicksburg, Miss., in the sum of \$699.15, and relieves B. L. Fielder, assistant postmaster in that office, from any liability to refund or to pay to the United States said sum of \$699.15, such sum being the amount of increased salary paid to Mr. Fielder, assistant postmaster, from December 1, 1942, to August 12, 1946, and disallowed by the General Accounting Office. The bill also authorizes the Postmaster General to pay to Mr. Fielder from the appropriation made for the fiscal year 1947 such sum as he may have repaid as a result of the circumstances hereinabove set forth and provides that the Comptroller General shall allow the same.

The act of February 28, 1925, providing for the reclassification of salaries for postmasters and employees of the postal service, contained a provision in section 3 thereof whereby in central accounting offices where the gross receipts are less than \$500,000 per annum and no postal cashier is provided, the employee in charge of central accounting work should be allowed an increase of \$200 per annum. The act of July 6, 1945, provided substantially the same authority.

During the period December 1, 1942, through June 30, 1945, Mr. Fielder was paid additional compensation at a rate of \$200 per annum for central accounting work, whereas Margaret A. Mulvihill received \$200 per annum additional compensation for that work during the same period. Since there is no provision of law whereby two employees may draw additional salary for central accounting work at post offices with gross receipts of less than \$500,000, the General Accounting Office stated exceptions in the amount of \$539.96 in the accounts of Charles E. Crook for the overpayment of salary to Mr. Fielder through June 30, 1945.

Miss Mulvihill's assignment as employee in charge of central accounting records was terminated at the close of business on June 30, 1945. It was not until August 13, 1946, that the Postmaster General approved the assignment of Mr. Fielder to the central accounting work, with a \$200 increase in compensation as provided by section 9 (z) of the act of July 6, 1945. Accordingly, the General Accounting Office stated additional exceptions in the amount of \$238.02 in the accounts of Charles E. Crook for overpayment of salary to Mr. Fielder from July 1, 1945, to August 12, 1946. The sum of \$80 has been reported as collected from Mr. Fielder.

It appears obvious that the Federal Government should not be required to pay the additional compensation of \$200 per annum to two employees in the same office for the same work during the period December 1, 1942, through June 30, 1945. Miss Mulvihill apparently performed the central accounting work and appropriately received the additional compensation for that period; and there would appear to be no justification for relieving Mr. Fielder of the obligation to refund to the Government the overpayment to him of \$539.96.

With respect to the period July 1, 1945, to August 12, 1946, both inclusive, for which period an additional suspension was made by the General Accounting Office in the amount of \$238.02, there would be no objection to the enactment of a measure which would allow payment to whatever person actually performed the additional duties during that period.

In its present form, I feel obliged to return the bill without my approval.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 20, 1948.

THE SPEAKER. The objections of the President will be spread at large upon the Journal.

Without objection, the bill and message will be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

There was no objection.

COLUMBIA HOSPITAL, RICHLAND COUNTY, S. C.—VETO MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 574)

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. 431, entitled, "An act for the relief of the Columbia Hospital of Richland County, S. C."

The bill authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Treasury to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$3,414.90 to the Columbia Hospital of Richland County, S. C., in full settlement of all claims by the hospital against the United States for hospital care and medical attention provided for Halsford V. Sharpe. The bill asserts that Mr. Sharpe was a prisoner of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, that officers of that bureau placed him in the hospital for care, and that such officers agreed the Treasury Department would pay all claims relating to the treatment of the prisoner by the hospital.

The available facts indicate that Mr. Sharpe was wounded on March 7, 1942, by an assistant of certain alcohol tax investigators when the former attempted to escape from an illicit distillery. The investigators placed him in the Columbia Hospital. No evidence whatever apart from the claim of the hospital appears from the files of the Bureau of Internal Revenue that the hospital then or later was informed that the hospital bill would be paid by the Treasury Department. After Mr. Sharpe was placed in the hospital, his arrest was reported to the United States marshal who assumed custody of the prisoner. On September 17, 1942, the indictment against Mr. Sharpe was withdrawn. A copy of the order discharging him from the custody of the United States marshal was delivered to the hospital, with the endorsement by the marshal that he would no longer be responsible for any bill incurred by Mr. Sharpe. The marshal then paid to the Columbia Hospital the total sum of \$1,055, the amount of Mr. Sharpe's bill for treatment from March 7, 1942, to September 17, 1942.

Thus it would appear that no evidence exists of any agreement at any time by the Treasury Department that it would reimburse the Columbia Hospital for the care of Mr. Sharpe. The hospital has been reimbursed by the United States marshal for the care furnished during the period Mr. Sharpe was in custody. The hospital was informed clearly at the time of discharge from custody that the marshal would no longer be responsible for bills incurred by Mr. Sharpe. No further circumstance is shown which could have led the Columbia Hospital to believe that any other branch of the United States Government would be responsible for further care of Mr. Sharpe. Therefore, no basis appears to exist for any claim by the hospital against the United States, and under these circumstances the payment proposed by the bill would constitute an undesirable precedent.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.
THE WHITE HOUSE, March 20, 1948.

The SPEAKER. The objections of the President will be spread at large upon the Journal.

Without objection, the bill and message will be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed. There was no objection.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

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

To Mr. JONES of Washington (at the request of Mr. MACK), indefinitely, on account of illness.

To Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN, for 1 week, on account of official business.

To Mr. HORAN, for 1 week, on account of official business.

To Mr. ROBERTSON (at the request of Mr. ARENDS), for 1 week, on account of official business.

SENATE ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to an enrolled bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 203. An act to increase the equipment maintenance of rural carriers 1 cent per mile per day travelled by each rural carrier for a period of 2 years, and for other purposes.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. LeCOMPTE, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on March 18, 1948, present to the President, for his approval, bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 1809. An act to facilitate the use and occupancy of national-forest lands, and for other purposes;

H. R. 2453. An act to provide for the establishment and operation of a research laboratory in the North Dakota lignite-consuming region;

H. R. 2502. An act to provide for the general welfare and advancement of the Klamath Indians in Oregon;

H. R. 3506. An act to provide for acquisition of a site for a new Federal building in Huntington, W. Va.;

H. R. 4836. An act to authorize the purchase of a new post-office site at Omaha, Nebr.;

H. R. 4838. An act to extend the period of validity of the act to facilitate the admission into the United States of the alien fiancées or fiancés of members of the armed forces of the United States;

H. R. 4967. An act to provide for the acquisition of a site for a new postal building in Portland, Oreg.;

H. R. 5315. An act to ratify the administrative promotions of employees on military furlough from the field postal service, in certain cases; and for related purposes;

H. J. Res. 251. Joint resolution to authorize issuance of a special series of stamps commemorative of the one-hundredth anniversary of the coming of the Swedish pioneers to the Middle West; and

H. J. Res. 320. Joint resolution to authorize the issuance of a special series of stamps commemorative of the one hundredth anniversary of the creation of the Territory of Minnesota.

ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 24 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, March 23, 1948, 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:

1398. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 in the amount of \$125,000 for the Department of the Interior (H. Doc. No. 572); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1399. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a contract providing for the sale to the United States of America of all of the right, title, and interest of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations of Indians of Oklahoma in the segregated coal and asphalt lands and deposits reserved from allotment by section 58 of the supplemental agreement of 1902 (32 Stat. 641); to the Committee on Public Lands.

1400. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a report reciting the facts and pertinent provisions of law in the cases of 205 individuals whose deportation has been suspended for more than 6 months; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1401. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to amend section 202 of title II of the Army-Navy Medical Services Corps Act of 1947, as amended, to remove the present restriction on appointments to the Navy Medical Service Corps; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1402. A letter from the Administrator, Federal Security Agency, transmitting the Annual Report of the Bureau of Employees' Compensation for the fiscal year 1947; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

1403. A letter from the Administrator, Federal Security Agency, transmitting the Annual Report of St. Elizabeths Hospital for the fiscal year 1947; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

1404. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting two copies of the statement of fiscal affairs of Indian tribes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947; to the Committee on Public Lands.

1405. A letter from the chief Scout executive, Boy Scouts of America, transmitting a copy of the Thirty-eighth Annual Report of the Boy Scouts of America for the year 1947 (H. Doc. No. 573); to the Committee on Education and Labor and ordered to be printed with illustrations.

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. BEALL: Committee on the District of Columbia. H. R. 4572. A bill to amend section 7 of the District of Columbia Traffic Act, 1925, as amended, to provide for learners' permits, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1580). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska: Committee on the District of Columbia. H. R. 4636. A bill to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate the practice of the healing art to protect the public health in the District of Columbia," approved February 27, 1929, as amended; without amendment (Rept. No. 1581). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska: Committee on the District of Columbia. H. R. 5227. A bill to provide that children be committed to the Board of Public Welfare in lieu of being committed to the National Training School for Girls; that the property and personnel of the National Training School for Girls be available for the care of children committed to or accepted by the Board of Public Wel-

fare, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1582). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. O'HARA: Committee on the District of Columbia. H. R. 5856. A bill to extend for a temporary period the provisions of the District of Columbia Emergency Rent Act; without amendment (Rept. No. 1583). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. O'HARA: Committee on the District of Columbia. H. R. 5874. A bill to establish a District of Columbia Armory Board, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1584). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. EATON: Committee on Foreign Affairs. S. 2202. An act to promote the general welfare, national interest, and foreign policy of the United States through necessary economic and financial assistance to foreign countries which undertake to cooperate with each other in the establishment and maintenance of economic conditions essential to a peaceful and prosperous world; with amendments (Rept. No. 1585). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH: Committee on Appropriations. House Joint Resolution 355. Joint resolution making appropriations for foreign aid, welfare of Indians, and refunding internal-revenue collections; without amendment (Rept. No. 1586). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 505. Resolution providing for consideration of S. 2202. An act to promote the general welfare, national interest, and foreign policy of the United States through necessary economic and financial assistance to foreign countries which undertake to cooperate with each other in the establishment and maintenance of economic conditions essential to a peaceful and prosperous world; without amendment (Rept. No. 1587). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio: Committee on Ways and Means. H. R. 5845. A bill to assist States in collecting sales and use taxes on cigarettes; with amendments (Rept. No. 1588). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. CORBETT: Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. H. R. 5779. A bill to make Friday, December 24, 1948, a holiday for all Federal officers and employees; without amendment (Rept. No. 1589). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. ELLIS: Committee on Ways and Means. H. R. 5553. A bill to amend paragraph 1772 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended; without amendment (Rept. No. 1590). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. WELCH: Committee on Public Lands. S. 805. An act authorizing an appropriation for the construction, extension, and improvement of a high-school building near Roosevelt, Utah, for the district embracing the east portion of Duchesne County and the west portion of Uintah County; without amendment (Rept. No. 1591). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. WOLCOTT: Committee on Banking and Currency. H. R. 5854. A bill to amend title VI of the National Housing Act, as amended; with amendments (Rept. No. 1592). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. REES: Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. Report pursuant to House Resolution 176 on study of personnel offices in the executive departments and agencies of the Government; without amendment (Rept. No. 1593). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. DONDERO: Committee on Public Works. H. R. 5888. A bill to amend and supplement the Federal-Aid Road Act approved July 11, 1916 (39 Stat. 355), as amended and supplemented, to authorize appropriations for continuing the construction of highways, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1594). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HOFFMAN: Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments. House Joint Resolution 342. Joint resolution directing all executive departments and agencies of the Federal Government to make available to any and all standing, special, or select committees of the House of Representatives and the Senate, information which may be deemed necessary to enable them to properly perform the duties delegated to them by the Congress; with amendments (Rept. No. 1595). 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. ALBERT:

H. R. 5918. A bill exempting from the Federal estate tax the proceeds of national service life insurance and United States Government life insurance; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BEALL:

H. R. 5919. A bill to amend an act approved July 16, 1947, entitled "An act to provide revenue for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana:

H. R. 5920. A bill to establish a national housing objective and the policy to be followed in the attainment thereof, to facilitate sustained progress in the attainment of such objective, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. BRADLEY:

H. R. 5921. A bill to provide for nautical education in the Territories, to facilitate nautical education in the States and Territories, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. FARRINGTON:

H. R. 5922. A bill relating to the issuance of reentry permits to certain aliens; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GEARHART:

H. R. 5923. A bill to amend section 2402 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended, and to repeal section 2402 (b) of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HEDRICK:

H. R. 5924. A bill to provide for the sale at cost of Public Housing Administration project No. W. Va.-46011; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 5925. A bill to provide for the acquisition of a site for, and the construction of, a new Federal building at Charleston, W. Va., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 5926. A bill to provide for the construction of a post office at Dunbar, W. Va.; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. JOHNSON of California:

H. R. 5927. A bill to authorize the Solano County project, California, for irrigation and reclamation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. MILLER of Connecticut:

H. R. 5928. A bill to provide for the performance of the duties of the office of postmaster at any post office of the first, second, or third class in which the office of postmaster becomes vacant; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. MITCHELL:

H. R. 5929. A bill relating to the issuance of reentry permits to certain aliens; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RAMEY:

H. R. 5930. A bill to provide for the establishment of minimum standards to insure the adequacy of educational institutions to furnish education under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. SIKES:

H. R. 5931. A bill to provide for the establishment of the Fort Gadsden National Monument; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. WELCH:

H. R. 5932. A bill to promote the rehabilitation of the Navajo and Hopi Tribes of Indians and the better utilization of the resources of the Navajo and Hopi Indian Reservations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. EBERHARTER:

H. R. 5933. A bill to permit the temporary free importation of racing shells; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MARCANTONIO:

H. R. 5934. A bill to promote the general welfare, national interest, and foreign policy of the United States through necessary economic and financial assistance to foreign countries which undertake to cooperate with each other in the establishment and maintenance of economic conditions essential to a peaceful and prosperous world; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ISACSON:

H. R. 5935. A bill to promote the general welfare, national interest, and foreign policy of the United States through necessary economic and financial assistance to foreign countries which undertake to cooperate with each other in the establishment and maintenance of economic conditions essential to a peaceful and prosperous world; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. KEFAUVER:

H. R. 5936. A bill to provide for the addition of certain surplus Government lands to the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, in the States of Georgia and Tennessee, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. ANDREWS of New York:

H. R. 5937. A bill to provide for the administration of military justice within the United States Air Force, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. ELLIOTT:

H. R. 5938. A bill to amend section 2 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1937; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mrs. SMITH of Maine:

H. R. 5939. A bill relating to the disposition of housing acquired or constructed by the United States; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. WIGGLESWORTH:

H. J. Res. 355. Joint resolution making appropriations for foreign aid, welfare of Indians, and refunding internal-revenue collections; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. FULLER:

H. J. Res. 356. Joint resolution to authorize the coinage of 50-cent pieces in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of the historic city of Oswego, N. Y.; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. JAVITS:

H. J. Res. 357. Joint resolution to provide for the exportation of arms, munitions, and implements of war from the United States to Palestine; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mrs. BOLTON:

H. Con. Res. 179. Concurrent resolution authorizing a reprint of the report and supplements of the Subcommittee on National and International Movements of the Committee on Foreign Affairs entitled "The

Strategy and Tactics of World Communism"; to the Committee on House Administration.

MEMORIALS

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

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States in relation to migratory game birds; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to include certain California products in any bill authorizing European relief under the Marshall plan; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States relative to the grazing of cattle in Yosemite National Park; to the Committee on Public Lands.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Massachusetts, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to enact an adequate antilynching law; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Massachusetts, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to enact a Fair Employment Practices Act; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. BATES of Massachusetts:

H. R. 5940. A bill for the relief of Fred H. Nichols; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CHURCH:

H. R. 5941. A bill for the relief of the Western Union Telegraph Co. and American Express Co.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DIRKSEN:

H. R. 5942. A bill to exempt from taxation certain property of the American Friends Service Committee; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. FORAND:

H. R. 5943. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Mary T. Maloney Preece; Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. HAVENNER:

H. R. 5944. A bill for the relief of Chin Suey Hong and his wife, Lee Suey You; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JUDD:

H. R. 5945. A bill for the relief of Arnett Wells Leslie, Jr.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MARTIN of Iowa:

H. R. 5946. A bill for the relief of the estate of Robert Joseph Welch; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MICHENER (by request):

H. R. 5947. A bill for the relief of Charles Duncan Monteith; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NIXON:

H. R. 5948. A bill for the relief of Mark H. Potter; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SIMPSON of Illinois:

H. R. 5949. A bill for the relief of Scott County, Ill.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TIBBOTT:

H. R. 5950. A bill for the relief of Mihjalo Bakic or Mile Vujaklija; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BRADLEY (by request):

H. J. Res. 358. Joint resolution to invest and quiet title to certain submerged land

within the Continental Shelf and beyond the 3-mile shore line from Long Beach, Calif.; to the Committee on Public Lands.

PETITIONS, ETC.

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

1584. By Mr. CLASON: Memorial of the General Court of Massachusetts to the Congress of the United States to enact an antilynching law; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1585. Also, memorial of the General Court of Massachusetts to the Congress of the United States to enact a Fair Employment Practices Act; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

1586. Also, memorial of the General Court of Massachusetts to the Congress of the United States to enact legislation providing for the establishment and maintenance of a national cemetery within the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; to the Committee on Public Lands.

1587. Also, memorial of the General Court of Massachusetts, recommending the passage of legislation which would permit the use of immigration quotas not exhausted during World War II for the purpose of admitting displaced persons in Europe to this country; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1588. By Mr. FORAND: Petition of Pulaski Democratic Club Ladies' Auxiliary, Pawtucket, R. I., urging speedy passage of a law permitting a substantial number of displaced persons to come to the United States as immigrants, in the belief that 1 year's delay will be most detrimental to the displaced persons; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1589. Also, petition of the Polish-American Federation, of Pawtucket, R. I., urging speedy passage of a law permitting a substantial number of displaced persons to come to the United States as immigrants, in the belief that 1 year's delay will be most detrimental to the displaced persons; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1590. Also, petition of the Polish Workmen's Aid Fund, of Pawtucket, R. I., urging speedy enactment of a law permitting a substantial number of displaced persons to come to the United States as immigrants, in the belief that 1 year's delay will be most detrimental to the displaced persons; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1591. By Mr. GOODWIN: Memorial of the Massachusetts Legislature, in behalf of displaced persons in Europe; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1592. Also, memorial of the Massachusetts Legislature, favoring legislation eliminating the payment of a poll tax as a prerequisite to voting; to the Committee on House Administration.

1593. Also, memorial of the Massachusetts Legislature, favoring passage of the adjusted compensation bill as advocated by the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1594. Also, memorial of the Massachusetts Legislature, favoring a Fair Employment Practices Act; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

1595. Also, memorial of the Massachusetts Legislature, favoring an adequate antilynch law; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1596. Also memorial of the Massachusetts Legislature, favoring legislation providing for the establishment of a national cemetery within the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; to the Committee on Public Lands.

1597. By Mr. LEWIS: Petition of 61 residents of Winona, Ohio, and vicinity, urging defeat of universal military training; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1598. By Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts: Petition of sundry citizens of Massachusetts, favoring enactment of the Economic Corpora-

tion Act of 1948; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1599. Also, petition of Henry J. Parkman and sundry citizens of Massachusetts, favoring enactment of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1600. By Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin: Communication from national affairs committee of Kenosha Chamber of Commerce, Kenosha, Wis., setting forth the position of the chamber with reference to the European recovery program; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1601. By the SPEAKER: Petition of Mrs. Savage, Evansville, Ind., and others, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to requesting amendment of the oath of allegiance to the United States of America, in United States Code, 1940, title 8, section 735b; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1602. Also, petition of Miss Sophie Southwick, St. Petersburg, Fla., and others, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to endorsement of the Townsend plan, H. R. 16; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1603. Also, petition of the Association of American Indian Affairs, Inc., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to defeat of H. R. 1113; to the Committee on Public Lands.

1604. Also, petition of Mrs. M. E. Roberts, St. Cloud, Fla., and others, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to endorsement of the Townsend plan, H. R. 16; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

SENATE

TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1948

(Legislative day of Monday, March 15, 1948)

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

The Chaplain, Rev. Peter Marshall, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Lord Jesus, in the days of this holy week of solemn remembrance, bring to our minds again Thy new commandment that we love one another.

With loving concern in our hearts, may we cherish each other and be willing to put the welfare of others ahead of our own. In loving other people we shall best express our love for Thee. So help us to love that we may be loved for Thy name's sake. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. WHERRY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Monday, March 22, 1948, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States submitting nominations were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Swanson, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed the following bills and joint resolution, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 4572. An act to amend section 7 of the District of Columbia Traffic Act, 1925, as