

By Mr. SMATHERS:

H. R. 4961. A bill for the relief of Elizabeth Vice; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TOWE:

H. R. 4962. A bill for the relief of Daphne E. Hardoon; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

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

986. By Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts: Petition of Massachusetts Society, Sons of the American Revolution, for investigation of subversive textbooks and teaching material; to the Committee on Rules.

987. By Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts: Petition of 93 Massachusetts citizens, in opposition to the recent reduction of the Veterans' Administration hospital program by 16,000 beds; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

988. By Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin: Petition of sundry citizens of Kenosha, Wis., protesting against H. R. 4349, a bill providing that unclaimed animals of the District of Columbia be made available to licensed institutions for scientific purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

## SENATE

THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1949

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

God of all grace, whose dwelling place is light without the shadow of our earth-born clouds, we, who at our best but see as through a glass darkly, come seeking the radiance of Thy presence. In these fateful days for whose decisions the future will judge us, may we maintain our integrity unswayed by animosities, prejudices, or personal ambitions, regarding always public office as a sacred trust. As with our fallible judgments we have a part in the shaping of the world that is to be, give to us the vision, the wisdom, the courage that will make for both justice and lasting peace. We ask it in the dear Redeemer's name. Amen.

#### THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. LUCAS, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Wednesday, June 1, 1949, was dispensed with.

#### 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 a bill (H. R. 4617) to liberalize the requirement for payment of pension in certain cases to veterans and their widows and children, and for other purposes, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

#### ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The VICE PRESIDENT announced his signature to the enrolled bill (H. R. 1357) to authorize the establishment of the St. Croix Island National Monument, in the

State of Maine, heretofore signed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

#### CALL OF THE ROLL

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

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

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

Anderson	Hoey	Murray
Baldwin	Humphrey	Myers
Brewster	Hunt	Neely
Bridges	Ives	O'Connor
Cain	Jenner	O'Mahoney
Capehart	Johnson, Tex.	Robertson
Cordon	Johnston, S. C.	Russell
Donnell	Kefauver	Saltonstall
Downey	Kem	Schoeppel
Eastland	Langer	Smith, Maine
Ecton	Lodge	Sparkman
Ellender	Long	Stennis
Ferguson	Lucas	Taft
Flanders	McCarran	Taylor
Frear	McClellan	Thomas, Utah
Gillette	McFarland	Tydings
Graham	McGrath	Wherry
Green	McKellar	Wiley
Gurney	Magnuson	Williams
Hayden	Martin	Withers
Hill	Maybank	Young

Mr. MYERS. I announce that the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], and the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE] are detained on official business in meetings of committees of the Senate.

The Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] and the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON] are absent on official business at a meeting of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CHAPMAN] and the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR] are absent on public business.

The Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. MILLER], and the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Connecticut [Mr. McMAHON] is absent on official business, presiding at a meeting of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy in connection with an investigation of the affairs of the Atomic Energy Commission.

The Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND] and the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS] are detained on official business at a meeting of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

The Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER] is absent by leave of the Senate.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HENDRICKSON], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT], and the Senator from Utah [Mr. WATKINS] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] is absent on official business.

The Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICKER], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MALONE], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. McCARTHY], and the Senator from Kansas

[Mr. REED] are detained on official business.

The Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER], the Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. MILLIKIN], and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] are excused by the Senate for attendance at a meeting of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

The Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN] and the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE] are detained at a meeting of the Committee on Agriculture.

By order of the Senate, the following announcement is made:

The members of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy are in attendance at a meeting of the said committee in connection with an investigation of the affairs of the Atomic Energy Commission.

The VICE PRESIDENT. A quorum is present.

#### PRICE SUPPORT AND FARM-MARKETING QUOTAS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to stabilize farm income and farm prices of agricultural commodities; to provide an adequate, balanced, and orderly flow of agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce; and for other purposes, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

#### PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate, or presented, and referred as indicated:

By the VICE PRESIDENT:

A joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Alabama; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare:

"Senate Joint Resolution 17

"Joint resolution memorializing Congress to extend the rights and privileges of veterans of World War II under title V of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944

"Whereas the right of most veterans of World War II to receive readjustment allowances under title V of the Federal Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (known as the GI bill of rights) expires July 25, 1949; and

"Whereas only about one-half of unemployed Alabama veterans of World War II have rights to benefits under the Alabama unemployment compensation; and

"Whereas unemployment among Alabama veterans is increasing; and

"Whereas economic conditions in the near future may be such as to cause great hardship and financial distress to such veterans and their families: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Legislature of the State of Alabama do herewith memorialize and petition the Eighty-first Congress of the United States of America now in session in the city of Washington, D. C., to extend the rights and privileges of veterans of World War II under title V of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944; be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States, the Vice President, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and to each Congressman and Senator from the State of Alabama and the members of the Veterans' Affairs Committee of the House."

A concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of Michigan; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare:

"Senate Concurrent Resolution 25

"Concurrent resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States to give favorable consideration to H. R. 2990 relative to the granting of assistance to the blind

"Whereas the State of Michigan and the Federal Government are now jointly contributing to the assistance of the blind in this State; and

"Whereas the Federal Government now determines whether any blind person is in need of assistance; and

"Whereas the members of the legislature feel that blind persons should be permitted to supplement their assistance to some degree through income derived from their personal efforts; and

"Whereas it is the belief of the members of the Michigan Legislature that the State of Michigan should have the right to determine the need of blind persons for assistance: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the senate (the house of representatives concurring)*, that the members of the Michigan Senate and House of Representatives do hereby urge the Congress of the United States to give favorable consideration to H. R. 2990 introduced by Congressman DANIEL A. REED which bill exempts \$500 of income of blind persons receiving aid and real or personal property to the amount of \$2,000 when determining their need for assistance, and further provides that the several States shall have the sole authority to determine who shall be eligible for such assistance; and be it further

*Resolved*, That copies of this resolution shall be transmitted to the President of the United States, to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives of Congress, and to the Michigan Members in the Senate and House of Representatives of Congress.

"Adopted by the senate, May 4, 1949.

"Adopted by the house, May 13, 1949."

A joint resolution of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs:

"Joint Resolution 23

"Joint resolution requesting Congress of the United States of America to pass legislation enabling the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii to authorize the city and county of Honolulu to issue bonds for the construction of certain public park improvements in the city of Honolulu

*"Be it enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii:*

"SECTION 1. That the Congress of the United States of America be, and it hereby is, requested, through the Delegate to Congress from the Territory of Hawaii, to enact legislation which will enable the Territory of Hawaii, any provision of the Hawaiian Organic Act or any act of this Congress to the contrary notwithstanding, to authorize the Board of Supervisors of the city and county of Honolulu to issue general obligation bonds in the sum of \$500,000 for the construction of improvements to Kapiolani Park, a public park and playground in the city of Honolulu and, to that end, the Congress of the United States of America is hereby requested and urged, through said delegate to Congress, to adopt a bill in substantially the following form, to wit:

"A bill to enable the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii to authorize the city and county of Honolulu, a municipal corporation, to issue bonds for the construction of certain public park improvements in the city of Honolulu

*"Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, any provision of

the Hawaiian Organic Act or of any act of this Congress to the contrary notwithstanding, may authorize the city and county of Honolulu, a municipal corporation of the Territory of Hawaii, to issue general obligation bonds in the sum of \$500,000 for the purpose of enabling it to construct improvements to Kapiolani Park, a public park and playground in the city of Honolulu.

"SEC. 2. The bonds issued under authority of this act may be either term or serial bonds, maturing, in the case of term bonds, not later than 30 years from the date of issue thereof, and, in the case of serial bonds, payable in substantially equal annual installments, the first installment to mature not later than 5 years and the last installment to mature not later than 30 years from the date of such issue. Such bonds may be issued without the approval of the President of the United States.

"SEC. 3. Act — of the session laws of Hawaii 1949, pertaining to the issuance of bonds for the construction of such said public park improvements for and in the city of Honolulu, as authorized by this act, is hereby ratified and confirmed subject to the provisions of this act: *Provided, however*, That nothing herein contained shall be deemed to prohibit the amendment of such territorial legislation by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii from time to time to provide for changes in the improvements authorized by such legislation and for the disposition of unexpended moneys realized from the sale of said bonds."

"SEC. 2. A copy of this joint resolution shall be forwarded to the President of the Senate, and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States of America, the Secretary of the Interior in Washington, D. C., to the Governor of Hawaii, and to the Delegate to Congress from Hawaii.

"SEC. 3. This joint resolution shall take effect upon its approval.

"Approved this 14th day of May A. D. 1949.

"INGRAM M. STAINBACK,

*"Governor of the Territory of Hawaii."*

A resolution adopted by the American Psychoanalytic Association, assembled at Montreal, Canada, on May 20, 1949, requesting the Congress to give its full support to the program of the World Health Organization; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Resolutions adopted by the Nashville Seventh-day Adventists Church, of Nashville, and the Madison Seventh-day Adventist Church, of Madison, both in the State of Tennessee, protesting against the enactment of legislation changing the present calendar; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A statement in the nature of a petition signed by Raimond A. Struble, and sundry other students at the University of Notre Dame, holding fellowships from the Atomic Energy Commission, relating to publicity given to the work of that Commission; to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

A memorandum in the nature of a petition from the Special Mission of the Philippine Ex-Political Prisoners' Association, through the Philippine Embassy, Washington, D. C., relating to the War Claims Act of 1948; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A resolution adopted by the board of directors of the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, Wis., protesting against the enactment of legislation providing for socialized medicine; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

A letter in the nature of a petition from the Hopkins County Women's Republic Club, of Madisonville, Ky., relating to socialized medicine; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

Resolutions adopted by the Illinois State Dental Society, of Peoria, Ill.; the Kansas State Dental Hygienists Association, of Wichita, Kans., the Lake George (N. Y.)

Parents Teacher Association, the Massachusetts Dental Society, of Boston, Mass., the Oklahoma Association of Cleaners and Dyers, of Norman, Oklahoma, and the Board of Directors of St. Luke's Hospital, of San Francisco, Calif., protesting against the enactment of legislation providing compulsory health insurance; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

Resolutions adopted by the United States-Mexico Border Public Health Association, of El Paso, Tex., relating to the activities of the Institute of Inter-American Affairs in health and sanitation problems along the border; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

A resolution adopted by the National Cooperative Milk Producers Federation, at Portland, Oreg., relating to the extension for 2 years of the Trade Agreements Act of 1934; ordered to lie on the table.

A letter in the nature of a petition from the Social Service Employees Union, Local 39, United Office & Professional Workers of America, CIO, of Chicago, Ill., signed by Jane Garrettson, president, relating to the proposed repeal of the Taft-Hartley labor law, and so forth; ordered to lie on the table.

By Mr. TYDINGS:

A resolution adopted by the Baltimore chapter of the Association of Interstate Commerce Commission Practitioners, protesting against the enactment of Senate bill 402 and House bill 306, providing for a Federal Department of Transportation; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

A resolution adopted by the Maryland Association of Certified Public Accountants, of Baltimore, Md., favoring the enactment of legislation providing for the creation of a tax settlement board; to the Committee on Finance.

Petitions of sundry citizens of the State of Maryland, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation providing socialized medicine or compulsory health insurance; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

Resolutions adopted by the Frederick County Medical Society, and the Wicomico County Medical Society, of Salisbury, both in the State of Maryland, protesting against the enactment of legislation providing compulsory health insurance or socialized medicine; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS—NEW HAMPSHIRE LEGISLATURE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Mr. TOBEY. Mr. President, I present for appropriate reference and ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point a concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of New Hampshire memorializing Congress to pass Senate bill 102, to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for research and investigation with respect to the cause, prevention, and treatment of multiple sclerosis and related neurological diseases, and for other purposes.

The bill referred to was introduced by me. It is very close to my heart, my own daughter being a sufferer from the disease. It is perhaps the most deadly disease afflicting mankind today. Approximately 400,000 persons have been stricken with the disease.

I am grateful to the New Hampshire Legislature for giving its support.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The concurrent resolution will be received and appropriately referred, and, under the rule, printed in the RECORD.

The concurrent resolution was referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, as follows:

Concurrent resolution memorializing Congress urging passage of a Senate bill relating to multiple sclerosis and related neurological diseases

*Resolved by the house of representatives (the senate concurring),* That the General Court of New Hampshire urges Congress to enact Senate bill No. 102, entitled "An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for research and investigation with respect to the cause, prevention and treatment of multiple sclerosis and related neurological diseases and for other purposes," now pending in the United States Senate, as introduced by Senator CHARLES W. TOBEY, of New Hampshire; further

*Resolved,* That the secretary of state transmit certified copies of this resolution to the Senators and Representatives of New Hampshire in the Congress.

RICHARD F. UPTON,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
PERKINS BASS,  
President of the Senate.  
SHERMAN ADAMS,  
Governor.

Passed May 24, 1949.  
Attest:

ENOCH D. FULLER,  
Secretary of State.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. STENNIS, from the Committee on Rules and Administration:

H. R. 1243. A bill to amend the Hatch Act; with amendments (Rept. No. 436).

By Mr. TYDINGS, from the Committee on Armed Services:

S. 1560. A bill to authorize the appointment of Col. Kenneth D. Nichols, O-17498, professor of the United States Military Academy, in the permanent grade of colonel, Regular Army, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 437);

S. 1639. A bill to amend section 1452, Revised Statutes, relating to Presidential action on the proceedings and decisions of Navy retiring boards; without amendment (Rept. No. 438); and

S. 1759. A bill to amend section 312 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947, as amended, so as to provide for the retention of certain officers of the Medical and Dental Corps of the Navy; without amendment (Rept. No. 439).

By Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, from the Committee on Armed Services:

S. 1267. A bill to promote the national defense by authorizing a unitary plan for construction of transsonic and supersonic wind-tunnel facilities and the establishment of an Air Engineering Development Center; without amendment (Rept. No. 443).

By Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, from the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service:

S. 458. A bill to provide for a survey of physically handicapped citizens; with amendments (Rept. No. 440);

H. R. 3198. A bill to amend the act of June 18, 1929; without amendment (Rept. No. 441); and

H. R. 3444. A bill to provide for the collection and publication of cotton statistics; without amendment (Rept. No. 442).

By Mr. McCARRAN, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. 471. A bill for the relief of Lloyd Gordon Findley; with amendments (Rept. No. 449);

S. 1429. A bill for the relief of Lacey C. Zapf; without amendment (Rept. No. 444);

H. R. 1123. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Florence Mayfield; without amendment (Rept. No. 445);

H. R. 1472. A bill for the relief of the Olympic Hotel; without amendment (Rept. No. 446); and

H. R. 2353. A bill for the relief of Joel W. Atkinson; without amendment (Rept. No. 447).

#### SUSPENSION OF DEPORTATION OF CERTAIN ALIENS

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, from the Committee on the Judiciary, I report an original concurrent resolution favoring the suspension of deportation of certain aliens, and I submit a report, No. 448, thereon.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The report will be received, and the concurrent resolution will be placed on the calendar.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 44) was ordered to be placed on the calendar, as follows:

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),* That the Congress favors the suspension of deportation in the case of each alien hereinafter named, in which case the Attorney General has suspended deportation for more than 6 months.

A-9690437, Abbott, Colin Cedric.  
A-5011697, Acosta, Catalina Avila De, or Katie Acosta or Louisa Avila.

A-6436032, Akins, Mei Lin Liu, or Marion Liu Akins (nee Mei Lin Liu).

A-6910024, Albert Joseph Armand.

A-6717538, Alexandropoulos, Nicolaos.

A-3017010, Amador, Casimiro Moreno.

A-2840055, Amador, Flores De, or Maria

Ignacia De Jesus.

A-6314074, Andronis, Agnes, or Agni Androni (nee Vatzakis or Batzakis or Bodzarki).

A-6152797, Armitage, Edith Elizabeth.

A-6943217, Atilano, Encarnacion, or Encarnacion Atilano Navarro or Jose Encarnacion Atilano Navarro.

A-6943218, Atilano, Rosa Cordero de, or Rosa Aldama Cordero.

A-6694890, Ayyoob, Rayyah Mitri or Ayooob or Ayoub.

A-6178823, Badillo-Molar, Gabriel.

A-6237469, Baltes, Leontina Elvira (nee Leontina Elvira Moga).

A-9502310, Bergersen, Arne Johan.

A-9679280, Bergersen, Astrid Hedvig (nee Christiansen).

A-6191247, Best, Paul Wardlaw.

A-2100536, Bik, Chan Pui, or Esther Chan or Mrs. So Bing Sun.

A-6625650, Biondi, Angelina Vecchio.

A-3044839, Bisconti, Giuseppe, or Joseph B. Bisconti.

A-2815577, Booth, Alfred Smallwood.

A-6746235, Bozzay, George.

A-2818968, Bribiescas, Ascencion.

A-2809223, Bribiescas, Petra Nieves (alias Petra N. Bribiescas alias Petra Nieves).

A-2961471, Bucewick, Albina Alzbieta, or Albina Alizabeth Bucevicius (nee Valentos).

A-5614072, Burt, Arthur Frederick Jasper.

A-6248877, Calogero, Glyceria (nee Dariva).

A-2488694, Camano, Enrique.

A-6590339, Chapman, Phyllis Eileen.

A-6224763, Churchill, Diane Cecelia.

A-2447000, Coffaro, Paolino (alias Paul Joseph Coffaro).

A-6708393, Cooper, Herbert Roy.

A-6581215, Coronado, Ramon Elizondo.

A-6138488, Couris, Victoria Hantzaras.

A-6677213, Cuevas, Armando Jose Lopez y.

A-6510561, Cybulski, Mieczyslaw Prawzic, or Mieczyslaw Cybulski.

A-1117811, D'Andria, Pietro or Peter.

A-6094851, Dean, Faith.

A-5835194, De La O-Favila, Jesus (alias Pedro De La O or Pedro Regalado).

A-6642958, Dvorak, Zenek.

A-2933876, Facca, Guerino (alias Jerry Facca).

A-6836711, Fierro, Gregorio, or Gregorio Fierro-Parras.

A-6836710, Fierro, Sanjuana Carrillo de, or Sanjuana Carrillo.

A-6644965, Finkelstein, Maria, or Maria Popovici.

A-4391431, Fong, Mon Lai.

A-4391432, Sang, Chang Hung.

A-3074701, Foros, Petros, or Pete Foros or Peter Foros.

A-6780431, Garcia, Maria Calderon de (alias Maria Carrasco alias Maria Carrasco de Garcia).

A-6928132, Garcia, Petra.

A-6384469, Garcia, Oscar Raimundo Y Chaple

A-6653996, Garcia, Carmen (nee Carmen Estevez Betancourt).

A-4815907, Garonzik, Ray, formerly Raella, or Ray Gilman (nee Raella or Ray Ruckenstein).

A-5874797, George, Lilly Belle.

A-6479808, Gerchow, Maria Eugenia.

A-3984244, Glikis, Panagiotis, or Panagiotis Pantelis Glikis or Pangrottis or Pete Glikis.

A-2725629, Goldberg, Sarah (nee Hyman).

A-2594808, Gomes, Luis Manuel.

A-6143141, Gonzalez, Aurelio Vigoa Y.

A-6332553, Graham, John Francis.

A-6352479, Graham, Marguerite Enid.

A-6838567, Granado, Estefana Reza De (alias Estefana Reza alias Estefana Rivera).

A-6677332, Griott, Alice Agnes.

A-6420400, Gross, Ludovic.

A-6484147, Gruetzmann, Clara (nee Bass).

A-6665732, Gutman, Rasela (nee Politzer).

A-2478152, Hansen, Emanuel Edward, or Emanuel Hansen.

A-2702213, Hansen, Eigel Mogens (alias Egil Mogens Hansen).

A-9741937, Hansen, Hans.

A-2796185, Hanson, Hans Richard.

A-6689466, Held, Elsie Johanna (alias Elsie Johanna Wilde).

A-9659070, Hermo, Manuel Paz, or Manuel Paz.

A-5339010, Holzli, Paul.

A-6786987, Humphreys, Rosemary Bernadette.

A-6786986, Humphreys, Adrienne Marie-Louise.

A-6509198, Hurtado, Felipe Dominguez.

A-5327808, Inanovitz, Abraham Leib, or Louis Norvin.

A-6930159, Jackson, Marjorie Alice.

A-6930160, Jackson, Michael Thomas.

A-1675694, Jadegeba, Augustine Kumak-pibe (alias Augustine Thompson).

A-6041608, Javadi, Esfandiar, or Jimmie Javadi.

A-6042303, Jendrzewski, Kazimierza (nee Kazimierza Janiszewski).

A-6477150, Johnson, Richard Arlan, formerly Richard Arlan Westby.

A-6350827, Katsaros, Marika (nee Tzika).

A-4116771, Kiang, Phoenix Shih Feng (alias Phoenix Kiang).

A-3537628, Killeen, Raymond Michael, or Michael Raymond Killeen.

A-4776991, Kim, Sae Sun, or Hak San Kim.

A-9662769, Klingner, Jack.

A-4985554, Kozich, Stella Jean.

A-7569224, Kraus, Bohumil.

A-7528919, Krausova, Matylda.

A-7528920, Krausova, Marie.

A-2455188, Krikorian, Alex, or Aghiag Krikorian.

A-2544843, Kwart, Stephania Nowak (alias Bromislawa Nowak alias Stephania Nowak alias Katherine Nowak alias Stephania Dzierba or Katherine Dzierba).

A-6817859, Kwiatkowski, Marek Jerzy Drobner (alias Mark Post).

A-7707327, Lambert, Judynn.

A-7513902, Landeta, Emilia Martinez y Aldanes De.

A-3296238, Lech, John.

A-6369909, Lee, Hannah Margaret.

A-6181955, Leonardi Michele.

A-1368471, Levy, Corin (nee Franco).

A-7780799, Leyba, Altigracia Mercedes Joaquina Perez, or Joaquina Perez-Leyba (alias Joaquina Bido de Perez Leyba and Altigracia Mercedes Joaquina Bido).

A-5997352, Lopez, Jesus, or Jesus Lopez Alvarado.

A-5997355, Lopez, Teresita, or Teresita Lopez Alvarado.

A-5997473, Lopez, Salvador, or Salvador Lopez Alvarado.

A-6186420, Louis, Juliana.

A-2065717, Madrid, Carmel Quiroz De.

A-6438935, Maloney, Annie Jean (nee Kearsey).

A-6438936, Maloney, Sharon Anne.

A-6790948, Mikel, Heidrum Kirkutis (alias Heidrum Crow).

A-6947452, Miller, Douglas George.

A-5397290, Milstein, Aron.

A-5240771, Mione, Stefano Francesco, or Stefano Mione.

A-2585562, Mitchell, Anna (nee Anna Ford).

A-6929703, Montgelas, Carl Maximilian, or Carl Maximilian Maria Adolph Joseph Montgelas.

A-6138480, Mount, Milagros Josefina (nee Llorente).

A-4446894, Mullinas, Georgios, or George Dennis Mullinas or George Mollis.

A-5018764, McDonnell, Elizabeth Yvonne.

A-6153450, McKirdy, Colin.

A-5619399, Nagle, Florence Tyson (nee Tyson).

A-4294912, Needleman, Renee (nee Gross alias Grutz y Vuchonicka alias Riveca Grutz y Zuchonicka).

A-6170351, Nelle, Frederick James.

A-6170350, Nelle, Elizabeth Louise.

A-6170349, Nelle, Dorothy Bertha.

A-3081341, Ness, Sigurd (alias Sigurd Naess).

A-5238841, Nibbs, Ernest Albert.

A-5734583, Nibbs, Elenora.

A-6929879, Nieto, Zacarias.

A-6106967, Nunez, Roberto Rivas, or Robert R. Nunez.

A-6191698, Oddo, Mary (nee Maria Starchenko).

A-6367354, Olsen, Ragnhild Konstanse (alias Ragnhild Jerkill, nee Larsen).

A-4189079, Osuna, Maria Concepcion Parra de.

A-2916516, Ottochian, Dionisio.

A-5593205, Overton, Randolph Lee.

A-3599556, Panton, Leslie Alexander.

A-6702281, Papapostolou, Aliko Constantino (nee Kamtsika).

A-1221717, Perez, Benigno Boo.

A-6401710, Perry, Margaret, formerly Sands (nee McCartney).

A-6038914, Pineda, Salvador, or Francisco Pichardo or Salvador Pinedo De La Rosa.

A-3333079, Pirrone, Antonino.

A-6571104, Plessas, Dimitra Thomas.

A-6085700, Prata, Adelaide Lopes.

A-7773100, Ramirez, Fausto Arturo, or Fausto Arturo Ramirez y Benet.

A-3176813, Regues, Francisco, or Francisco Regues y Torregrosa (alias Francisco Torregrosa Regues).

A-6698999, Reinert, Joseph, or Josif Reinert.

A-1579856, Rene, Joseph Albert.

A-2326767, Rerecich, Guisepe Gregorio (alias Joseph Rerecich).

A-6149433, Ricci, Victor Alan.

A-6904437, Rivera, Carlos, or Carlos Rivera Aguilar or Carlos Aguilar.

A-3310811, Rizzo, Josephine (nee Matelliano).

A-1656998, Robbins, Christopher (alias James Church).

A-6637067, Robertson, Amy Theresa.

A-6953105, Robledo, Gregorio, or Gregorio Robledo Canez.

A-6953104, Robledo, Socorro Martinez De or Socorro Martinez.

A-1187347, Rodrigues, Antonio.

A-6919985, Sachsenhauser, Rudolph or Ruaolf.

A-6652820, Salazar, Gumesindo Beltran, or Jose Beltran-Salazar.

A-6821713, Saldana, Anita Marmolejo de.

A-6104289, Sanchez, Francisco Magallon.

A-6377176, Sawicki, Hilary Ferdinand.

A-3229985, Scavo, Lucia Vitale.

A-3983279, Schuldt, Charles Bruno Karl Max, or Charles Bruno Schuldt.

A-6919820, Schutz, Walter.

A-6948076, Schutz, Marie.

A-9576879, Selja, Johannes or John.

A-2291078, Selja, Maret (nee Raid or Kristine Juurmann).

A-4531199, Shotkowski, Josephine Mary.

A-6409536, Smale, William Ronald (alias Donald William Grey).

A-6922771, Smith, Cynthia Lauretta.

A-3173952, Socha, Caroline (nee Gargulinska).

A-1261126, Somers, Amos Uriah (alias Amos Sommers or Somers).

A-9799985, Sotto, Romula Alferos.

A-6457944, Spinola, Carlo, or Marquis Carlo Spinola or Carlo Luigi Spinola.

A-4382612, Spoor, Johanna Catharina (nee Porton).

A-2230005, Stanatliotis, Ioannis Dimitrios, or Ioannis Stanos or John Dimitrios Stanos.

A-6650377, Stensland, Carl Ola.

A-6650792, Stensland, Inger.

A-6285044, Stewart, Muriel Eulalie (nee Foote).

A-6688387, Stoll, Else, or Elizabeth Stoll.

A-6199479, Saint Vincent, Howard Roy.

A-9728296, Tammsaar, Johannes.

A-6183204, Tapinis, Peter, or Panagiotis Tapinis.

A-7750886, Targal, Ali Kami.

A-2044869, Thefterios, Eleftherios G.

A-6574319, Thame, Victor Ralph.

A-4224673, Thellemann, Elsa Frieda.

A-1872455, Thibodeau, Kathleen Georgia.

A-6815680, Thomas, William Barry Garland.

A-6195364, Thompson, Pearl Estella, formerly Pearl Estella Wright.

A-2094041, Tiranno, Cologero, or Charles Tiranno.

A-6164965, Torres, Altigracia, or Cancela Recio.

A-6380231, Traag, Socorro.

A-6852416, Trovato, Teresa (nee Fedra).

A-7729663, Trujillo, Bernardo.

A-6083857, Tsao, Han Sun.

A-3175382, Tschauder, Wolfgang Dietrich.

A-2584603, Tsohos, Michael Antoniou Koulouris, or Michael Antoniou Tsohos.

A-1740907, Tziotis, Argyrios.

A-3147723, Urruchua, Juan.

A-6146848, Urrutia, Acracia (nee Herrero Garcia).

A-6877600, Valenzuela, Manuel.

A-6246802, Vian Anastasia, formerly Anastasia Xenias (nee Sotiriadis).

A-6172669, Violagis, Eftyhia Constatin (alias Eftyhia Violacis or Violantzis nee Cosmides).

A-9526618, Wallestad, Arild Martin.

A-3416156, Witriol, Meyer.

A-6846949, Yaker, Mordco, or Marco Yaker.

A-3461003, Yancsics, Klara, or Klara Schmidt.

A-2645628, You, Lee Kee.

#### BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED

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

By Mr. MYERS:

S. 1975. A bill for the relief of Chaim Kohn and his wife, Amalle Kohn; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TYDINGS:

S. 1976. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Juan Antonio Rivera, Mrs. Raul Valle Antelo, and Mrs. Jorge Diaz Romero, Mrs. Otto Resse,

and Mrs. Hugo Soria; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina: S. 1977. A bill to extend the time within which legislative employees may come within the purview of the Civil Service Retirement Act; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

S. 1978 (by request). A bill to reclassify postmasters, assistant postmasters, and other positions in the postal field service; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. MAGNUSON:

S. 1979. A bill to permit the reorganization of land districts and district land office in the continental United States; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

S. 1980. A bill to amend an act entitled "An act to provide extra compensation for overtime service performed by immigrant inspectors and other employees of the Immigration Service," approved March 2, 1931; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

S. 1981. A bill to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine and render judgment upon certain claims for basic and overtime compensation; and

S. 1982. A bill making the Administrative Procedure Act applicable to certain hearings in the Post Office Department; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MYERS:

S. J. Res. 100. Joint resolution designating the third day of February in each year as "Dorchester Day;" and

S. J. Res. 101. Joint resolution designating March 30 of each year as "Shut-In's Day;" to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### FEDERAL ASSISTANCE TO THE BLIND

Mr. KEFAUVER submitted the following concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 43), which was referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments:

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that there should be established in the Federal Government a single office or bureau for services to the blind, such office or bureau to have the functions (1) of coordinating and administering all Federal assistance and services to the blind provided for by title X of the Social Security Act, as amended, the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended (29 U. S. C., secs. 31-41), and the act of June 20, 1936 (relating to the operation of stands in Federal buildings by blind persons), and (2) of coordinating and administering, insofar as practicable, all other Federal assistance and services to the blind now or hereafter authorized by law.*

#### REDUCTION IN GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES—AMENDMENT

Mr. TYDINGS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 94) to provide for economy in government by reducing expenditures for the fiscal year 1950 consistent with the public interest, which was referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, and ordered to be printed.

#### HOUSE BILL REFERRED

The bill (H. R. 4617) to liberalize the requirement for payment of pension in certain cases to veterans and their widows and children, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

#### LEAVES OF ABSENCE

Mr. YOUNG asked and obtained permission to be absent from the session of the Senate on Monday next.

On request of Mr. WHERRY, Mr. WATKINS was granted permission to be absent from the sessions of the Senate today and through Friday of next week.

#### COMMITTEE MEETINGS DURING SENATE SESSION

On request of Mr. BALDWIN, the subcommittee of the Armed Services Committee conducting the Malmedy investigation was granted permission to hold a hearing this afternoon.

On request of Mr. CONNALLY, the Committee on Foreign Relations was granted permission to meet during the session of the Senate today.

On request of Mr. McMAHON, the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy was granted permission to meet during the session of the Senate today.

#### ADDRESS BY DAVID W. HOWE AT ANNUAL CONVENTION OF AMERICAN NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION

[Mr. FLANDERS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD the address delivered by David W. Howe, publisher of the Burlington (Vt.) Free Press and president of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, at the annual convention of the association in New York City, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### ATLANTIC PACT SHOULD HAVE PRIORITY OVER POLITICS—EDITORIAL FROM THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER

[Mr. MARTIN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Atlantic Pact Should Have Priority Over Politics," published in the Philadelphia Inquirer of June 2, 1949, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### PRESERVATION OF THE AMERICAN WAY OF LIFE—LETTER FROM DR. A. M. MCCARTHY

[Mr. STENNIS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a letter addressed to him by Dr. A. M. McCarthy, of Daytona Beach, Fla., which appears in the Appendix.]

#### CHRISTIANITY THE BEST DEFENSE AGAINST COMMUNISM—ESSAY BY MISS MARY ELIZABETH BICKERSTAFF

[Mr. STENNIS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an essay entitled "Christianity Is Our Best Defense Against Communism," written by Miss Mary Elizabeth Bickerstaff, of Gulfport, Miss., and published in the Dixie Guide of December 1949, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### "WHEAT ALARM UP"—ARTICLE BY HENRY S. FRENCH IN THE KANSAS CITY STAR

[Mr. SCHOEPEL asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "Wheat Alarm Up," written by Henry S. French, and published in the Kansas City Star of May 29, 1949, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### A PROGRESSIVE TAX POLICY—LETTER FROM PROF. SEYMOUR HARRIS

[Mr. HUMPHREY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a letter on the subject of a progressive tax policy, written by Prof. Seymour Harris, of Harvard University's economics department, and published in the New York Times of May 20, 1949, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### THE MANRESA RETREATS—ARTICLE BY WILLIAM P. McCAHILL

[Mr. O'CONNOR asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "Life's Pathways Charted Anew at Manresa Retreats," written by William P.

McCahill and published in the Catholic Virginian of May 13, 1949, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY NEXT

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I desire to repeat the announcement I made last night before the Senate adjourned that when the Senate adjourns today it will adjourn until Monday next. I make the statement now in order that all Senators may be apprised of that fact.

#### THE CALENDAR

The VICE PRESIDENT. Morning business is closed. The calendar, under rule VIII, is in order.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate consider unobjected-to bills on the calendar beginning with Order No. 403.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the clerk will proceed to call the calendar, beginning with Order No. 403.

#### SUSPENSION OF DEPORTATION OF CERTAIN ALIENS

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 42) favoring the suspension of deportation of certain aliens, was announced as first in order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the concurrent resolution?

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I should like to have a statement by the distinguished Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] as to what the resolution provides.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I have repeatedly made statements with reference to this type of resolution. This resolution comes to the Senate because of the act of Congress providing that when the Department of Justice defers the deportation of aliens, the deferral shall be referred to Congress; and unless it is approved by Congress, the deferral shall not take place. These deferrals come along in groups of from 25 to 50 or 75, and are referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. We do the very best we can to screen them. They have been screened once by the Department of Justice. Each case comes up for screening, as best we can with the staff we have.

I do not approve of the policy or the plan, but it is the law, and I know of no way of getting away from it so long as the statute remains on the books.

The House of Representatives is not going along with this policy. It is not approving these deferrals. It has requested a conference, and we have held conferences on the question between my own committee and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House. We see no way of changing the law at the present time.

What is happening is this: The Senate is approving these deferrals, and they are piling up over in the House. I cannot tell what is going to be the outcome.

Mr. WHERRY. I thank the distinguished Senator for that observation. I was informed of the situation. I was about to ask the distinguished Senator if there was anything he could suggest to alleviate the situation which now exists. As I understand, even though

the Senate grants the suspension, yet the suspension is not acted upon in the House, and therefore the authorization is stymied. I am not saying that any of these deferrals should be approved. I am not saying that the House is incorrect in withholding approval, but it seems to me that if we need more personnel, or if some additional procedure is needed, perhaps the Senator could suggest some plan.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the concurrent resolution?

Mr. WHERRY. I shall not object. I appreciate the explanation. It illustrates the situation in which we now find ourselves.

There being no objection, the concurrent resolution was considered and agreed to, as follows:

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Congress favors the suspension of deportation in the case of each alien hereinafter named, in which case the Attorney General has suspended deportation for more than 6 months:*

- A-4331665, Albanese, Ruggiero.
- A-4197547, Antepigli, Osman Hayrettin.
- A-5724044, Antoniazzi, Matilde Fadelli.
- A-6249459, Ayalopoulos, Hariclia (nee Chariclia K. Heizanoglou).
- A-1323072, Balzan, Nicola.
- A-5338260, Callahan, Catherine Mary, or Catherine Mary Dowd (maiden name).
- A-6151538, Calloway, Nieves Buena.
- A-4895570, Campagnoli, Romildo.
- A-6642567, Canales-Hernandez, Armando, or Armando Hernandez-Canales.
- A-6636580, Carriaga-Alvarez, Hilarion, or Hilarion Alvarez-Carriaga or Hilarion Carreaga.
- A-6650117, Carrillo, Baldomero.
- A-6650116, Carrillo, Jose.
- A-1986991, Chaparro, Epifania.
- A-1534268, Chatzikostantin, Costas, or Gust Stelles.
- A-6709236, Clay, George Robert, or George Mozes.
- A-6577754, Contreras-Vargas, Julio.
- A-6865971, Correa, Alejandro Maximo, Jr.
- A-6178549, Dahiseide, Shirley Delores.
- A-6677647, D'Atri, Lise Claire.
- A-6261871, De Anda, Cayetano Jimenez.
- A-5594947, De Araujo, Jose.
- A-5171994, De Arredondo, Rosaria Banda, or Rosaria Banda.
- A-6834476, De Flores, Josefina Pena, or Josefina Pena Villegas (maiden name).
- A-2691091, Del Vecchio, Michele (alias Michael Del Vecchio).
- A-3046860, De Martinez, Fermina Espinose (nee Mejia or Fermina Espinosa De Cruz (former marriage)).
- A-6683087, Dewdney, Juliette.
- A-3343962, De Zuniga, Maria Garza, or Maria Garza-Flores.
- A-2746308, Divitaroff, Hristo Pavloff, now known as Christ D. Paul.
- A-4985191, Doerschler, Arthur Ferdinand.
- A-3707306, Eberhardt, Felipa Maria Lopez de, or Felipa Eberhardt, or Phillipa Mary Eberhardt.
- A-5418174, Edwards, Phillis Vivian, or La Belle Bogart or Farmer or Phyllis V. Anderson or Phyllis V. La Belle.
- A-6811190, Fago, Vincenzo Tommaso (alias Thomas Vincent Fago).
- A-2778955, Fantini, Arturo, or Arthur Fantini.
- A-5805711, Ferguson, William.
- A-6367899, Fernandez, Enrique Romo, or Enrique Romo or Enrique Garraci Fernandez.
- A-4862365, Figlioli, Mario.
- A-4150490, Flores, Julia Delfina (nee Torres).
- A-6238100, Flores, Jesus, or Jesus Flores Sanchez.

A-6238101, Flores, Pablo, or Pablo Flores Sanchez or Pablo Flores.  
 A-5535019, Flores-Soto, Alfredo, or Alfredo Flores or Alfredo Soto Flores.  
 A-6343699, Floru, Stergiani.  
 A-6350844, Frangopoulos, Chrisi or Frank (nee Fourkalidos (Fourkidou)), or Chrisi Frank.  
 A-6400942, Futris, John George.  
 A-6246456, Gardikis, Ourania (nee Economou).  
 A-2484437, Giovana, Alfredo.  
 A-6288108, Goldstone, Anna (nee Leitner).  
 A-2826179, Gouin, Gaston Etienne Joseph.  
 A-6380537, Goyan, Eugenia Jean Jennie.  
 A-5401984, Grenzow, Richard Wilhelm (alias Richard Grenzow).  
 A-6405599, Hamilton, Edward Herbert (alias Archibald Edward Valentine).  
 A-6170336, Hamm, Remedios Tamayo.  
 A-4557126, Han, Maolin, or Mao Lin Han or Kiu Yueh Han.  
 A-1823731, Hansen, Victor Andrew.  
 A-2895893, Hanttu, Lydia.  
 A-4451747, Harris, Andre Thomas, or Andre Horace or Andre Toussaint Harris.  
 A-6212903, Heiden, Violet Delores.  
 A-6323057, Hernandez, Juan, or Juan Medina Hernandez.  
 A-1835499, Hidalgo, Hilario Marzann.  
 A-5969818, Hipp, Doris Amy Louise (nee Gilvear, formerly Faucett or Fawcett).  
 A-6322459, Hofman, Teunis Baan.  
 A-6816365, Hoy, Martha Smiley (alias Martha Hoy).  
 A-6811774, Isenmann, Adriana.  
 A-6811623, Johnson, John Oran, or Andrew John Johnson.  
 A-6671906, Jung, Marlene, or Marlene Yung.  
 A-4796715, Kellegian, Dorothy Michelle, or Elisa Horaks Rodriguez or Elisa Morales.  
 A-6162954, Kernkraut, Charles (Chaim).  
 A-6045024, Keyes, John William.  
 A-1012102, Kowrkounakis, George Konstantinos.  
 A-6429788, Kuoppamaki, Liisa.  
 A-6261597, Lambouris, Constantina (nee Kostanos).  
 A-6715868, La Motte, Goetz Walter de.  
 A-4176832, Lee, Mew Tin, Mrs. (alias Yin Fung Leong alias Siu Bing Bing).  
 A-3310474, Leonard, Mary Frances (nee Industrious).  
 A-3875481, Lliang, Mary (alias Liang Mah Lee).  
 A-6024662, Lilland, Torolf Johan.  
 A-6385160, Luana, Ignacio.  
 A-1252627, Lutkes, Mary or Lutkevics (nee Venik).  
 A-6509112, Madamba, Helen Marie.  
 A-3164260, Marethe, Indu (nee Indu Hari Lewate or Indu Shankar Marathe).  
 A-6397726, Markogiannis, Georgia (nee Pappas).  
 A-9635770, Markogiannis, Michael George or Mike Markogiannis.  
 A-6166166, Martinez, Mariana, or Alfonso Y Diaz.  
 A-3092340, Marulis, John Efstathios, or John E. Marulis or Ioannis Maroullis.  
 A-5470955, Matthias, Christophena (nee Sparks).  
 A-6855173, Melendrez-Colunga, Francisco.  
 A-6827607, Mertikas, Constantinos.  
 A-3152201, Mezzina, Giovanni.  
 A-5804110, Mika, Jessie Air (nee Jessie Wilkie Air).  
 A-6048520, Moccocain, Juan Guillermo (Clark), or John William Moccocain.  
 A-7593654, McCann, Doris.  
 A-6316401, McCarthy, Mary Ellen (nee Shallow).  
 A-5137396, McDade, Emma Theresa (nee McNamara).  
 A-5262105, McMurray, Lorenza Cecile.  
 A-6326677, Nolan, Ada Phyllis.  
 A-6327000, Noriega-Bonilla, Blas.  
 A-6050604, Pietrolaj, Heronima.  
 A-3708197, Palatin, Julia (nee Julia Schauer or Julia Polatin alias Elizabeth Kocsis).

A-6491634, Paneth, Eldel (nee Eldel Moscovici).  
 A-6288475, Panteleakis, Nicolas Panagiotis.  
 A-7707086, Patino, Jesus Maria Rodriguez y, or Jesus Rodriguez.  
 A-1573671, Patrik, Jan Mike, or John Petrik or Patrick.  
 A-5817429, Pelleck, Jennie (nee Jennie Plala).  
 A-6827105, Pena, Adan Flores.  
 A-5622568, Pesce, Attilio.  
 A-6143858, Pinto, David Edison Maddox.  
 A-6690315, Ramirez, Maria.  
 A-3886946, Rauch, Anita (nee Steil alias Starick and Antonina Rozalja Stell).  
 A-5190183, Regis, Adelina Ramirez Luna.  
 A-6437512, Robinson, Julienne Marie (nee Devincke).  
 A-1450969, Ryan, Daniel James, or Daniel James O'Ryan.  
 A-6303971, Sanchez, Clara, or Sara Sanchez or Clara Sanchez de Mendoza.  
 A-3167966, Santoro, Salvatore, or Salvatore Aniello Santoro.  
 A-3726899, Schaumburg, June Hadfield (alias nee June Hobson).  
 A-4588739, Schooff, Wilhelm Emil, or Willie Schoof or Schooff.  
 A-6268892, Shunda, Olimpia Babu (nee Olimpia Babu).  
 A-6054882, Silva-Pena, Jose Diego Cecilio De Jesus, or Cecilio Silva-Pena.  
 A-6054860, Silva, Marciala Calderon Parra De.  
 A-2726809, Simon, Gladstone Emanuel.  
 A-5613177, Skytte, Jenny Margrethe (nee Jenny Margrethe Marcussen).  
 A-6837715, Smales, Thoma, or Thelma Thoma Smales or Thelma Thoma Papacosta (maiden name).  
 A-6839267, Smith, Ronald George.  
 A-1233170, Swaleh, Abdu Ibn, or Edwin Gaurick Bey.  
 A-1990120, Tomecek, Gabriel Vincent.  
 A-454C102, Vda, De Ruiz, Juana Cristan, or Juanita Tristan.  
 A-6263031, Villa, Maria Ester Medrano de.  
 A-6782677, Viner, Gladys (nee Robinson).  
 A-2749887, Wing, Chew, or Gueng Lai or Siu Hoo or Siu Hoo Wing or Jew Shee or Chew Gee.  
 A-6145607, Wise, Consuelo Emilia.  
 A-5468258, Wolfel, John, or Mike Deal or Joan or Johann Wolfel.  
 A-6610614, Wong, Lee Wai Lan (nee Wai Lan Lee or Wong Lee Shee).  
 A-5971920, Wong, Lok-Yee Lois (nee Wang or Lois Lok-Yee Wong Nee Wang).  
 A-6354313, Woods, Colette Levy (nee Colette Marthe Nelly Levy).  
 A-1689915, Woszczynski, Konstanty, or Konstant Woszczynski.  
 A-2400433, Tso, Chee Wah, or Gin Lung Tso.  
 A-2079296, Young, Hew Som.  
 A-2976738, Yuan, Hyan Yu.  
 A-1397613, Zajic, Louis, or Ladislav Zajic.

## FRANK O. WARD

The bill (H. R. 1053) for the relief of Frank O. Ward was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## FREDERICK W. LASS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 1058) for the relief of Frederick W. Lass.

Mr. SCHOEPEL. Mr. President, I should like to ask the distinguished Senator from Nevada a question with regard to this bill. Reserving the right to object, I am wondering if the Post Office Department has a uniform policy for the provision of locker space. While I know that the amount involved in the bill is small, yet the condition probably is of frequent occurrence throughout the country. I ask if the Senator knows

whether the Post Office Department has a uniform policy for providing locker space for its employees, to prevent such situations happening?

Mr. McCARRAN. I think it depends on the individual office. Some offices do furnish such space, and some do not. I am not familiar with the general practice. That is about the best answer I can give under the circumstances.

Mr. SCHOEPEL. Does the Senator feel that it is important that the Post Office Department should have some uniform policy, if we are to receive quite a large number of such claims each session?

Mr. McCARRAN. If we were to receive a large number of such claims, I should say so; but I do not think we shall receive a great number of such claims. Each claim stands on its own footing.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the third reading of the bill.

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

## LORRAYNE E. GRAUS

The bill (H. R. 1062) for the relief of Lorraine E. Graus, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## RALPH A. WOOD

The bill (H. R. 1497) for the relief of Ralph A. Wood, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## AL W. HOSINSKI

The bill (H. R. 2249) for the relief of Al W. Hosinski, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## EXCHANGE OF CERTAIN FISHERY FACILITIES IN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 1222) to authorize the exchange of certain fishery facilities within the State of Washington.

Mr. SCHOEPEL. Mr. President, I should like to have an explanation of this measure.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, the bill merely provides for transfer to the Federal Government of title to the fish hatchery owned by the State of Washington. The Federal Government is now operating the hatchery. The State is giving the Federal Government title.

Mr. WHERRY. Is any appropriation involved?

Mr. MAGNUSON. No.

Mr. WHERRY. It is simply a transfer of title?

Mr. MAGNUSON. It is simply a transfer of title.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the third reading of the bill.

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

## ADVANCES IN PAY TO CERTAIN ARMED SERVICES PERSONNEL—BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 1536) to authorize advances in pay to personnel of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps upon permanent change of station, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. SCHOEPEL. Mr. President, I should like to ask the distinguished Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] a question. I note that in the bill there is a provision which takes care of commissioned and warrant officers, and enlisted men of the first, second, and third grades of the Army, the Navy, the Air Forces, and the Marine Corps. What is wrong with the other folks in the services, who are just ordinary individuals?

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, this puts all of the services under the same rule. Heretofore the enlisted men were left out. This puts them under the same provision which already exists with respect to commissioned and warrant officers.

Mr. SCHOEPEL. I am wondering if we might not consider an amendment to strike out, after the words "of the" in line 4, the words "first, second," and striking out in line 5 the words "and third grades of the." That would entitle any enlisted man to the benefits.

Mr. TYDINGS. What is the Senator's proposal?

Mr. SCHOEPEL. To amend by striking out, after the words "of the", in line 4, the words "first, second,"; and by striking out, in line 5, the words "and third grades of the." In my opinion, that would provide that any enlisted man could receive the 3 months' factor of consideration.

Mr. TYDINGS. As the Senator is aware, this applies primarily to changes in station. It is proposed to extend the benefits to enlisted men, but only to those enlisted men who are making a career of the service. It would not apply to the man who comes in for one "hitch," or for a short period of time, such as one enlistment. This applies to those who make a career of the service, and who, therefore, are entitled to the consideration provided for in the bill. It does not apply to every person in the service, because many of them come in for only one enlistment. I use this term with no reflection on the others, but those who make a career of the service are, generally speaking, the more responsible elements of the armed services. The bill applies to those in that category who may have to change stations.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, what is the distinction between the action of the committee in subsection (a) and subsection (b)? In subsection (b) the committee strikes out "of the first, second, and third grades." Why should not that language be stricken out in subsection (a)?

Mr. TYDINGS. There are a few stations where there are no paymasters. There are certain islands in the Pacific, such as the Marshalls or the Marianas, where there are only a few men. They have no paymaster to pay them directly. This bill provides that they may be paid, even though no paymaster is available. That is the reason for the second provision. Otherwise those men would have to wait for 2 or 3 months to get their money. This is an attempt to take care of a few men who would not get their pay unless such a provision were written into the law. However, that is not the question which the Senator from Kansas [Mr. SCHOEPEL] has raised. I

hope I have cleared up this question before I return to the interrogation of the Senator from Kansas.

Mr. TAFT. Subsection (b) deals with the advance of pay, just as subsection (a) does. I do not see the difference. One provides for an advance at distant stations and the other for an advance at home. I do not understand the distinction.

Mr. TYDINGS. I do not know whether the Senator has read the report. I have tried to explain the situation without going into all the details. The report is thoroughly comprehensive. Perhaps it would save time if I were to read the report, which covers all the ramifications of possible questioning:

#### PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of the bill, as amended, is to place all the armed services on the same basis insofar as authority to advance pay to personnel is concerned. This involves a case of permanent change of station or assignment to duty at distant stations where pay cannot be disbursed regularly.

#### EXPLANATION OF THE BILL

Under present law, officers of the Navy and Marine Corps who are ordered to and from sea duty, and to and from shore duty outside of the continental limits of the United States, may be authorized to draw advance pay not in excess of 3 months. In the past this has been deemed necessary for the Navy and Marine Corps because of frequent changes of station and abnormal expenses incurred during such periods.

Similarly section 1563 of the Revised Statutes presently authorizes the President to direct advances in pay as he deems necessary to persons in the naval service on distant stations where pay and allowances cannot be disbursed regularly. This is because personnel would be separated from paymasters for many months and would suffer financial hardships thereby. This bill, as amended, proposes to extend these same authorities to officers and enlisted personnel of all the armed services including the Coast Guard.

This bill should result in no increased cost to the Government. The only possibility of additional cost would be when a man who has received an advance of pay would be separated from the service by death or desertion. While this is a possibility it is certainly a very negligible factor and it is impossible to estimate with any degree of accuracy.

Let me say that the experience shows that in the Navy not a single dollar had been lost because of the advance of pay. The experience table showed that where there has been advances of pay, the men had performed their duties and simply had received in advance the pay which they would have received in any event.

In answer to the Senator from Kansas, let me state that the reason why the bill is limited in its application is that it would not be desirable to have it apply to every member of the armed forces, because of desertions, perhaps because of a. w. o. l. cases, and similar instances. The bill is made to apply only to what the armed services deem the more responsible branches of their personnel.

Mr. SCHOEPEL. I may say to the distinguished Senator that I hesitate to say so, but I do not believe I can follow in thinking that probably there would be a lesser degree of responsibility on the part of the plain enlisted men than there would be on the part of some of

the men in the upper brackets of the armed services.

Mr. TYDINGS. This measure applies primarily to warrant officers who are married and have families. The bill does not apply generally to the individual enlisted men who have no families. Therefore, when a man is making a career of the armed services, it is deemed necessary to extend this privilege, which heretofore for the most part has applied only to officers. But in extending it, the committee thought it should be extended with caution; otherwise the Government would lose a considerable sum of money.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator's time has expired.

Mr. SCHOEPEL. Mr. President, I wish to pursue this matter further.

Certain enlisted men might wish to change their status, and might wish to make a career of the service. Enlisted men in that category would feel there was discrimination in regard to this matter.

Mr. TYDINGS. No; because if a man were making a career of the service he would be in either the first, second, or third category, because after a man has served one enlistment, the chances are that he will have progressed to one of the preferred categories.

But the Department felt that if it made the advance of pay apply to all enlisted men, so that all of them would get their pay in advance, as to some men in process of being transferred, and temporarily on their own, in some cases, such a provision might not be conducive to their arriving at their destination on time.

So the bill has been restricted mainly to those who have families—who have responsibilities, and who have greater need.

Mr. SCHOEPEL. Mr. President, I should like to ask the distinguished Senator from Maryland whether he would have any objection to having this measure passed over until the next calendar day.

Mr. TYDINGS. None at all.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

#### BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 1393) to promote the national defense and to contribute to more effective aeronautical research by authorizing professional personnel of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics to attend accredited graduate schools for research and study, was announced as next in order.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I should like to give a word of explanation of the bill.

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

Mr. SCHOEPEL. Yes, Mr. President; by request, I should like to have this measure go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

#### CONSTRUCTION OF EXPERIMENTAL SUBMARINES

The bill (S. 1505) to amend the act entitled "An act to authorize the construction of experimental submarines,

and for other purposes," approved May 16, 1947, was announced as next in order.

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

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. Mr. President, in connection with this measure, I note from the report that the bill as now reported provides for an increase in the amount of half a million dollars over the amount requested by the Department of the Navy.

Mr. TYDINGS. The total amount is \$11,000,000.

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. That is correct; but in the final analysis, as I understand the bill, it now would call for an increase of \$500,000 over the amount estimated as needed by the Department of the Navy.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, if the Senator will allow me to make a brief explanation, I should like to point out that some time ago the Congress passed a law providing for the construction of experimental submarines. The Senator from Kansas is aware of the fact, of course, that today the submarine is passing through a metamorphosis because of recent inventions, and thus it is important for the Navy to know how to deal with the submarine of the future, as equipped with snorkels and other devices. So it was desired that two submarines, I believe, of an experimental nature be constructed. A limitation was placed in regard to the amount of money which could be used in carrying on such a project.

After the submarines were under construction, it was found that the work of an experimental nature desired could not be completed under the ceiling imposed as to the expenditure of funds for that purpose. Therefore, representatives of the Navy Department came before the committee and requested that the ceiling be raised so that these experiments could be carried out in full and so that the Navy would be acquainted with the facts which it desired to ascertain.

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. I should like to say to the distinguished Senator that as late as March 24, 1949, the Acting Secretary of the Navy by letter to the distinguished Senator from Maryland indicated that the estimated cost of this work was \$10,500,000. I wonder whether the Senator from Maryland has any objection to limiting the bill to that amount rather than to the proposed additional half million dollars.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I am sorry, but I was unable to understand all the Senator said. Frankly, all his words did not carry to this side of the Chamber.

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. I said that the letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, under date of March 24, 1949, addressed to the Senator from Maryland, indicates that the estimated cost of this work is \$10,500,000.

Mr. TYDINGS. That is correct.

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. I was considering the possibility of making a saving of half a million dollars—a matter in which I know the Senator from Maryland is also vitally interested.

Mr. TYDINGS. I shall tell the Senator why provision for the \$11,000,000 was included in the bill. We had before the

committee the men in charge of the project. Upon questioning them thoroughly and in some detail, we arrived at the fact that it would be better to provide \$11,000,000 rather than \$10,500,000, so as to permit the completion of all the experiments which were under way. That is why the \$11,000,000 figure is included in the bill.

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

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

That the proviso contained in the act entitled "An act to authorize the construction of experimental submarines, and for other purposes," approved May 16, 1947 (61 Stat. 96), is hereby amended by striking out "\$30,000,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$41,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

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

#### REPEAL OF CERTAIN OBSOLETE NAVAL LAWS

The bill (S. 1794) to repeal certain obsolete provisions of law relating to the naval service was announced as next in order.

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

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I have been asked to have this bill passed over, in behalf of the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER] who wanted to go into it further before it is considered.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will go over.

Mr. WHERRY subsequently said: Mr. President, I wish to invite the attention of the Senator from Maryland to the fact that I was confused in the calendar number which the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER] desired to have passed over. I asked to have Calendar 414, S. 1794, passed over, and there was no objection to that. The Senator's objection was to Calendar 415, S. 1955. I ask unanimous consent to return to Calendar 414, that it may be taken up at this time, and then I am going to ask the distinguished Senator if, by unanimous consent, we may return to Calendar 415, that we might have it reconsidered, at least.

Mr. TYDINGS. That is perfectly satisfactory.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent request to return to Calendar 414, the bill S. 1794?

There being no objection, the bill (S. 1794) to repeal certain obsolete provisions of law relating to the naval service, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the following acts and parts of acts are hereby repealed:

Section 434, Revised Statutes.

That portion of the first sentence of section 436, Revised Statutes, which reads as follows: "or professor of mathematics"; and the second sentence of said section, which

reads as follows: "Such officer or professor, when so employed, shall be entitled to receive the shore-duty pay of his grade, and no other."

Section 1367, Revised Statutes.

Section 1381, Revised Statutes.

Section 1401, Revised Statutes.

Section 1402, Revised Statutes.

Section 1403, Revised Statutes.

Section 1404, Revised Statutes.

Section 1408, Revised Statutes.

Section 1409, Revised Statutes.

Section 1417, Revised Statutes, as amended.

Section 1435, Revised Statutes.

Section 1480, Revised Statutes, as amended.

Section 1537, Revised Statutes.

Section 1538, Revised Statutes.

Section 1539, Revised Statutes.

Section 1546, Revised Statutes.

Section 1564, Revised Statutes.

Section 1600, Revised Statutes.

Section 4750, Revised Statutes.

Section 4752, Revised Statutes.

Section 4753, Revised Statutes.

Section 4754, Revised Statutes.

Section 4755, Revised Statutes.

Paragraph 22 of the act of September 28, 1850, which is the fourth full paragraph on page 515, volume 9, Statutes at Large, and which reads as follows: "And the pay of the superintendent of the naval school at Annapolis shall be at the rate allowed to an officer of his rank, when in service at sea."

Joint Resolution No. 25 of March 3, 1863 (12 Stat. 825).

That part of the act of June 30, 1876, under the heading "Bureau of construction and repair," which appears on pages 69 and 70, volume 19, Statutes at Large, and which reads as follows: "And no increase of the force at any navy yard shall be made at any time within 60 days next before any election to take place for President of the United States, or Member of Congress, except when the Secretary of the Navy shall certify that the needs of the public service make such increase necessary at that time which certificate shall be immediately published when made."

Paragraph 6 of the act of May 4, 1873, which is the second full paragraph on page 50, volume 20, Statutes at Large, and which reads as follows:

"That on and after the 1st day of July 1878, there shall be no appointments made from civil life of secretaries or clerks to the admiral, or vice admiral, when on sea service, commanders of squadrons, or of clerks to commanders of vessels; and an officer not above the grade of lieutenant shall be detailed to perform the duties of secretary to the admiral or vice admiral, when on sea service, and one not above the grade of master to perform the duties of clerk to a rear admiral or commander, and one not above the grade of ensign to perform the duties of clerk to a captain, commander, or lieutenant commander when afloat: *Provided*, That the secretaries and clerks in service on the 1st day of July 1878, on vessels abroad, shall continue as such until such vessel shall return to the United States on the termination of its cruise."

So much of the fifth paragraph of the act of March 3, 1863, as it appears on page 473, volume 22, Statutes at Large, and which reads as follows: "And all officers of the Navy shall be credited with the actual time they may have served as officers or enlisted men in the Regular or volunteer Army or Navy, or both, and shall receive the benefits of such actual service in all respects in the same manner as if all said service had been continuous and in the Regular Navy in the lowest grade having graduated pay held by such officer since last entering the service: *Provided*, That nothing in this clause shall be so construed as to authorize any change in the dates of commission or in the relative rank of such officer: *Provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to give any additional pay to any



such officer during the time of his service in the volunteer Army or Navy."

Section 2 of the act of August 3, 1886 (24 Stat. 215), as amended.

So much of section 5 of the act of June 29, 1868, as it appears on page 210, volume 25, Statutes at Large, and which reads as follows: "shall receive the sea-pay of his grade, and \* \* \*"

The second paragraph under the heading "Pay of the Navy" of the act of March 3, 1901, which is the first full paragraph on page 1108, volume 31, Statutes at Large, and which reads as follows: "That the advancement in rank of officers of the Navy and Marine Corps, whensoever made, for service rendered during the war with Spain, pursuant, respectively, to the provisions of sections 1506 and 1605 of the Revised Statutes, shall not interfere with the regular promotion of officers otherwise entitled to promotion, but officers so advanced, by reason of war service, shall, after they are promoted to higher grades, be carried thereafter as additional to the numbers of each grade to which they may at any time be promoted; and each such officer shall hereafter be promoted in due course, contemporaneously with and to take rank next after the officer immediately above him; and all advancements made by reason of war service shall be appropriately so designated upon the official Navy list: *Provided, however,* That no promotion shall be made to fill a vacancy occasioned by the promotion, retirement, death, resignation, or dismissal of any officer who, at the time of such promotion, retirement, death, resignation, or dismissal, is an additional member of his grade under the foregoing provisions."

So much of the first sentence after the subheading "Bureau of Supplies and Accounts" of the act of March 18, 1904, as it appears on page 121, volume 33, Statutes at Large, and which reads as follows: "a civilian assistant, who shall perform the duties of chief clerk, and in case of the death, resignation, sickness, or absence of both the Paymaster General of the Navy and his assistant, now provided for by law, unless otherwise directed by the President, as provided by section 179, Revised Statutes, such civilian assistant shall become the acting chief of the Bureau."

So much of the fourth paragraph under the subheading "Increase of the Navy, Equipment" of the act of May 13, 1908, as it appears on page 159, volume 35, Statutes at Large, and which reads as follows: "and monitors now owned by the United States or hereafter built may be named as the President may direct."

The second paragraph under the subheading "Contingent, Navy" of the act of March 4, 1911, which appears on page 1267, volume 36, Statutes at Large, and which reads as follows:

"That officers on the active list of the line of the United States Navy who, under authority of law, now perform engineering duty on shore only are hereby made additional to the numbers in the grades in which they are now serving, and shall be carried as additional to the numbers of each grade to which they may hereafter be promoted: *Provided,* That said officers shall be entitled to all the benefits of retirement under existing or future laws equally with other officers of like rank and service."

The second paragraph under the subheading "Contingent, Navy," of the act of March 3, 1915, which appears on page 930, volume 38, Statutes at Large, and which reads as follows:

"Hereafter officers who now perform engineering duty on shore only and officers of the Construction Corps shall be eligible for any shore duty compatible with their rank and grade to which the Secretary of the Navy may assign them."

The ninth paragraph under the subheading "Improvement of construction plants"

of the act of March 3, 1915, which appears on page 945, volume 38, Statutes at Large, and which reads as follows:

"Officers of the line of the Navy who have had not less than 3 years' service in the grade of ensign and have taken or are taking satisfactorily a post-graduate course in naval architecture under orders from the Secretary of the Navy shall be eligible for transfer to the grade of assistant naval constructors: *Provided,* That there shall not be more than five such transfers in any one calendar year and that the total increase in the number of naval constructors and assistant naval constructors by reason of such transfers shall not exceed 24."

The following portions of the act of August 29, 1916, chapter 417, volume 39, Statutes at Large, page 556:

(a) Paragraphs 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 18, 21, and 23 under the heading "Naval Flying Corps" in such chapter, which appears on pages 582, 583, 584, 585, and 586.

(b) The last full paragraph, as amended, under the heading "Naval Militia and National Naval Volunteers" in such chapter, which is the fourth full paragraph on page 600.

(c) So much of the third paragraph under the subheading "Increase of the Navy, ammunition," in such chapter, as it appears on pages 617 and 618, and which reads as follows: "That each and every employee of the navy yards, gun factories, naval stations, and arsenals of the United States Government is hereby granted 30 days' leave of absence each year, without forfeiture of pay during such leave: *Provided further,* That it shall be lawful to allow pro rata leave only to those serving 12 consecutive months or more: *And provided further,* That in all cases the heads of divisions shall have discretion as to the time when the leave can best be allowed: *And provided further,* That not more than 30 days' leave with pay shall be allowed any such employee in 1 year: *Provided further,* That this provision shall not be construed to deprive employees of any sick leave or legal holidays to which they may now be entitled under existing law."

So much of the first paragraph under the heading "Pay, miscellaneous," of the act of July 1, 1918, which appears on page 705, volume 40, Statutes at Large, and which reads as follows: "*Provided,* That hereafter the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to consider, ascertain, adjust, determine, and pay the amounts due on all claims for damages to and loss of private property of inhabitants of any European country not an enemy or ally of an enemy when the amount of the claim does not exceed the sum of \$1,000, occasioned and caused by men in the naval service during the period of the present war, all payments in settlement of such claims to be made out of 'Pay, miscellaneous.'"

Paragraph 6 of section 3 (Personnel) of the act of June 24, 1926 (44 Stat. 767).

The last two paragraphs under the heading "Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, pay, subsistence, and transportation of naval personnel" in the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the Navy Department and naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, and for other purposes," approved June 11, 1930 (46 Stat. 567, ch. 463), concerning the discharge of minors in the Navy and Marine Corps.

Sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 of the act of March 3, 1931 (46 Stat. 1482).

Act of July 17, 1935 (49 Stat. 482).

#### AUTHORITY TO ACCEPT FOREIGN DECORATIONS

The bill (S. 1955) to authorize certain persons to accept decorations tendered them by the United Kingdom for services rendered the Allied cause during World War II, and for other purposes was announced as next in order.

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

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Maryland whether this bill applies entirely to civilians?

Mr. TYDINGS. It applies to scientists, civilians who are outstanding men in their line, and who performed certain scientific services during the war.

Mr. LODGE. Is it the invariable practice to have an act of Congress to enable a civilian official of the Government to receive a foreign decoration?

Mr. TYDINGS. I think it is; if he is in the employ of the Government, certainly.

Mr. LODGE. And does that apply to a decoration from any country, not simply the United Kingdom?

Mr. TYDINGS. The Constitution requires that such matters be cleared in the normal way specified therein.

Mr. LODGE. It is unnecessary, however, is it not, to get legislative authorization for a military person to receive a foreign decoration?

Mr. TYDINGS. Yes; it is. It is, now that the war is over. Of course, during the war a different situation exists.

Mr. LODGE. During the war it was not necessary, was it?

Mr. TYDINGS. That is correct. That law has expired. I may say to the Senator from Massachusetts, the Congress passed a special act, applying only during the length of the war, which permitted military and other personnel to accept foreign decorations during the war. But since that act has expired, it becomes necessary in each case, military or civilian, to have special legislation.

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

Mr. TYDINGS. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. Is the war over?

Mr. TYDINGS. I should say some phases of it seem to be going on with increased intensity.

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

Mr. TYDINGS. I yield.

Mr. TOBEY. Does this bill cover the general who is connected with the White House?

Mr. TYDINGS. No; it does not. It has nothing to do with any military personnel. These are all scientists, Vannevar Bush and men of that category.

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

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That (a) each of the persons hereinafter named is hereby authorized to accept the award of the decoration described after his name, tendered to him by the Government of the United Kingdom in recognition of the valuable services rendered by him to the Allied cause during World War II in the field of scientific research and development:

Dr. Vannevar Bush, of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics—Honorary Knight Commander of the Civil Division of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire;

Dr. Jerome C. Hunsaker, of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics—Hon-

orary Commander of the Civil Division of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire;

Dr. Hugh L. Dryden, of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics—Honorary Officer of the Civil Division of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire; and

Carroll L. Wilson, of the Atomic Energy Commission—Honorary Officer of the Civil Division of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire.

(b) Each of the persons hereinafter named is hereby authorized to accept the award of the King's Medal for service in the cause of freedom tendered to him by the Government of the United Kingdom in recognition of the valuable services rendered by him to the Allied cause during World War II in the field of scientific research and development;

Dr. A. V. Astin, of the National Bureau of Standards;

Dr. Fred C. Bishopp, of the Department of Agriculture;

John C. Green, of the Department of Commerce;

Dr. Lawrence R. Hafstad, of the Atomic Energy Commission;

Dr. Edward F. Knipling, of the Department of Agriculture;

Dr. David B. Langmuir, of the Atomic Energy Commission;

Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, of the Atomic Energy Commission;

Dr. Eugene W. Scott, of the Research and Development Board of the National Military Establishment; and

Dr. William E. Story, Jr., of the Department of the Army.

Sec. 2. The Department of State is authorized to deliver to each such person the decoration described in section 1 of this act, together with any appurtenance thereto and any document evidencing such award.

Mr. WHERRY subsequently said: Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the vote by which the bill (S. 1955), Calendar No. 415, was passed, be reconsidered, with the idea that it be passed over at least temporarily.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the vote by which the bill (S. 1955) to authorize certain persons to accept decorations tendered them by the United Kingdom for services rendered the Allied cause during World War II, and for other purposes, was reconsidered, and the bill was temporarily passed over.

#### ATTENDANCE OF UNITED STATES MARINE BAND AT CONFEDERATE VETERANS' ANNUAL REUNION

The bill (H. R. 3341) to authorize the attendance of the United States Marine Band at the fifty-ninth annual reunion of Confederate veterans to be held in Little Rock, Ark., September 27 through September 29, 1949, was announced as next in order.

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

Mr. TYDINGS. I desire to make a short announcement in connection with the passage of the bill. The number of Confederate veterans and the number of Union veterans of the Civil War, who are now alive can almost be counted on the fingers of one hand. The committee, in granting the request for the Marine Band for this reunion, felt there were so few veterans left that we should not continue such authorization after this year, and I simply make that announcement so

that those who may be interested may know how the committee feels about it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

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

#### MEDAL FOR HUMANE ACTION

The bill (H. R. 2737) to establish the decoration Medal for Humane Action for award to persons serving in or with the armed forces of the United States participating in the current military effort to supply necessities of life to the people of Berlin, Germany, was announced as next in order.

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

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill.

Mr. TYDINGS. I send to the desk an amendment, which I ask to have considered.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will state the first amendment offered by the Senator from Maryland.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 1, line 3, it is proposed to strike out "decoration" and insert "medal".

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment of Mr. TYDINGS was on page 2, after the word "person" in line 2, strike out the comma and the words "but for succeeding actions justifying the award of such medal the President may award a suitable bar or other device to be worn as he shall direct."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "An act to establish the Medal for Humane Action for award to persons serving in or with the armed forces of the United States participating in the current military effort to supply necessities of life to the people of Berlin, Germany."

#### BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 595) relating to the internal security of the United States was announced as next in order.

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

Mr. SCHOEPEL. I request that the bill go over to the next calendar day.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the bill will be passed over.

#### REGULATION OF SUBSISTENCE EXPENSES AND MILEAGE ALLOWANCE

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 3005) to regulate subsistence expenses and mileage allowance of civilian officers and employees of the Government, which had been reported from the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, with amendments, on page 2, after line 10, to insert a new subsection (4), as follows:

(4) The term "Members of Congress" means Senators, Representatives, Delegates, and Resident Commissioners."

On page 2, line 14, after the word "judges", to insert "covered by section 456 of title 28 of the United States Code"; on page 3, line 19, after the word "disbursing", to strike out "officers" and insert "officers," on page 4, after line 3, to insert a new section 6, as follows:

Sec. 6. Except as otherwise permitted by this act or by the laws relating to military personnel, only actual and necessary traveling expenses shall be allowed to any person holding employment or appointment under the United States.

On page 4, line 9, after the word "travel", to strike out "allowances," and insert "allowances and"; in line 10, after the word "expenses", to strike out "under the act of March 3, 1875 (5 U. S. C. 73)", and insert under this act"; in line 16, after the name "United States", to strike out the comma and "President of the Senate, of Senators, Representatives, Delegates, and Resident Commissioners", and insert "or any act providing for mileage allowances for the President of the Senate or Members of Congress"; in line 22, after the word "repealed", to strike out "All acts (other than the act of March 3, 1875 (5 U. S. C. 73), and appropriation items for examination of estimates in the field) providing for reimbursement of actual travel or transportation expense;" and insert "All acts (other than appropriation items for examination of estimates in the field), applicable to civilian officers or employees of the departments and establishments, providing for reimbursement of actual travel or transportation expense", and on page 6, line 1, after the word "on", to strike out "the thirtieth day after the date of its enactment", and insert "July 1, 1949."

The amendments were agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the section numbers will be corrected to correspond with the text.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

#### CONFIRMATION OF NOMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION IN THE ARMED SERVICES

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, in order to save the expense of printing, I send to the desk certain nominations making routine promotions in the armed services, and I ask unanimous consent, as in executive session, that they be confirmed and that the President be immediately notified.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and, without objection, the nominations are confirmed, and the President will be immediately notified.

#### HEARINGS BEFORE COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Is a unanimous-consent request in order?

The VICE PRESIDENT. A unanimous-consent request is in order.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments may hold hearings this afternoon while the Senate is in session.

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

Mr. McCLELLAN. I further ask unanimous consent request, Mr. President, that I may be permitted at this time to make a brief announcement about the hearing.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the Senator from Arkansas may proceed.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, and Members of the Senate, the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments is now in the process of holding hearings on the Senate Joint Resolution 94 and also on Senate Joint Resolution 97, submitted by the minority leader. We are undertaking to expedite the hearings, and at the same time to be as thorough and to obtain as full information as possible. We are hoping to conclude the hearings this week, and I merely wanted again to invite every Senator who is interested in the subject matter and who feels he can make some contribution to the proceedings of the committee and to the very vital and important question of trying to balance the budget, to come before the committee with his suggestions. We are very anxious to expedite consideration of the matter. If we are to accomplish anything, we must act with expedition. I hope this will serve as an invitation and notice to each Member of the Senate, if he has any contribution to make, to do so.

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

Mr. McCLELLAN. I am glad to yield.

Mr. WHERRY. This is a joint committee, and of course the invitation is extended not only to Senators, but we are very anxious of course to have Members of the House come, although they may not be on the committee.

Mr. McCLELLAN. It is not actually a joint committee, but our committee invited the House Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments to sit with us and participate.

Mr. WHERRY. I commend the committee for the manner in which they are conducting the hearings. I think the invitation which has been openly broadcast should be accepted. I think the committee is dealing with one of the most important pieces of legislation scheduled for committee hearings at this time.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I thank the Senator. It is a difficult piece of legislation, I may say, and we need all the counsel and help we can get.

#### CONVEYANCE OF CERTAIN LANDS TO MARFA, TEX.

The bill (H. R. 1158) to provide for the conveyance by the United States to the city of Marfa, Tex., of certain land formerly owned by that city, was announced as next in order.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I should like to ask whether this bill contains a

provision that the local municipality shall make a contribution. I have no objection to the consideration of the bill; on the contrary, I shall be glad to vote for it. But there are other cases in the United States of Army posts which have been abandoned which the local communities want to reacquire. A question has been raised as to whether they should be required to make a contribution. I should like to ask the Senator from Arkansas whether there is a policy on that subject and whether that policy is represented in this particular bill.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I am very sorry, but I was engaged at the moment, and I shall have to ask the Senator to repeat his question.

Mr. LODGE. I should like to know whether this bill, which I understand does not contain a provision requiring the local community to make a contribution, represents a policy of the committee. There are many other bills relating to Army posts which have been abandoned, and which local communities would like to get back. I am wondering whether this bill is practically the same as the other bills.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Each bill will have to stand on its own merits. In this instance, as I recall the facts in the case, the property was originally acquired from the city without any compensation whatsoever, and substantially all the Government's investment has been disposed of as war-surplus property. The committee felt that since the land had become surplus, and the city wanted it back, it having donated it to the Government, and the Government having had the use and benefit of it, it was only fair to deed it back to the city.

Mr. LODGE. I have no objection at all. I just wondered what the policy was.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I do not think we can declare a fixed policy with reference to each bill, because circumstances may differ in each case.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, may I ask the distinguished chairman of the committee or the distinguished Senator from Texas this question? The junior Senator from Oregon (Mr. MORSE) has opposed the transfer of such properties back to municipalities for any purpose unless a showing is made that the local communities contribute thereto. It seems to me this bill involves a different situation. If the city gave the Federal Government the land, in the first place, without any consideration at all, I should like to ask the distinguished Senator from Arkansas whether it is to be deeded back to the city without any consideration?

Mr. McCLELLAN. My recollection of the facts—and the senior Senator from Texas can correct me if I am in error—is that the city deeded the land to the Government for war purposes.

Mr. WHERRY. Without any consideration?

Mr. McCLELLAN. Without any consideration. But in the minutes of the meeting there was a reservation that when the land no longer served the purpose of the Government it was to be

deeded back, although that reservation was not placed in the deed. The committee felt there was a moral obligation to reconvey the property to the city, because it is no longer needed for Government purposes.

Mr. WHERRY. In view of that statement I shall ask that the bill go over. I think it is in a different category from most of the bills to which the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MORSE) has objected. Inasmuch as there was no consideration paid by the Government for the land in the first instance, certainly if it is to be deeded back the municipality should receive the benefit of it.

Mr. LODGE. I agree that it is not in the purview of the bills to which objections have been made.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, in view of what has been said, I should like to state that the land was conveyed by the city to the Government without any compensation whatever. The city council held a meeting and passed a resolution authorizing the mayor to convey the land. It is a matter of public record. The resolution reads, in part, as follows:

After some discussion it was agreed by the commission to transfer to the United States Government title to the following described property—

And so forth.

An open discussion with regard to transferring certain property known as the quartermaster area was entered into with Capt. James P. Murphy, the city commission being assured by Captain Murphy that in the event the United States Government no longer had use for the property, the Government would, upon request of the city of Marfa, restore title to the city.

Mr. WHERRY. There was no consideration at all; is that correct?

Mr. CONNALLY. That is correct; there was no consideration whatever. The camp has been abandoned. The Government does not need the land any further.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 1158) was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### TRANSFER OF PORTION OF FORT BROWN, BROWNSVILLE, TEX., TO INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 1338) authorizing the transfer to the United States section, International Boundary and Water Commission, by the War Assets Administration of a portion of Fort Brown at Brownsville, Tex., and adjacent borrow area, without exchange of funds or reimbursement which had been reported from the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments with an amendment on page 3, line 11, after the word "situated", to strike out "subjected" and insert "subject."

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The bill was read the third time and passed.

AMENDMENT OF CONTRACT SETTLEMENT  
ACT OF 1944

The bill (H. R. 834) to amend the Contract Settlement Act of 1944 so as to authorize the payment of fair compensation to persons contracting to deliver certain strategic or critical minerals or materials in cases of failure to recover reasonable costs, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair understands that there is a Senate bill on the calendar to the same effect.

Mr. SCHOEPEL. Mr. President, may I inquire whether this bill is practically the same type of bill as that which was passed some time ago?

The VICE PRESIDENT. It is an entirely different bill from the bill reported by the committee.

Mr. SCHOEPEL. May we have an explanation of the bill?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Nevada, who reported the bill, is temporarily absent.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I ask that the bill go over temporarily.

Mr. ECTON. Mr. President, I am not a member of the Judiciary Committee which acted on a similar bill, but I am interested in it for the reason that in the Eightieth Congress I introduced a similar bill, and my colleagues, the senior Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] and the senior Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], introduced similar bills at this session. There have been extensive hearings on this bill in the House. All parties concerned have had an opportunity to be heard. The bill merely amends the Contract Settlement Act so as to carry out the intentions of the Congress when it passed the original Contract Settlement Act. It affects persons who, through no negligence of their own, went ahead during the war and invested their money in producing strategic materials for the war effort. I sincerely hope we can dispose of the House bill today.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the consideration of the bills, one being a Senate bill and the other a House bill?

Mr. ECTON. Mr. President, I move that the House bill be substituted for the Senate bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That motion is not in order at this time. The Senate can take up the Senate bill and substitute the House bill for it.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to consider Senate bill 528, which is Calendar No. 239.

Mr. LODGE. Reserving the right to object, before the question is put, I should like to ask whether there is a committee report on the bill we are supposed to consider. I cannot find one in the collection of documents before me.

Mr. TAFT. It is Report No. 259.

Mr. LODGE. But does it apply to House bill 834? I certainly think that in the interest of orderly procedure we should not consider a bill so long and so complicated as this one, unless we have a committee report in front of us.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The report is on the Senate bill. There is no report, apparently, on the House bill.

Mr. ECTON. It is the same bill.

Mr. LODGE. Are the bills identical?

Mr. WHERRY. Is the House bill identical with the Senate bill?

Mr. ECTON. They are the same. It is the identical bill which was introduced by the senior Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] and the senior Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN].

Mr. WHERRY. I understand that, but I asked whether the House bill, on which the report is filed, is identical with the Senate bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It is not an identical bill. It was identical with the bill introduced, but the Senate committee amended the Senate bill very materially. Therefore the two bills are not identical.

Mr. LODGE. I have no views on the subject matter of the bill at all, but it seems to me that on a question so complicated as this we should have the routine documentation. For that reason I ask that the bill go over so as to give time for the preparation of a report which will apply to the bill we are to consider.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

NATIONAL MONETARY COMMISSION

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1559) for the establishment of the National Monetary Commission.

Mr. TAFT. May we have an explanation of the bill?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, this is a bill to authorize the appointment of a monetary commission composed of 18 members. Six of the members are to be appointed by the President of the United States, six by the President of the Senate, and six by the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Nine of the members shall be Government officials, including the representatives of the Congress, and nine shall be private citizens. The group is to be bipartisan, with equal representation from the major parties.

The bill follows a very powerful recommendation submitted last December by the Research and Policy Committee of the Committee for Economic Development. In a 60-page brochure entitled "Monetary and Fiscal Policy for Greater Economic Stability," there is a review of the tremendous amount of currency in circulation, the debt structure, the international situation, and many factors that tend toward inequilibrium. The committee reported that it was very important in the postwar period to work for stability in our economic system.

The essence of the report was included in the recommendation of the Research and Policy Committee, and I read this statement from the report:

Federal financial policy can and must be carried out with existing knowledge and instruments in such a way as to make a major contribution to economic stability. At the same time, we should be considering means of improving our instruments and policies for the future. The Research and Policy Committee recommends that a temporary Commission on National Monetary and Financial Policy be established to make

a study of the possibilities of improving monetary, budgetary, and related policies. The Commission should be established by act of Congress. It should be nonpartisan and should include private as well as public members. Among the subjects which the Commission should study thoroughly are the procedure for making and coordinating financial policy, monetary policies, monetary control powers of the Federal Reserve, the supply of equity capital, the structure of the banking system, the monetary standard, and international finance.

Pursuant to that report, the chairman of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK] and the ranking minority member, the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY], introduced the bill now under consideration. The bill was unanimously reported by the committee, and it has strong endorsement from the Federal Reserve Board.

Mr. MAYBANK. A parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HOLLAND in the chair). The Senator will state it.

Mr. MAYBANK. Would any questions I might ask be counted against the 5 minutes to which the Senator from Virginia is entitled?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair rules that the time would be taken from the Senator's 5 minutes.

Mr. MAYBANK. I thank the Chair.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, I hope very much that the Senate will pass the bill. In my opinion, we face some very serious fiscal problems, and they are very definitely correlated to need of the type of over-all study which will be made by both experts of the Government, experts of the Congress, and private experts, whose appointment is contemplated by the bill. It is expected that some of the best talent in the Nation will be called upon to serve on the commission if it shall be authorized. I am sure the small sum involved in financing the activities of the commission is infinitesimal in comparison with the benefits we hope will flow from the study to be made.

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

Mr. ROBERTSON. I yield to the Senator from Kansas.

Mr. SCHOEPEL. Can the Senator give us any indication about what the expenditures might be under the bill?

Mr. ROBERTSON. We have to make a rough guess. In any event, the Senator knows that a bill based upon a tentative budget estimate would have to be introduced, it would go to the Committee on Appropriations, and the expenditures would have to be justified. Off-hand, I should say that the per diem and travel expenses of the nine private members of the commission could certainly be financed for \$20,000. A staff, with one supervisor and one head for each of the seven specific subjects to be investigated, and their assistants, I should think could be financed for \$60,000. I think that for another \$20,000 we would get all the clerical help needed, and finance the expenditures for necessary stationery, communications, and

the like. Even if the commission should continue its work for a year, I would not anticipate that it would cost in excess of \$100,000. If it could do its work in half a year, the expense would be much less.

We must bear in mind that the small investment we are proposing to make to study plans for stabilization is in the direction of a plan to make our money worth something. The Senator well knows we could easily drift into a condition of uncontrolled inflation in the years ahead, in which case our money would gradually become worthless. I hope very much the Senate will concur.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I have little to add to what has been said about the bill now under consideration, which was introduced this year by me on behalf of the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] and myself, on request of the Federal Reserve, and after consultation with them, and which was handled so ably by the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON], chairman of the subcommittee. I might merely state that last year the distinguished Republican leader on the committee introduced a similar bill, and, as I remember, it was unanimously reported by the committee. I think the bill will be of great benefit to the Federal Reserve, and will lead to future study, as the report filed on the bill shows.

Mr. TOBEY. Mr. President, I shall speak only a few minutes on the bill. I do not believe the Senate or the Congress could lend support to any piece of legislation which would be more far-reaching and have a more constructive influence for good than the bill now before the Senate. On no subject in the category of economic matters or financial matters is there such generally abysmal ignorance as there is respecting our economic system, and the ignorance is not entirely confined to Members of Congress. Here is a matter to which we should lend our support beyond peradventure. The gold we have in Fort Knox, the matter of foreign exchange, the value of the dollar, the purchasing power of the dollar, the matter of silver—all these connotations are included in this proposed legislation.

If the National Monetary Commission is established by law, I believe we can find for service as members of the Commission, capable men whose names mean something, and who command the respect and the confidence of the business and financial interests of the country. With such a commission under this legislation, we can go some place. I cannot believe anyone would oppose the bill. I believe it to be the most constructive thing for the common good I know of. I hope the bill may be passed, so the American people may know in plain, terse, epigrammatic language about the financial condition of the country. There is abysmal ignorance about it, and some of it is on the floor of the Senate today.

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

Mr. TOBEY. I yield.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Is it not a fact that it has been 41 years since Congress

created the last monetary commission; and is it not also a fact that based on the report of that Commission the Federal Reserve System and the present banking laws were founded? But that system has not been reviewed from the national standpoint for over 40 years.

Mr. TOBEY. The times are ripe for it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill (S. 1559) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.—*

#### DECLARATION OF POLICY

SECTION 1. It is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress to promote and maintain the utmost stability of domestic and international trade, to the end that orderly commercial relationships built up by the citizens of the United States of America both within and without the country shall remain as free as possible from uncertainty concerning and arising from both the relative and absolute values of the currency of the United States, in terms both of commodities and of currencies of other countries.

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NATIONAL MONETARY COMMISSION

SEC. 2. For the purpose of better enabling the Congress to carry out the policy set forth in section 1 hereof, there is hereby established a bipartisan commission to be known as the National Monetary Commission (in this act referred to as the "Commission").

#### MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 3. (a) Number and appointment: The Commission shall be composed of 18 members as follows:

(1) Six appointed by the President of the United States, three from the executive branch of the Government and three from private life; and

(2) Six appointed by the President of the Senate, three from the Senate and three from private life; and

(3) Six appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, three from the House of Representatives and three from private life.

(b) Political affiliation: Of each group of six members mentioned in subsection (a), not more than three members shall be from each of the two major political parties.

(c) Vacancies: Any vacancy in the Commission shall not affect its powers, but shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

#### ORGANIZATION OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 4. The Commission shall elect a Chairman and a Vice Chairman from among its members.

#### QUORUM

SEC. 5. Ten members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum.

#### COMPENSATION OF MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 6. (a) Members of Congress: Members of Congress who are members of the Commission shall serve without compensation in addition to that received for their services as Members of Congress; but they shall be reimbursed for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of the duties vested in the Commission.

(b) Members from the executive branch: The members of the Commission who are in the executive branch of the Government shall each receive the compensation which he would receive if he were not a member of the Commission, plus such additional compensation, if any (notwithstanding sec-

tion 6 of the act of May 10, 1916, as amended; 39 Stat. 582; 5 U. S. C. 58), as is necessary to make his aggregate salary \$12,500; and they shall be reimbursed for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of the duties vested in the Commission.

(c) Members from private life: The members from private life shall each receive \$50 per diem when engaged in the performance of duties vested in the Commission, plus reimbursement for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of such duties.

#### STAFF OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 7. The Commission shall have power to appoint and fix the compensation of such personnel as it deems advisable, in accordance with the provisions of the civil-service laws and the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

#### EXPENSES OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 8. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, so much as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

#### EXPIRATION OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 9. Ninety days after the submission to the Congress of the final report provided for in section 10 (b), the Commission shall cease to exist.

#### DUTIES OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 10. (a) Investigation: The Commission shall study and inquire into what changes are necessary or desirable in the banking and monetary system of the United States, or in the laws relating to banking and currency, by reason of domestic or international considerations or both. It shall investigate (without limitation) the present requirements and methods covering the matters of legal reserves of banks, eligible deposits, thereagainst, open-market operations of the Federal Reserve banks, adequacy or paucity of eligible paper other than Government obligations, specie reserves, foreign-exchange fluctuations, and any and all other factors in this or other countries which, in its judgment, may relate to the purposes set forth in section 1 hereof.

(b) Reports: The Commission shall make such interim reports as in its judgment are desirable. Its final report and recommendations shall be made to the Congress within 10 days after the Eighty-second Congress is convened and organized: *Provided*, That the Congress may by concurrent resolution extend the time thereof.

#### POWERS OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 11. (a) The Commission, or any member thereof, may, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act, sit during the sessions or recess of Congress, at such times and places as it may deem desirable; send for persons and papers, administer oaths, summon, and compel the attendance of witnesses, as the Commission or such member may deem advisable. Any member of the Commission may administer oaths or affirmations to witnesses appearing before the Commission or before such member.

(b) Obtaining official data: The Commission is authorized to secure directly from any executive department, bureau, agency, board, commission, office, independent establishment, or instrumentality information, suggestions, estimates, and statistics for the purpose of this act; and each such department, bureau, agency, board, commission, office, establishment, or instrumentality is authorized and directed to furnish such information, suggestions, estimates, and statistics directly to the Commission, upon request made by the Chairman or Vice Chairman.

## BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 4046) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, that measure will go over until the completion of the call of the calendar.

## TRANSFER OF PORTION OF THE VIGO PLANT NEAR TERRE HAUTE, IND.

The bill (S. 1745) to authorize the transfer to the Attorney General of a portion of the Vigo plant, formerly the Vigo ordnance plant, near Terre Haute, Ind., to supplement the farm lands required for the United States prison system, was announced as next in order.

Mr. SCHOEPEL. Mr. President, may we have a detailed explanation of the bill for the benefit of certain Members of the Senate?

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, I invite the Senate's attention to Senate bill 1745, Calendar No. 425, and also to the next bill on the calendar, Senate bill 1746, Calendar No. 426, and I shall give a brief explanation of both bills. The information I now give to the Senate comes from the Department of Justice.

Senate bill 1745 would authorize and direct the War Assets Administrator to transfer approximately 1,472 acres of land, with improvements, to the control and jurisdiction of the Attorney General, for the use of the Bureau of Prisons in connection with the United States penitentiary at Terre Haute, Ind., such transfer to be effected without reimbursement or transfer of funds.

Senate bill 1746 would authorize and direct a similar transfer of an additional 83.8 acres of land, with improvements.

The War Assets Administration, since this camp has been declared surplus, is under obligation of law and under direction to dispose of the property. In the meantime it has issued a revocable permit to the Department of Justice to use these lands in connection with the prison establishment. Now that the War Assets Administration must sell these lands, the purpose of the bill is to transfer the title to them to the Department of Justice to carry on the prison work. The 1,472-acre tract is farm land, and therefore may be used to implement the production of agricultural products for the prison. The other tract, the 83-acre tract, has a number of barracks on it, which are needed by the prison to accommodate civilian employees of the prison who have to live there. Many of them are veterans. In other words, the Government is actually not disposing of any property. It is simply transferring it to another agency of Government which needs it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of Senate bill 1745?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the War Assets Administrator be, and he hereby is, author-

ized and directed to transfer to the control and jurisdiction of the Attorney General, for use in connection with the United States penitentiary at Terre Haute, Ind., all of that tract of land containing approximately one thousand four hundred and seventy-two acres, more or less, including all improvements thereon, being a portion of the Vigo plant, formerly the Vigo ordnance plant of the Department of the Army, near Terre Haute, in Vigo County, State of Indiana, now occupied and used for farming operations by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice under a revocable permit, dated the 21st day of July 1947, duly issued by the Department of the Army, which permit more particularly describes the land as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point where the center line of Sullivan Road intersects the center line of Boyll Road; thence east along the south lines of section 5, township 10 north, range 9 west, and section 4, township 10 north, range 9 west, to a point on the center line of the Boyll Road which is one thousand three hundred and twenty feet west of the southeast corner of section 4, township 10 north, range 9 west; thence due north five hundred and eighty-five and twenty-five one-hundredths feet; thence east one thousand four hundred and eighty-five feet; thence north seventy-four and seventy-five one-hundredths feet; thence east one thousand three hundred and twenty feet to the center line of Seventh Street Road; thence north along center line of Seventh Street Road to the center section line of section 3, township 10 north, range 9 west; thence east along center section line of section 3, township 10 north, range 9 west, to the east line of section 3, township 10 north, range 9 west, being the center line of United States Highway Numbered 41; thence north along the center line of United States Highway Numbered 41 to the intersection of the south line of section 34, township 11 north, range 9 west, and section 35, township 11 north, range 9 west, being also the center line of the township line or Bates-Harlan Road; thence west along the center line of said Bates-Harlan Road to a point which is approximately three thousand five hundred and sixty feet east of the northeast corner of section 5, township 10 north, range 9 west, being also the center line of the Sullivan Road; thence south and southwesterly along the center line of Sullivan Road to its intersection with the center line of Boyll Road, being the place of beginning and containing one thousand four hundred and seventy-two acres, more or less.

SEC. 2. There is excepted from the transfer provided for in this act that certain railroad right-of-way used and occupied by the Department of the Army, across the northerly part of the lands above-described.

SEC. 3. The transfer provided for in this act shall be effected without reimbursement or transfer of funds.

## TRANSFER OF A PORTION OF THE VIGO PLANT NEAR TERRE HAUTE, IND.

The bill (S. 1746) to authorize the transfer to the Attorney General of the United States of a portion of the Vigo plant, formerly the Vigo ordnance plant, near Terre Haute, Ind., for use in connection with the United States penitentiary at Terre Haute, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the War Assets Administrator be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to transfer to the control and jurisdiction of the Attorney General of the United States, for use in connection with the United States penitentiary at Terre Haute, Ind., all of that tract of land containing approximately eighty-three and

eight-tenths acres, more or less, including all improvements thereon, described as follows: Beginning at the point of intersection of the center lines of Dixie Highway Numbered 41 and Rice Road and extending north along the center line of Dixie Highway Numbered 41 approximately six hundred and fifty-six feet and thence northwest along the center line of Dixie Highway Numbered 41 approximately one thousand two hundred and nineteen feet to the point of intersection of the center lines of Dixie Highway Numbered 41 and Wabash Road and thence west from the point of intersection of the center lines of Dixie Highway Numbered 41 and Wabash Road approximately one thousand six hundred and eighty-eight feet to the point of intersection of the center lines of Wabash Road and Sycamore Road and thence south from the point of intersection of Wabash Road and Sycamore Road approximately one thousand seven hundred and eighty feet to the point of intersection of the center lines of Sycamore Road and Rice Road and thence east from the point of intersection of the center lines of Sycamore Road and Rice Road approximately two thousand two hundred and nineteen feet along the center line of Rice Road to the point of intersection of the center lines of Rice Road and Dixie Highway Numbered 41, being the point of beginning, and containing eighty-three and eight-tenths acres, more or less, as shown on H. K. Ferguson Company's drawing numbered 1—1, being a part of the Vigo plant of the Department of the Army near Terre Haute, in Vigo County, State of Indiana; now surplus to the needs of the Department of the Army and in the possession of the War Assets Administrator awaiting disposal.

SEC. 2. The transfer provided for in this act shall be effected without reimbursement or transfer of funds.

## BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 4016) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is a general appropriation bill, and will be passed over.

That completes the calendar.

BEN LUKE POND, SHAO HUNG POND,  
AND DAVID YAT WEI POND

Mr. SCHOEPEL. Mr. President, I call the attention of the Senate to House bill 1878, Calendar 237, an act for the relief of Ben Luke Pond, Shao Hung Pond, and David Yat Wei Pond. When that bill was reached on a previous call of the calendar, I made objection to its consideration. Between that time and now I have satisfied myself respecting the purposes of the bill. I now desire to withdraw the objection I made at the time the bill was reached on the calendar. I wish to say that I have no objection to the measure being considered now.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair understands that that particular measure was not among those which were called on the calendar today.

Mr. SCHOEPEL. That is correct.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection was made to the bill when it was reached on a previous call of the calendar. Is the Chair correct in his understanding?

Mr. SCHOEPEL. Yes, Mr. President. Objection was made to the bill

on my behalf when I was absent. I now ask unanimous consent to withdraw the objection. There is no additional objection to the bill. I also ask unanimous consent that the bill may now be considered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kansas asks unanimous consent that the Senate consider House bill 1878, Calendar 237. Is there objection?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I have no personal objection to the bill at all. But I have read the colloquy which occurred yesterday between the Senator from South Carolina and the majority leader, and it seems to me that if we begin to go back to consider bills which are on the calendar prior to the point at which the call of the calendar was begun today we may do injustice to some Members of the Senate. I respectfully state that I believe it would be much wiser not to take up any bill, no matter how seemingly unobjectionable it may be, before the point at which the call of the calendar was begun today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The unanimous-consent request of the Senator from Kansas is that the Senate consider the bill now. Does the Senator from Massachusetts object?

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I do not believe we are violating the spirit of the agreement we entered into yesterday if we comply with the request of the Senator from Kansas, because the Senator from Kansas was the Senator on whose behalf objection was made when the bill was reached on the previous call of the calendar. His objection was the only objection to the bill. I agree with the Senator from Massachusetts in what he said respecting a wholesale return to consideration of bills on the calendar. I believe we should have a quorum call before anything like that is done, and even then it might not be in order. But with respect to this particular bill, I believe the Senate can consider it without violating the spirit of the agreement entered into yesterday.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Does the Senator from Kansas know of any objector to the bill?

Mr. SCHOEPEL. No; I do not.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The Senator from Kansas objected to the bill when it was reached on the previous call of the calendar, but since that time has informed himself on the subject, and desires to withdraw his objection.

Mr. SCHOEPEL. Yes.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I withdraw my objection.

Mr. SCHOEPEL. The bill is for the relief of Ben Luke Pond, Shao Hung Pond, and David Yat Wei Pond. On a previous call of the calendar, when the bill was reached, as I previously stated, I was absent from the Senate, but an objection was interposed on my behalf. On objection the bill was passed over. It was my desire then to satisfy myself as to the merits of the claim. I have done so, and have no objection to the present consideration of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Kansas withdraw his unanimous-consent request for consideration of the bill at this time?

Mr. SCHOEPEL. No; I would not want to withdraw my request, unless there is objection to the bill on the floor of the Senate today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Kansas?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 1878) for the relief of Ben Luke Pond, Shao Hung Pond, and David Yat Wei Pond was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### TEMPORARY DEFERMENT OF ANNUAL ASSESSMENT WORK ON CERTAIN MINING CLAIMS

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, House bill 3754, Calendar 396, is in the same situation as the bill just acted upon. At the last call of the calendar the bill was objected to by the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN]. He has advised me that he withdraws his objection, and is willing that the bill be considered. It is important that it should be acted upon, because another bill, now in conference between the Senate and the House, deals with the same subject matter, and it is important that this bill be acted upon at this time so that it may receive consideration between the House and the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator ask unanimous consent that House bill 3754, Calendar 396, be considered at this time?

Mr. MURRAY. I do.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. MURRAY. I may say that the bill has the unanimous support of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, and I do not think there is any legitimate objection to it. The bill is supported by the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], who prepared the amendments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the unanimous consent request of the Senator from Montana?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 3754) providing for the temporary deferment in certain unavoidable contingencies of annual assessment work on mining claims held by location in the United States, which had been reported from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs with amendments.

The first amendment of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs was in section 1, on page 1, line 9, after the word "claims", to insert "on any homestead entry."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 2, on page 2, line 12, after the word "exist", to insert "Provided further, That the provisions of this act shall not be in force during periods in which a general suspension of the required annual assessment work is in effect."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, after line 2, to insert:

Sec. 5. Notwithstanding the provisions of any act of Congress to the contrary, any person who hereafter prospects for, mines, or removes any minerals from any land included

in a stock raising or other homestead entry or patent, and who had been liable under such an existing act only for damages caused thereby to the crops or improvements of the entryman or patentee, shall also be liable for any damage that may be caused to the value of the land for grazing by such prospecting for, mining, or removal of minerals. Nothing in this section shall be construed to impair any vested right in existence on the effective date of this section.

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "An act providing for the temporary deferment in certain unavoidable contingencies of annual assessment work on mining claims held by location in the United States, and enlarging the liability for damages caused to stock raising and other homesteads by mining activities."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Montana desire to have conferees appointed on this bill?

Mr. MURRAY. No. I merely ask that the bill be passed. It will go back to the House. It is a House bill which has been amended.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. And now passed by the Senate.

Mr. MURRAY. And now passed by the Senate.

Mr. MURRAY subsequently said: Mr. President, after the call of the calendar the Senate took up and passed with amendments House bill 3754, providing for the temporary deferment in certain unavoidable contingencies of annual assessment work on mining claims held by location in the United States. I now find it will be necessary to have a conference with the House. Therefore, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, request a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer (Mr. LONG in the chair) appointed Mr. O'MAHONEY, Mr. MURRAY, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. MILLIKIN, and Mr. CORDON conferees on the part of the Senate.

#### WATER-FACILITY LOANS

Mr. ECTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of House bill 3181, Calendar No. 379. When the bill was reached on the call of the calendar the other day the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE] did not quite understand it. I have since talked with him and he has no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Montana?

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, has the Senator from Minnesota withdrawn his objection?

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I have withdrawn my objection.

Mr. LUCAS. And that was the only objection made?

Mr. THYE. Yes.

Mr. LUCAS. I have no objection to the unanimous-consent request of the Senator from Montana.

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

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 3181) to provide for more effective conservation in the arid and semiarid areas of the United States, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2663) to provide for the administration of the Central Intelligence Agency, established pursuant to section 102, National Security Act of 1947, and for other purposes; asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. DURHAM, Mr. SASSCER, Mr. HAVENNER, Mr. ARENDS, and Mr. ELSTON were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

#### ADMINISTRATION OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HOLLAND in the chair) laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2663) to provide for the administration of the Central Intelligence Agency, established pursuant to section 102, National Security Act of 1947, and for other purposes, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, on behalf of the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS], I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, agree to the request of the House for a conference, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The Chair will name the conferees on the part of the Senate later in the session today.

Subsequently, the Presiding Officer (Mr. LONG in the chair) appointed Mr. TYDINGS, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. BYRD, Mr. BRIDGES, and Mr. GURNEY conferees on the part of the Senate.

#### CALL OF THE ROLL

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

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

Aiken	Hayden	McFarland
Anderson	Hickenlooper	McGrath
Brewster	Hill	McKellar
Bricker	Hoey	Malone
Bridges	Holland	Martin
Byrd	Humphrey	Maybank
Cain	Ives	Millikin
Cordon	Jenner	Murray
Donnell	Johnson, Tex.	Myers
Eastland	Johnston, S. C.	Neely
Eaton	Kefauver	O'Connor
Ferguson	Kem	Pepper
Flanders	Kilgore	Robertson
Frear	Knowland	Russell
Fulbright	Long	Sattonstall
Gillette	Lucas	Schoeppel
Green	McCarthy	Smith, Maine
Gurney	McClellan	Stennis

Taylor	Thye	Wiley
Thomas, Okla.	Tobey	Williams
Thomas, Utah	Tydings	Young

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LONG in the chair). A quorum is present.

#### SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. MCKELLAR. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4046) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 4046) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations, with amendments.

Mr. MCKELLAR. I ask unanimous consent that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with, that it be read for amendment, and that the committee amendments be first considered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered, and the clerk will proceed to state the committee amendments.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the heading "Legislative branch—House of Representatives," on page 1, after line 8, to insert:

For payment to Eileen Mercado-Parra Coffey, widow of Robert L. Coffey, Jr., late a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania, \$12,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Architect of the Capitol—Capitol Building and Grounds," on page 2, after line 24, to insert:

The limitation of \$1,500 placed on expenses for travel on official business under the Architect of the Capitol contained in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1949, is hereby increased to \$2,800.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, after line 20, to insert:

#### FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT RELIEF OF PALESTINE REFUGEES

To enable the President to carry out the provisions of the joint resolution of March 24, 1949 (Public Law 25), authorizing a special contribution by the United States to the United Nations for the relief of Palestine refugees, \$14,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1950, of which \$8,000,000 shall be used to repay, without interest, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for advances made pursuant to section 1 of said public law.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I desire to direct some remarks to that portion of the deficiency bill pertaining to the relief of Palestine refugees, wherein the sum of \$14,000,000 has been provided, by Senate amendment to the bill H. R. 4046. I understand the original House provision was in the amount of \$16,000,000, instead of the \$14,000,000, which has now been recommended by the Senate committee.

Mr. MCKELLAR. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, I will explain to him that the House did not allow any

appropriation at all. It came to us as a special estimate, after the House had acted. The House did not act on it at all.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Is it not true that the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, however, did have some discussion of this question and recommended the original authorization of \$16,000,000?

Mr. MCKELLAR. A law was passed providing such an authorization, but no estimate was passed upon by the House. The estimate came to the Senate, and the Senate allowed, by way of amendment, the amount that has been stated.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I should like to make a few remarks in reference to an amendment I desire to offer. I offer the amendment at this time, in line 1, page 4, to strike out the "\$14,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$16,000,000." I wish to address myself to the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment to the committee amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 4, in line 1, it is proposed to strike out "\$14,000,000", and insert "\$16,000,000."

Mr. HUMPHREY. The Government of the United States and other governments have made at least tentative commitments to assist in the relief and rehabilitation of some 800,000 citizens of the Arabian countries who have been displaced because of the international situation which has occurred in connection with the creation of the State of Israel. As we all know, there was a recommendation and authorization of \$16,000,000 adopted by the Congress, and now the task is to appropriate the money to fulfill the authorization. It is my considered judgment that we have now an opportunity fully to support the efforts being made by the United Nations for the relief of a very unhappy and tragic situation in the Near East. Here is an opportunity to deal with a very delicate situation in the Near East which has often been referred to as one of the kegs of dynamite or powder kegs in the international situation. Furthermore, as a government we have made certain promises to other members of the United Nations and I think it is very important that we fulfill those promises.

There has been established a special commission of the United Nations, known as the United Nations Relief for Palestine Refugees. This United Nations organization has set as an objective a fund of some \$32,000,000, of which the United States was to be asked for \$16,000,000. I think it should be noted that approximately \$13,000,000 of the \$16,000,000 which other countries are committed to has already been subscribed, or is in the process of being subscribed. I realize that \$14,000,000 is a very generous contribution on the part of our Government, but those who have testified in reference to the tragic situation in the Near East and the large number of displaced persons in that area, tell us that the over-all budget of \$32,000,000, which was established by the United Nations Relief for Palestine Refugees Organization, was a basic minimum.



I point out, for example, that there are in Europe only about 800,000 displaced persons, for whom we appropriate something like \$70,000,000. Here we have an equal number of people, and we are being asked for the sum of \$16,000,000. In talking with one of the representatives of an organization working in this field, a representative of the American Friends Service, to which has been assigned a particular area designated for relief activities, he pointed out that these refugees, instead of being given the 2,100 or 2,200 calories per day which they should have as a basic minimum, are getting by on 1,500 calories a day. He likewise pointed out that the administrative costs of this activity are the lowest administrative costs of any international organization in the field of relief.

More than that, I should like to bring to the attention of the Senate the fact that the head of this United Nations Commission is Mr. Stanton Griffis, former Ambassador to Egypt, who is very familiar with the political, social, and economic problems of the Near East. The United States had as much to do with the establishment of the independent state of Israel as had any other nation. Our representatives in the United Nations were very vitally interested in it, as I was, as a citizen. But let us not forget that because of the establishment of that independent state literally hundreds of thousands of Arabs have been displaced. They are literally living on the desert. They have been dying by the hundreds. Our Government, through the great international instrument of the United Nations, has pledged that we shall do our part. I think it would be a very serious mistake if we failed to fulfill the full extent of our obligation. I realize that the obligation is not one made by the Congress when the original pledges were made. I think it would have been wise, could it have been possible for the representatives in the United Nations and our State Department representatives to have consulted with the Congress. But the agreement was made in November 1948, when the Congress was not in session. It was imperative that the agreement be made.

I ask the favorable consideration by the Senate of the amendment I have offered, which is to increase the appropriation from \$14,000,000 to \$16,000,000.

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

Mr. HUMPHREY. I yield to the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. MAYBANK. Not differing with the statements made by the Senator from Minnesota, I merely wish to call his attention to the fact that the estimated requirements as set forth in the acting mediator's report dated October 18, 1948, are summarized as follows: He lists food, clothing, blankets, and sleeping mats. Since that time there has been a large decline in the price of textiles, clothing, wheat, corn, and other products. The report we received was made in October. Since then I think the Senator will agree with me, regardless of how he may feel otherwise about it, that commodity prices have declined.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I think that is a very pertinent observation. I pointed out in discussing the matter of the appropriation with representatives of organizations working in the field of Palestinian relief the factor of reduced costs of foods, textiles, and other products. Those representatives pointed out to me, however, that the total budget of \$32,000,000 which the United Nations Organization was requesting was a basic minimum budget, and they were of the opinion that they would run into a deficit rather than having a sufficient amount of money with which to accomplish their task.

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

Mr. HUMPHREY. I yield to the Senator from Vermont.

Mr. AIKEN. I should like to join the Senator from Minnesota in his request to increase the appropriation \$2,000,000. I do that on the basis of information I have personally received regarding the plight of the people of Palestine. I have received the information from persons who have first-hand knowledge of the situation and in whom I have implicit confidence; in fact, I have known them for many years. So far as I can learn, the Arab refugees in Palestine may perhaps qualify for the doubtful designation of being the most unhappy people on the face of the earth; if anything can be done to resettle them under happier circumstances, I think it would be only a humane effort on the part of the United States to do all within its power to bring about that desirable objective.

I do not advocate increasing appropriations, as a rule, but from the knowledge which I have of the situation, which was given to me by persons in whom I have complete confidence, I think we would be entirely warranted in spending a little more in this instance and perhaps taking off a certain amount somewhere else.

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

Mr. HUMPHREY. I yield.

Mr. MCKELLAR. I should like to make a statement with reference to this particular appropriation. The testimony before the committee showed that other nations were not meeting their proportionate share of the gift or gratuity, or whatever it may be called. The United States has been exceedingly liberal. What could be more liberal than paying half the fund? The committee thought the United States had been far more liberal in the present situation, perhaps, than it should have been. Surely, when we have paid half the fund, when we call upon our own citizens in various parts of the Nation to have their appropriations reduced, we may in this small way take something off the amount contributed to foreign nations.

That was the view of the committee. The committee heard the testimony. It knew the other nations were not meeting their proportion of the contribution. Other nations were to contribute the same amount which the United States alone has contributed. We have made

this recommendation. The Senate can do as it likes.

Of course, Mr. President, I feel the greatest sorrow for anyone who is in trouble, anyone who has no money. To have no money is a great misfortune. But it seems to me that we should act with reason. We should look after the people of our own country to some extent. I think the Nation has been very generous to this cause, and I hope the Senate will stand by the committee's recommendation.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I should like to make one further comment. I know how much hard work has gone into the consideration of the appropriation bill, and it is perhaps a little unbecoming on our part to come in at this late date and offer an amendment. The \$16,000,000 we are requesting is 50 percent of the \$32,000,000 of the total budget. The \$32,000,000 was based on 500,000 refugees. At this time, instead of 500,000 refugees, there is a basic minimum of 800,000 now in camps and being taken care of. Perhaps the figure more nearly approximates 900,000 persons. So the actual amount of money we are discussing is a very limited sum for an ever-increasing problem.

With reference to the comments of the distinguished Senator from Tennessee, I have a recent tabulation which has been confirmed by the State Department, setting forth the foreign contributions. I find that as of March 5, 1949, approximately \$6,517,465 of foreign contributions, exclusive of \$4,000,000 contributed by Arab countries, such as Saudi Arabia and Egypt, and exclusive of approximately \$1,600,000 now being considered by the French Parliament. This totals approximately \$13,000,000 of the total of \$16,000,000 which represents the share of other nations to the total budget; to which reference has been made.

Mr. President, the United States of America is in the Near East. It has pipe lines there. It has vital political economic interests there. The Standard Oil Co., the Texaco Co., and practically every other oil company are there. We have been in the Near East in power politics. When we wanted to defend the Near East, so far as Greek and Turkish aid was concerned, we did not ask for any contributions from any other nation. We said we wanted to prevent the onrush of communism on the Mediterranean—and we acted.

In the recent elections in Israel 7 percent of the total vote was cast by Communists. Of that 7 percent it is now estimated that 5 percent of the Communist vote was cast by Arabs. The Arabs, by their faith, culture, and temperament, are not easily taken into the Communist orbit. I think this appropriation offers a great opportunity, Mr. President, to do positive, constructive work for peace and freedom in an area of the world which is on fire, with all the cross-currents of pressure politics.

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

Mr. HUMPHREY. I yield to the Senator from Florida.

Mr. PEPPER. Do I correctly understand from the able Senator that of the \$16,000,000 promised through the United Nations by the other countries besides the United States, thirteen and a half million have already been raised?

Mr. HUMPHREY. There will be that much when the French Parliament completes its consideration of the proposal before the Parliament of \$1,600,000.

Mr. PEPPER. If the United States Congress were to reduce below the \$16,000,000 we promised the figure of our contribution, would it not be probable that the French would diminish their share, and perhaps other nations would wish to diminish their shares, so that the total amount for the aid of these desperate people would be far less than was originally promised and contemplated?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I am deeply concerned about that possibility. It would have a very serious effect upon the situation if it should come to pass.

Mr. PEPPER. Is it not a fact that the item we are now discussing is an appropriation to the President of the United States, and not to these refugees?

Mr. HUMPHREY. The Senator is correct.

Mr. PEPPER. Is the Senator aware of the language of Public Law 25, which this item is to fulfill? It reads as follows:

That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the President, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, not to exceed \$16,000,000 as a special contribution by the United States to the United Nations for the purposes set forth in the resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations of November 19, 1948, providing for the relief of Palestine refugees.

If the appropriation be to the President, is it not reasonable to expect that the President will probably call upon the other countries to discharge their full duty, as agreed upon, before actually discharging the full duty of the United States by the payment of the whole contribution? In other words, could not the President say to the other countries, "We are going to live up to our part of this agreement, but we think all of us should"? Would it not be an added leverage to the President if we were to appropriate to him the \$16,000,000 which we promised as our part?

Mr. HUMPHREY. It surely would.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator from Minnesota yield?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I yield to the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. McKELLAR. I wish to read to the Senator the proof that came before the Committee on Appropriations. I read from the hearing at page 541:

Senator GURNEY. From what other countries was that supposed to come?

Mr. WARREN. Quite a long list of them, Senator: Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Russia, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, and Ireland.

Ireland has just contributed within the last few days.

Senator GURNEY. Do you want to complete the list there?

Mr. WARREN. These are the governments which have been requested to supply that \$6,000,000 deficit.

Senator GURNEY. The United Nations has told them about their part?

Mr. WARREN. This is the list of governments which have been appealed to a third time but have not yet responded.

Mind you, Mr. President, our Government is putting up \$14,000,000. All the other governments have put up about \$6,000,000. They have been appealed to the third time, and have not responded. Yet we are asked to put in all of our share at the beginning, and let it be spent.

This was the next question:

Senator GURNEY. They took no official action like your Congress did?

Mr. WARREN. No. Some of them are considering it. Others have not replied, and the United Nations, in order to step up the procedure of reply, recently decided to send a representative who is well known in Latin-American countries, on tour of the Latin-American countries to discuss the contribution directly with them at their foreign offices.

Under those circumstances, Mr. President, the committee felt that it was exceedingly generous, and I appeal to Senators if they do not think we have been exceedingly generous in providing \$14,000,000 for the purpose indicated, when most other countries have not put up any; Ireland being one of the few that is shown to have put up any. Perhaps there may have been some others, I do not know, but a very small amount has been contributed by others.

Mr. FLANDERS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Minnesota yield?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I yield to the Senator from Vermont.

Mr. FLANDERS. I should like to ask the Senator from Minnesota whether he does not feel that this is both more and less than a question of generosity. In the first place, is it not a question of justice? It is a question of justice, it seems to me, because our Government, our administration, was primarily responsible for the policy which set up the nation of Israel and which dispossessed these Arabs of their homes and their lands. We have a responsibility there which goes beyond generosity.

I ask if it is not less than a question of generosity in that it is a mighty good bargain. We have been obsessed in this country with the idea that the only way we could contribute to the peace of the world was by spending billions upon billions of dollars for armaments, and that there was no other way whatsoever in which we could do it. That is an obsession from which we must get away, by the payment of a few paltry millions to assist in the establishment of peace in one of the troubled spots of the world.

So I say, Mr. President, that this is both more and less than generosity. It is more because it is justice, and it is on a lower plane in that it is a mighty good bargain for the United States of America.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Minnesota yield further?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I yield to the Senator from Florida.

Mr. PEPPER. I wish to subscribe very warmly to everything that has been so well said by the Senator from Vermont. I should like to ask if one other factor is not involved, which has already been emphasized by the Senator from Minnesota, namely, have we not made a promise, have we not entered into an agreement, that we would contribute \$16,000,000? When that is our part of this promise, is there any reason why we should fail in the discharge of our duty because some other nation does not carry its part of the load?

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I must say that I concur in the sentiments which have been expressed by the distinguished Senator from Vermont and the distinguished Senator from Florida.

I should like to make one other observation for the purpose of clarification, and so that we may all understand what has happened. I repeat, the original estimate of \$32,000,000 was based upon the calculation of 500,000 refugees as of last October, but today there are over 800,000 refugees. I submit that we have spent far more than the present request for \$16,000,000, which we are now discussing for aid to Greece, in order to help an independent and a free government; we have expended millions of dollars for military defense in Turkey; we have spent hundreds of millions of dollars in feeding the displaced persons in Europe. It seems to me that in the Near East—the Arabic world area—we have a real opportunity to fulfill our obligations under the United Nations and through the agency of the United Nations to build good will, save lives and create conditions of peace.

I do not wish to take more time of the Senate. If we must economize in terms of what is needed for programs of international relief, I suggest that we can find a place in the national defense budget, out of the fourteen and a half billion dollars, where we could take \$2,000,000, and by directing it to a troubled area where food, clothing and shelter are needed, perhaps we could do more for the security and peace of the world than by constantly expanding the armament program.

I repeat, there is no more troubled area in the world than the Near East, and it is in that area that we can do our work of humanitarian service under the United Nations.

Mr. President, this country is often criticized for unilateral action. Here is an opportunity to join with other nations. I have before me, and I submit to be included in the RECORD, a list of the financial contributions of other nations. Merely because Afghanistan and Ethiopia do not come through with their contributions is no reason why the United States of America, which had more to do with the establishment of an independent Israel than any other nation in the world, should not come through with its commitments to take care of the people who have been displaced because of the difficulties which have arisen in the Near East.

Mr. President, I ask that the list to which I have referred be printed in the RECORD at this point.

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

*Estimated value of cash and commodity donations to UNRPR to Mar. 5, 1949*  
[In United States dollars]

[NOTE.—This list does not include the value of donations pledged to the media or prior to the existence of UNRPR. The total value of donations actually delivered against these pledges to the mediator is slightly in excess of \$3,000,000, of which approximately half come from governments and half from private agencies and oil companies.]

Source	Donations			Balance to be forwarded
	Total	Cash	Commodity	
Grand total.....	6,517,465	4,185,854	2,331,611	3,723,104
Governments.....	6,083,238	4,081,346	2,001,872	3,622,298
Australia.....	132,000		132,000	132,000
Bahrain.....	30,230	30,230		30,230
Belgium.....	432,000		432,000	432,000
Canada.....	739,200		739,200	669,900
Denmark.....	130,000		130,000	130,000
Egypt.....	165,083	165,083		
France.....	157,233	157,233		110,063
India.....	69,770	69,770		69,770
New Zealand.....	95,362		95,362	95,362
Norway.....	60,484		60,484	60,484
Pakistan.....	30,230	30,230		30,230
Saudi Arabia.....	66,000		66,000	
Sweden.....	270,052		270,052	210,452
Switzerland.....	23,226		23,226	23,226
Turkey.....	53,548		53,548	
United Kingdom.....	3,628,800	3,628,800		1,638,481
Other sources.....	434,247	104,508	329,739	100,806
AFSC.....	26,293	979	25,314	
Bharans Women's Club.....	2,000	2,000		
IRO.....	119,900		119,900	
Euwait Oil Co.....	100,806	100,806		100,806
Mr. Lee.....	103	103		
Sudan Red Cross.....	620	620		
UNICEF.....	184,525		184,525	

Arab countries directly about \$4,000,000.  
French Parliament—bill in now for about \$1,500,000.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I have listened with a great deal of interest to the discussion engaged in by various Senators on this particular item and in general I concur with the objective they seek. Let me first point out that I am one of those who believe firmly in this sort of endeavor. But let me also point out that the basis of action by the committee on this particular subject was the fact that we had advanced some \$8,000,000, through the RFC. The United States has actually contributed now in cash \$8,000,000. The other countries have contributed in cash, or the equivalent of goods to the amount of some \$6,000,000 plus. In other words, we have contributed to date substantially more than 50 percent of the money that has been contributed.

The idea of the committee was not in any way to fail in our commitment, but was first to supply the money necessary to repay the RFC and to give \$6,000,000 more toward our contribution, feeling that in the meantime other countries would be coming along with their contributions. We are now ahead of our share of the contributions. We could still keep ahead. Eventually, if it were warranted, we could make up the \$2,000,000 in a subsequent bill. There was no idea of killing the item, so far as I was concerned at least.

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

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. PEPPER. I think we are not so far apart in our ideas on the matter. But there may be a difference between us as to what would be the best way to carry out our part. My thought was, as I expressed it a moment ago, that we

could count upon the President to exercise some discretion in the matter, and if we made our full \$16,000,000 available to the President, he would naturally be expected, especially in view of the debate here and the tentative action of the committee, to press our view upon the other countries. But we ought to show, at least by the gesture of the Congress of putting the fund into the hands of the President that we, the Congress, are prepared to carry out our full part in this understanding and undertaking.

I wonder if the Senator from New Hampshire would not consider that we would establish adequate safeguards when putting these funds into the hands of the President, by calling his attention to the debate here and that the committee expects and the Congress expects that the President will inform the other agreeing countries that we are prepared to carry our full share provided they are willing to do the same. I wonder if the Senator would not think we might approach the question in that way and give the President that leverage, as it were, to call upon the other countries to do their full duty also.

Mr. BRIDGES. Let me say that in the committee I saw no evidence from anyone, either the witnesses who appeared or on the part of any member of the committee, of opposition to the proposal. They were all in favor of it. It was merely a question of how the matter should be handled.

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

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Was the testimony given before the committee about 2 months ago or 2 or 3 months ago?

Mr. MCKELLAR. It was given in the last few days.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Were the assessments made on the basis of the October report?

Mr. BRIDGES. No. If I may answer, they were made as of April 22, 1949.

Mr. HUMPHREY. As of April 22. I surely do not want my remarks to be interpreted as meaning that the committee had not been very generous; in fact, I think the committee has been very generous.

Mr. MCKELLAR. It seems to me the committee has been very generous. I think if we go along in the way the committee has suggested, it will prove better in the long run for all concerned, including those who will receive these gifts, for our country, and for everyone else. The Senator from New Hampshire is correct in his statement that there was no opposition to this item in the committee. It was simply a question of the best way to work the matter out. It was believed by the committee that, in the interest of our country and the interest of other countries, the best way to do was as the committee recommended. I hope the Senate will uphold the action of the committee.

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

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. PEPPER. The Senator from Tennessee and the Senator from New Hampshire have both made it very clear that it was the desire of the committee to see to it that the fund is appropriated for, and that our obligation in the matter is discharged. I wonder if we could not accomplish what we all have in mind—I am thinking out loud, now, and I would not want to propose it without the concurrence of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], who has been making such a fine presentation of this matter—if an amendment were added at the end of the item to this effect:

*Provided, however,* That the full amount of this appropriation shall not be disbursed by the President unless other countries agreeing to participate in this contribution shall also provide their agreed share of the fund.

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

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. FLANDERS. I should like to inquire of the Senator from New Hampshire whether there should not be in this thing elements of responsibility and self-interest on our part that would apply if no other nation under the sun gave a dollar to this fund? That is my point of view.

Mr. BRIDGES. In answer I would say Yes. The point I make, however, is a little different from the point made by the distinguished Senator who has just spoken. I have seen so many of these international organizations and projects started, in connection with which we pay a large share of the expense, possibly rightly, as the Senator from Vermont says, and possibly not, that I now want to have this fund set up in such a manner that we can encourage the greatest participation possible. Perhaps we have not done it, but that was the idea, at least, back of the committee's

action. If there is some other satisfactory way in which to work out the matter, I say, so far as I am concerned, let us try to work it out. The purpose of the committee was to encourage united action on the part of the nations who would participate, and we thought we were doing a generous thing by providing 50 percent as our part of the contribution.

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

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. FLANDERS. I should like to inquire of the Senator from New Hampshire whether he can devise any way, based on the suggestion made by the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER], which would give some assurance of our completely meeting the purposes set forth in the joint resolution passed last March, while at the same time leaving some measure of encouragement or something stronger for the other nations to live up to their responsibilities. I cannot see the wisdom of our taking any course which does not lead ultimately toward a sense of the development of friendliness among these particular people in this particular area.

I stated, perhaps it was before the Senator from New Hampshire came on the floor, that we seem to be obsessed with the idea that peace can be obtained only by spending billions of dollars on armaments. On the contrary, it seems to me that there are great opportunities for establishing the conditions for peace by spending millions of dollars instead of billions of dollars in other ways. To my mind there is a tremendous measure of self-interest involved in this matter. I sympathize with the idea of so handling it as to bring about the maximum amount of support from other nations, if we can devise some way to do it, but I should not want that to be done at the expense of our not receiving from this effort the contribution toward peace which seems to me to be involved in it.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I do not know how the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee, the Senator from Tennessee may feel about the matter, but, in view of the colloquy which has taken place on the floor between the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY] and the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS], if there could be prepared an amendment whereby we made available the full amount, but phrased the provision in such a way that the full amount would be available depending on other nations cooperating, so far as I personally am concerned I think that might be a reasonable way to handle the situation.

Mr. MCKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator suggest an amendment?

Mr. BRIDGES. If we could pass over the committee amendment for the time being, perhaps an appropriate amendment could be drafted.

Mr. MCKELLAR. I am glad to do so. I hope the Senator will submit a proper amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the committee amendment on page 3, beginning in line 21, will be temporarily passed over.

The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Independent Offices—Public Health Service—Salaries and expenses," on page 6, line 4, before the word "Provided", to strike out "\$308,000" and to insert "\$570,300."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 6, after line 15, to insert:

GRANTS TO STATES FOR MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE

For an additional amount for "Grants to States for maternal and child welfare" for services for crippled children as authorized in Public Law 42, approved April 15, 1949, \$1,500,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Federal Works Agency," on page 7, after line 5, to insert:

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR  
CONSERVATION OF SECURITIES

Conservation of securities: For expenses necessary for the conservation of the Federal Government's interest in bonds and other obligations in the custody of the Federal Works Administrator, issued for the construction of Public Works Administration projects, including personal services in the District of Columbia; travel expenses; and services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for individuals not in excess of \$50 per diem; \$8,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Public Works Administration liquidation" in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1949.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Public Buildings Administration," at the top of page 8, to insert:

SITES AND PLANNING, CERTAIN PUBLIC BUILDINGS OUTSIDE THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

For an additional amount for the acquisition of sites for public buildings, as authorized by the acts of March 25, 1948 (Public Laws 455, 456, and 457), \$150,000, to remain available until June 30, 1950.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 8, after line 6, to insert:

FEDERAL OFFICE BUILDING, NASHVILLE, TENN.

In addition to the appropriation provided for under this head in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, the Federal Works Administrator is authorized to enter into contracts for the purposes of said appropriation in an amount not exceeding \$1,200,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 8, after line 12, to insert:

RENOVATION AND MODERNIZATION, EXECUTIVE MANSION

For all expenses necessary for and incident to the renovation, repair, and modernization (without change of present architectural appearance of the exterior of the Mansion or the interior of its main floor) of the Executive Mansion, including the preparation of drawings and specifications, and the purchase of furniture, furnishings, and equipment, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes or the civil-service and classification laws, \$5,400,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That any cost-plus-a-fixed-fee general construction contract entered into in pursuance of this authority shall be awarded on competitive bidding among responsible general contractors upon the amount of the fixed fee to accrue from

the performance of such contract: *Provided further*, That with the exception of the subcontract to be made by the general contractor for the underpinning and foundation work and work incidental and appurtenant thereto, which may be a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contract, all other subcontracts made by the general contractor shall be fixed price contracts awarded on competitive bids received from responsible subcontractors.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 9, after line 8, to insert:

FEDERAL REAL ESTATE INVENTORY

Salaries, equipment, and other expenses necessary to bring up to date the information contained in the inventory of Federal real estate heretofore compiled, \$42,000, to remain available until expended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 9, after line 13, to insert:

HOUSING EXPEDITER  
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Office of the House Expediter," \$2,500,000; and appropriations under this head for the fiscal year 1949 shall be available for the purchase of newspapers (not to exceed \$1,600) and for the purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 10, after line 3, to insert:

NATIONAL CAPITAL SESQUICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

For expenses necessary for the National Capital Sesquicentennial Commission to prepare and carry out a program, for the commemoration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the seat of the Federal Government in the District of Columbia, as authorized by the act of July 18, 1947 (Public Law 203), and any laws enacted to carry out plans proposed pursuant to said act, including personal services and rent in the District of Columbia; travel expenses of employees; travel, hotel, and other necessary expenses of the Commissioners; printing, binding, and other related work to be done by contract or otherwise at establishments other than the Government Printing Office; services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and such construction or other expenses as may now or hereafter be authorized by law; \$1,500,000; or so much thereof as is matched prior to January 1, 1950, by funds contributed from private sources: *Provided*, That private sources shall be reimbursed for funds contributed under the same conditions and to the same extent as the Federal Government: *Provided further*, That the appropriation of \$15,000 under this head in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948, and any other funds received by the Commission as authorized by law, are hereby consolidated with and made a part of this appropriation, the total thereof to be disbursed and accounted for as one fund which shall remain available during the existence of the Commission.

Mr. McGRATH. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment to the committee amendment, and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Rhode Island to the committee amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 10 it is proposed to strike out all after the word "law" and the semicolon in line 20,

down to and including the word "Government" in line 24, and to insert in lieu thereof the figure "\$3,000,000."

On page 10, line 24, it is proposed to strike out the word "further."

Mr. McGRATH. Mr. President, this is an amendment to a committee amendment. I assume that it is in order to discuss the amendment to the committee amendment at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HOEY in the chair). It is.

Mr. McGRATH. Mr. President, the subject matter under consideration is the sesquicentennial celebration for the District of Columbia. The issue before the Senate is whether or not we wish adequately to commemorate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the National Capital in Washington as the seat of the Federal Government.

In the Eightieth Congress a commission was authorized to be established, consisting of representatives of the public, appointed by the President, and representatives of the Congress, appointed by the Presiding Officers of the Senate and the House of Representatives. The commission was authorized to proceed with the formulation of plans for the sesquicentennial celebration in commemoration of the establishment of the seat of government in the District of Columbia. It had a small appropriation of \$15,000. With that amount of money it has done a magnificent job, in my opinion.

It has been determined to endeavor to conduct during the sesquicentennial year, and probably the year following, an exposition in the Nation's Capital to be known as Freedom Fair. It is purely a patriotic endeavor to proclaim to our own citizens and to the world at large the value of the great freedoms which we enjoy as American citizens.

There stands on the easel on the floor of the Senate a rough draft of the plan as made by the commission. It will be noted that the main theme of the plan consists of three very large and quite substantial structures, built in the form of the letters USA. To the rear of the buildings is to be erected a permanent amphitheater, and to the right can be seen another building, dedicated to our neighbors of the American Continent.

There have been various estimates as to how much it would cost to do this job. The final estimate, the most accurate estimate that can be achieved, is that to do the job correctly will require financing in advance of \$3,000,000. There is nowhere to turn for this money except to the Congress of the United States. All through our history preceding Congresses have willingly appropriated large sums of money for the purpose of holding expositions in various parts of the United States and, indeed, throughout the world. On several occasions we have appropriated the money of American taxpayers for expositions outside the borders of the United States. When the great world fair was being held in New York Congress appropriated in excess of the \$3,000,000 which is the amount now asked for our own birthday celebration.

No part of the money heretofore appropriated for such purposes was ever

returned to the Treasury of the United States. It is felt by the very competent business management which hopes to conduct Freedom Fair that it will prove a profitable enterprise for the Treasury of the United States. Indeed, while we are asking for \$3,000,000 as a business loan, so to speak, to finance the erection of the buildings, prior to the time when we can hope to receive income from rentals, concessions, and admissions, there will be returned to the Treasury, through various forms of taxation on admissions, almost 50 percent of the amount which is being asked for in this appropriation.

The subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations which considered the matter voted unanimously in favor of a \$3,000,000 appropriation for Freedom Fair. When that report went to the full Committee on Appropriations, in its wisdom it reduced the amount to \$1,500,000. It also added a proviso that the \$1,500,000 would become available to the Sesquicentennial Commission only as a corresponding amount would be secured by solicitation among the merchants who do business in the National Capital. I think the committee has admitted that the figure \$3,000,000 is a correct and a necessary figure, because it has protected the spending of its own contribution of \$1,500,000 to the extent that we are able to obtain matching funds.

Mr. President, I point out that this is not an undertaking of the people of the District of Columbia. This is the Freedom Fair, commemorating the sesquicentennial of the seat of the Government of the United States, and not of the people of the District of Columbia. The merchants of this city should not be called upon to finance a fair of this kind, which is meant to bring honor and glory to the whole United States. Of course, the Fair is to be held in the city of Washington, because it is to commemorate the laying of the cornerstone of the Capitol and the establishment of the National Capital here 150 years ago.

The Congress of the United States did not say to the merchants of New York City, "We will give you three or four million dollars of Federal funds only on condition that you raise three or four million dollars from your own merchants." No; we did not do that. We do not seem to do these things when we are considering appropriations, until it comes to the District of Columbia; and then the Congress is glad to pass off a part of its burden to the already overburdened taxpayers who are trying to carry the load of this beautiful city, against the attitude of Congresses of the past, which have been unwilling to bear their fair proportion of the expense of maintaining this beautiful and historic place. So, Mr. President, we have no right to say to the people of the District of Columbia, "You can have a Freedom Fair in which all of us can glory, you can have in Washington a Freedom Fair in which we can hope to proclaim to the whole world the great benefits of our democracy and our Constitution—you can have it if you are willing to pay for it."

That proposition must be rejected for many reasons, not the least of which is

its unfairness. It must be rejected because it is not a practical solution to the problem. There is not even time to consider the organization of such a program here in the District of Columbia. If the Fair is to be held within the sesquicentennial year, there are hardly 8 months remaining in which all the construction must be done and all the contracts made with the great industries all over the United States to participate in the exposition, in order that we may show to the world what has been accomplished scientifically, educationally, spiritually, morally, and in every other way under the freedoms we enjoy in the United States of America.

Mr. President, the issue seems to me to be simply this: Do we want to have a Freedom Fair, or do we not?

I have no interest in seeing a side-show run in Washington in the sesquicentennial year of the founding of the Nation's capital. I, for one, want no part of any exposition or any celebration which would be unworthy of our people and unworthy of all the blessings we have enjoyed. In my opinion, nothing less than the sum here being asked will enable us to have a commemoration worthy of our great traditions.

Mr. President, in the consideration of this matter, I hope we can cast aside all extraneous considerations which some persons may entertain, and may get down to the basis of what we are trying to do. Through this medium we are trying to celebrate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the great Capital of this great Republic, so as to have something which we can show to everyone around the world, and be able to say to them, "Come to Washington and see what we have accomplished and what great blessings are ours as a people."

Mr. President, what is the significance of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the great Capital of our great Republic? It marks us as the oldest continuing constituted Government on the face of the earth—continuing for 150 years. In that length of time every other government on the face of the earth has been organized or reorganized or revolutionized, but not the United States of America.

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

Mr. McGRATH. I am glad to yield.

Mr. FLANDERS. I should like to inquire of the Senator from Rhode Island how long it has been since the Government of Switzerland has been reorganized.

Mr. McGRATH. Yes, I stand corrected; I should have said that the Government of the United States is the oldest continuing constituted Government in the Western Hemisphere.

Mr. FLANDERS. Yes, I apologize for the interruption, which really is not pertinent to the subject of the discussion, but I did wish to have the RECORD stand correct.

Mr. McGRATH. It is pertinent, for the sake of having the statement correct as to the historical facts. Of course the Government of Switzerland is the oldest

continuing, constituted government; but in the 150 years since our Government was organized, every other government in the Western Hemisphere has undergone some sort of change of a basic nature.

So, Mr. President, inasmuch as we here in the United States have founded instruments of government which have enabled us to survive when other governments have perished, which have enabled us to become the richest and strongest and, I may say, the proudest Nation in the world, which have enabled us to be the succor of those who are in need, it seems to me it is well worth while to proclaim it to the world, and I believe that the \$3,000,000 being asked for that purpose is little enough indeed, in order to permit us to do the job in a way commensurate with the great glory of the occasion.

Mr. President, I have made my appeal. I wish to say to Senators that we should decide this issue on the basis either of having this fair or not having it. Certainly we should not have it unless it will be something that will bring credit to the Government of the United States and to the Congress which sponsors it.

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

Mr. McGRATH. I yield.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Does the Senator from Rhode Island feel that there would be a possibility of reaching a compromise over this issue, as between those who would like an outright appropriation of \$3,000,000 and those who are willing to limit the appropriation to \$1,500,000, if we could frame an amendment which would strike out the limitation in the committee bill—the limitation being that the District of Columbia cannot have available to it the \$1,500,000 from the Federal Government until it has raised by subscription another \$1,500,000—and then leave to those in charge of the celebration the task of getting their \$1,500,000 from the sale of concessions, admissions, and so forth?

Mr. McGRATH. I point out to the Senator from Virginia that the \$3,000,000 being requested for this purpose is only the amount of money that a prudent banker would require before entering upon a business venture of this type, the total capital investment of which will run between \$9,000,000 and \$10,000,000.

Of course, it is expected that revenue will be obtained. Revenue will be obtained from rental concessions, public admissions, and in other ways. It is expected that in excess of 10,000,000 persons will visit this exposition at least once, and many of them twice, and some of them dozens of times. There are millions of people living close to the Capital City who will visit the exposition many times. So the additional revenue anticipated will come in that way.

Mr. ROBERTSON. I may say to the Senator from Rhode Island that I was not present when the testimony was given before the committee or when the committee acted on this particular item; but it was not my understanding that \$10,000,000 would be required to finance this undertaking. That was not my understanding of the testimony.

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

Mr. McGRATH. I yield to the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. In furtherance of what the Senator from Virginia has said, let me say to the Senator from Rhode Island that on the subject of concessions and rentals, and in connection with the figures submitted by Mr. Carter T. Barron, appearing at page 466 of the printed hearings, held before the subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee of the United States Senate, in connection with its consideration of the second deficiency appropriation bill, 1949, the industry buildings are represented as bringing in revenue of \$1,900,000 and as costing \$1,094,000—or, in other words, as bringing in a net income of practically \$900,000. Concessions are estimated to bring in an income of approximately \$250,000, and royalties for programs and other concessions are estimated to bring in an additional \$400,000.

Following the suggestion of the Senator from Virginia, let me ask whether there would be a way of getting together on this matter, with the Government putting up \$1,500,000, and making the amendment read or be phrased in such a way as to call for a certain amount of money to be paid in advance from the revenues that are expected to accrue?

Mr. McGRATH. I may say to the Senator from Massachusetts that I know of no practical way in which that could be done. The largest part of the revenue will come from admissions. It is estimated that there will be more than 10,000,000 admissions to the fair. At an admission price of 50 cents apiece, that is \$5,000,000, which is practically 50 percent of the anticipated revenue. Nobody is going to pay his rent in advance. He will make a commitment to rent space in the buildings when the buildings are completed. But we cannot go to the General Electric Co., we cannot go to the General Motors Co., we cannot go to any of the other great enterprises in the United States and say, "Give us money in advance in order to permit us to build buildings and pay for them and then you will have space in them when they are completed." People simply do not do business that way.

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

Mr. McGRATH. I am glad to yield to the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I may say to the Senator from Rhode Island that if his argument is correct, the \$3,000,000 will not be sufficient. The buildings are estimated to cost \$4,954,025, and the revenue from the buildings is estimated at \$4,529,950. The royalties and admissions are only supposed to bring in \$4,000,000.

Mr. McGRATH. I assure the Senator the figures have been gone over very carefully by very competent bankers in this community. The most competent bankers in the community, I may say, are serving as members of the commission, and are proud to do so. They have gone over the figures; they have whittled them down, and they have come up with this proposal as being a sound one. There probably can be some small amount of money advanced. For ex-

ample, some of the State governments have already indicated their eagerness to take part in the celebration. Some of them have already made appropriations for that purpose. Those appropriations probably can be made available to the Sesquicentennial Committee prior to the time of the completion of the buildings. That is only a small part of the total amount.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield further, I may say I have been advised that Mr. Boykin, when he appeared before the committee, stated in an off-the-record discussion that certain of the industries were willing to pay half of their estimated fees before construction of the buildings started.

Mr. McGRATH. Some of them may be willing to do that. I am not in a position to know whether that is so or not. I simply know the ordinary way in which corporations of this kind do business. They may be willing to put up 25 percent or 50 percent, anticipating that the project will be completed and that they will have an opportunity to participate, but I am quite sure that none of them would be willing to put up substantially the whole amount of the concession rental in advance. I do not think they should be asked to do that. I think this is a Freedom Fair of the Government of the United States. We should put up the capital with which to run it, feeling at least that there is a very reasonable expectation of its being repaid, not only in full, but probably with a very substantial profit.

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

Mr. McGRATH. I yield.

Mr. SPARKMAN. The Senator may have already put the figures in the RECORD, I am not certain; but it is true, is it not, that the Congress has made appropriations for similar great fairs throughout the country?

Mr. McGRATH. At least 18, 20, or 24 times in our history it has done so.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Within recent years, it is true, is it not, that the Congress made an appropriation for the Golden Gate Exposition and the New York World's Fair?

Mr. McGRATH. That is correct.

Mr. SPARKMAN. The same is true perhaps with reference to the Century of Progress Exposition at Chicago.

Mr. McGRATH. That is correct; and to the World's Fair at St. Louis.

Mr. SPARKMAN. It has also been done with respect to other great fairs that have been held through the years, has it not?

Mr. McGRATH. There was a very special appropriation in connection with the celebration of the one thousandth anniversary of the Government of Iceland, an appropriation entirely outside our own country.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I wonder whether the Senator would place in the RECORD, if he has not already done so, a list, if he has it available, of the various fairs and expositions to which the Federal Government has contributed.

Mr. McGRATH. I should be glad to put it in the RECORD, but I believe I did

so at the time the authorization for a continuation of the Commission was being considered. If it is not in the RECORD, I am sure that it is in the hearings before the committee, because I testified on that point myself.

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

Mr. McGRATH. I yield to the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. MCKELLAR. All that was brought out before the committee. At page 484 of the hearings on the second deficiency appropriation bill for 1949, the Senator from Rhode Island placed in the RECORD figures of appropriations that have been made in the past for celebrations, as follows:

The George Rogers Clark Sesquicentennial Commission, for which Congress made an appropriation of \$1,796,000.

I do not happen to have the dates of these here, but we can get the dates and put them in the record later.

There was the Yorktown sesquicentennial celebration, for which Congress made an appropriation of \$475,000.

The Chicago World's Fair, for which Congress made an appropriation of \$1,375,000.

For the celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg there was a congressional appropriation of \$900,000.

For the George Washington Bicentennial Commission there was an appropriation of \$1,360,710.

For the United States Constitutional Centennial Commission there was an appropriation of \$485,000.

For the Texas Centennial Celebration, Congress appropriated \$3,000,000.

For the New York World's Fair, which is the last large fair that was run in the country, Congress appropriated \$3,275,000.

For the Golden Gate Exposition, Congress appropriated \$1,700,000.

For the Arkansas Centennial Celebration, Congress appropriated \$75,000.

For celebrating the one-thousandth anniversary of the Government of Iceland there was a congressional appropriation of \$75,000.

Those are the appropriations which were brought to the attention of the committee. The committee had them all before it. The committee thought it was exceedingly generous. Mr. BOYKIN and Mr. Barron both made splendid witnesses. They both testified fully, frankly, and apparently carefully. I think Mr. BOYKIN among other things said that the amount requested was large, but that they thought they had better make the request in that amount. We cannot blame him for that. He was looking out for the Commission. The committee tried to be fair and correct. It gave this celebration a much larger sum than any of the others, except two, I believe, one of which was the Golden Gate Exposition at San Francisco, the other, the New York World's Fair. I think those are the only two. Of course we wanted to be entirely fair to Washington. The Commission itself has power to charge fees. They think they will get back as much as \$10,000,000. I hope they will. But the amount recommended by the committee is certainly very generous, it seems to me.

Mr. McGRATH. I thank the Senator for the figures he has given. I remind him, however, that those were outright grants, with no recapture clause whatever so far as the Federal Government was concerned. They were simply hand-outs of money for the carrying on of the particular fairs. This is a project which is our own, which we are to run for ourselves. If we make a success of it, we profit by it; we leave a permanent memorial in the national capital, useful to the citizens here for a long time to come, which is a consideration of great value in itself.

Mr. President, we have been willing to appropriate money to send the Freedom Train all over the United States. Someone made this argument to me: "Any citizen who wants to do so can come to Washington, visit the Congressional Library and the Archives Building and see all the historic documents found there; he can go into all the glorious buildings that stand as a monument to our achievements; he can see everything in the Capital City; so we do not need to have a Freedom Fair." That is very true, yet Mr. President, these historic documents have remained here in public view during the years that have passed in our history; they are for anybody to see; but 2 years ago, we saw fit to take all the documents and put them together into one compact place, into a train, to be sent around the United States. The train went to many cities and towns but when it had stayed its allotted time and had to pull out, there were still hundreds of thousands of people who had been unable to get into the train to see the exhibits.

What happened when it came to Washington? To this great city, where all these documents have been kept for many years, the train came twice, I believe, and there was such a drove of persons lining the platform that perhaps not more than 50 percent of them were able to gain admittance. That indicates how great is the interest of our people in their heritage, if we can only dramatize it by bringing together the historic documents working great moments in our history so they can be seen at once. Some of us can walk down Pennsylvania Avenue or Constitution Avenue, look up at a building, and glory in the achievements which made it possible. But many persons are not able to comprehend all this greatness unless they see it put together in one fine portrayal in a building marked "United States of America."

To do this kind of a job, Mr. President, we are asking only for a loan from the Treasury of the United States of \$3,000,000, every dime of which, I am sure, will be repaid. Why not let the experts, who were appointed for the purpose, be the judges of what is necessary. We can give our estimates and say "The Commission has said it will cost \$2,000,000. Maybe we can do it for \$1,500,000." I do not think that is the proper way to approach a historic event of this kind. We introduced testimony showing that, according to one of the magazines which reports such events, the British Gov-

ernment, within the past few months, set aside a sum equivalent to \$50,000,000 in American money to hold a great British exposition. What has Britain got in these days that would warrant the expenditure of \$50,000,000? Those dollars are probably our dollars. We are complaining and finding fault with spending \$2,000,000 of our own money to proclaim even greater documents to the world than are possessed by Great Britain.

Let us keep our equilibrium as we consider the seriousness and the importance of this undertaking. I say in all sincerity, Mr. President, that I would rather see no sesquicentennial celebration at all than to have one that will not do credit to the Congress, the Nation, and its great institutions. I hope Senators will see their way clear to go along with the request I am now making on behalf of the Sesquicentennial Commission, and adopt my amendment.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, the distinguished Senator from Tennessee [Mr. MCKELLAR] asked me if I would respond briefly to the Senator from Rhode Island, as I have gathered the facts together in connection with the appropriation. The Senator from Rhode Island and I do not very often differ, and I do not think we differ fundamentally on the subject now under consideration.

I am frank to say that some members of the committee did not want to appropriate any money for the sesquicentennial celebration, and other members wanted to appropriate \$3,000,000 for that purpose. So we compromised on \$1,500,000, with the suggestion that the balance of the money be raised by private subscription. That was done on the theory that if there were not any private interest in the affair among the industrialists, hotel men, and other enterprises in the District of Columbia, the Government should not appropriate the money.

I believe the amendment of the committee could be further amended, possibly by including public with private sources, so that States and industries and corporations could pay for their buildings in advance.

Mr. RABAUT and Mr. BOYKIN testified before the House Committee on Appropriations on March 31, 1949. Their testimony begins on page 426 of the hearings of that committee. They set forth a justification which totaled \$1,500,000.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point pages 466 and 467 of the hearings.

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

NATIONAL CAPITAL SESQUICENTENNIAL  
COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Statements of Carter T. Barron, executive vice chairman; and Edward Boykin, director, National Capital Sesquicentennial, Washington, D. C.

Freedom Fair Budget Analysis

The CHAIRMAN. The break-down of Freedom Fair budget analysis, showing your anticipated expenditures and revenue, shall be inserted in the record at this point.

Freedom Fair budget analysis, buildings and grounds

Building	Square feet	Square feet net <sup>1</sup>	Estimated cost	Estimated revenue <sup>2</sup>
Hall of States.....	198,400	138,880	\$1,984,000	-----
Includes—				
States and Territories.....	92,857	65,000	-----	-----
Congress.....	20,000	14,000	-----	-----
Theater.....	14,400	10,080	-----	\$252,000
District.....	14,400	10,080	-----	252,000
Voice of America.....	15,000	10,500	-----	-----
Federal agencies.....	41,743	29,220	-----	-----
Industry.....	109,440	76,608	1,094,400	1,915,200
Concessions.....	10,000	7,000	100,000	250,000
Amphitheater (Rock Creek Park).....			200,000	325,000
Entrance unit.....			100,000	-----
Landscaping.....			250,000	-----
Air conditioning.....			250,000	-----
Recreation Building (10 percent royalty on \$10,000 per day) restaurants.....			-----	217,000
Miscellaneous building costs.....			300,000	-----
Fountain in Tidal Basin.....			35,000	-----
Pan American.....			-----	200,000
Children's center.....			-----	25,000
Organizations.....	15,000	10,500	150,000	-----
Federal agencies (10 only).....	35,625	25,000	178,125	-----
Labor and industry.....	62,500	43,750	312,500	1,093,750
Total.....			4,954,025	4,529,950

<sup>1</sup> 70 percent of building space is considered useful and salable.  
<sup>2</sup> Rentals figured at \$25,000 per square foot.

Corollary activities

	Cost
Architectural art exhibit based on the plan, founding, development and future of the city of Washington as the National Capital.....	\$48,000
Loan art exhibit of American historical paintings; to be the most comprehensive exhibit of scenes from American history ever undertaken. Loan art exhibit of portraits of great figures in history of Nation and the National Capital.....	50,000
Printing and binding, including historical booklets for distribution to schools, colleges, universities, libraries, and other educational institutions, dealing with the history of the National Capital, its founders, its vital role in the history of the Nation and the world, and the Congress that has made the laws of the United States for 150 years.....	100,000
Production (including writing, casting and costuming) of historical symphonic drama based on history of the National Capital with George Washington as leading character.....	100,000
Production of motion picture based on history, founding, and establishment as the seat of government of National Capital, for use in schools and educational institutions.....	50,000
Total.....	348,000

Operating expenses and revenues

	Cost	Revenue
Admissions, at 40 cents net (10,000,000 estimated attendance).....	-----	\$4,000,000
Royalties from programs and other concessions.....	-----	400,000
Departmental and congressional exhibits.....	\$1,875,000	-----
Pay roll, maintenance, utilities.....	500,000	-----
Promotion, advertising, publicity, entertainment.....	750,000	-----
Fees, commissions, sales expenses.....	500,000	-----
Subtotal.....	3,625,000	4,400,000
Corollary activities.....	348,000	-----
Buildings and grounds.....	4,954,025	4,529,950
Grand total.....	8,927,025	8,929,950

This analysis based on working capital supplied immediately through an appropriation of \$3,000,000.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. BOYKIN, in testifying before the Senate committee on this subject, stated, on page 473 of the hearings:

Our original request was for \$3,000,000. The Budget Bureau at that time cut it to \$1,500,000, and when we appeared before the House committee we had naturally trimmed our sails accordingly, and you will find in the report of our hearing before the Deficiency Committee of the House a whole explanation of what we would have done or wanted to do with the \$1,500,000.

The sum of \$1,400,000 was for the erection of an outdoor amphitheater seating 5,000 persons.

When the same gentleman came before the Senate committee with a request for \$3,000,000, a new estimate and a new approval had come, in the meantime, from the Bureau of the Budget in that amount. A statement was submitted showing the estimated cost of buildings as being \$4,954,000, and operating expenses of \$2,738,600, or a total cost of approximately \$7,692,225.

I pointed out to the Senator from Rhode Island, in a question which I asked him, that it seemed to me the appropriation of \$3,000,000 will not be adequate; for if the Sesquicentennial Commission follows the methods suggested by the Senator from Rhode Island, and the Government constructs all the buildings, there will be an ultimate cost to the Government of approximately \$4,954,000, with the hope of getting back the expenses of running the exposition from admissions, concessions, advertisements, and exhibits, and from various industrial firms which will contribute for their buildings.

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

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I yield to the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. MCKELLAR. I invite the Senate's attention to page 482 of the hearings, from which I read as follows:

Senator FERGUSON. That is what I had in mind. You anticipate paying back part of the \$3,000,000 to the Treasury?

Mr. BOYKIN. We will pay all of it and perhaps more. One or two of these items are high, I purposely made them high, and even with the high items we will still pay them back.

As a member of the committee, I feel that when one comes before the committee and says he purposely made estimates high, it is the duty of the committee to proceed along reasonable lines. That is what we did. As a member of the committee, I feel that I am a trustee for the American taxpayers, to some extent, at least, I hope to a great extent. I felt that when one who wanted an appropriation said he had purposely made the estimates high, if we cut them somewhat and provided in the bill that they should raise the money—as I remember, he says they will make something like \$10,000,000 out of the enterprise—it seemed to me we were doing the fair and just thing. I do not think there was a member of the committee who wanted to do anything else.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Massachusetts yield?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I yield to the junior Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. KEFAUVER. I heard the Senator say something about local participation. I had understood that about \$7,000,000, in addition to the \$3,000,000 asked for in this appropriation, would be put up by other participants.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The so-called balance sheet submitted shows a total building expense of \$4,954,000—and I am reading from page 466 of the hearings—of which industry and others will put up \$4,529,000, if they get all the revenues.

While the Senator from Tennessee was not in the Chamber, the Senator from Rhode Island stated the Government was going to put up the buildings and that, when the buildings were up, they hoped to get back rent, returns from concessions, and so on. I think I state his position correctly.

My statement in reply to that was that, if he is right in his assumption, that the \$3,000,000 will not be sufficient unless they get some advance money anyway. What the committee has suggested as a compromise between the \$3,000,000 appropriation and nothing was that they get half of it in advance from private sources.

I believe that suggestion can be amended to be made clearer, so that concession and other payments can be made in advance by the exhibitors. Unless that is done, the Government will have to put up another \$2,000,000 at least, probably nearer \$3,000,000, before it will begin to get back anything.

I have a record here of all the expositions from 1853 down to date and the amount the Government has contributed. In recent years, at least, none of the expositions has been self-supporting.

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

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I yield.



Mr. KEFAUVER. I notice on page 484 of the hearings that Congress appropriated three and a quarter million dollars for the New York World's Fair.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. That is correct. Mr. KEFAUVER. And \$3,000,000 for the Texas Centennial Celebration. It seems to me that coming at this particular time, when we are trying to create good will, and have a celebration here which will be an inspiration and something which people all over the world will know about, we might at least do as much as we did on these two previous occasions.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The cost of the exposition in New York was \$155,000,000, of which the Government put up \$3,000,000. The cost of the exposition in Chicago was about \$40,000,000, of which the Government, I think, put up a little over \$2,000,000. In each of those instances the money was to pay for an exhibit which the Government itself provided. Here the proposition is to have the Government put up all the monetary outlay, all the original expense, with the hope of getting some of it back.

Mr. KEFAUVER. I notice on page 457 that the total cost is estimated at \$8,927,000.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. That is correct. Mr. KEFAUVER. We all know that, in addition to that sum, there will be many incidental costs which private industry and local people will have to bear.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The same Commission, as appears on page 427 of the House hearings, which I have before me, when the Budget Bureau recommended only a million and a half, cut their cloth accordingly and submitted an estimate of a million and a half. So that they have actually submitted two budget estimates to the Congress, one of a million and a half and one anticipating a \$3,000,000 expenditure.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Massachusetts yield?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I yield to the Senator from Virginia.

Mr. ROBERTSON. The Senator is absolutely correct. The testimony before the subcommittee was to the effect that the first budget estimate was \$1,500,000 and a supplemental budget estimate was \$3,000,000.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. A million and a half additional.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Yes; and the committee, not knowing exactly how much it would take, undertook to insert a provision that the Government would put up a million and a half and private sources could match that with another million and a half. We were pretty well convinced, I think, that it would unduly handicap the Commission to try to raise a million and a half before the exposition got started.

Let me ask how this approach, in the way of a compromise of the problem, would appeal to my colleague from Massachusetts, namely, a substitute for the pending amendment. I believe the pending amendment is to increase the million and a half to three million dollars. Is that the amendment of the Senator from Rhode Island?

Mr. McGRATH. That is correct.

Mr. ROBERTSON. As a substitute for that amendment, I propose to strike out "\$1,500,000" on line 20, page 10, and insert "\$2,000,000", and then in lines 20, 21, and 22 to strike out the words "or so much thereof as is matched prior to January 1, 1950, by funds contributed from private sources." That would give the Commission \$2,000,000 in the clear, with the provision that it must be repaid if the funds were available. As a matter of fact, I understand that whatever profit the Commission makes automatically comes back to the Treasury of the United States.

Mr. McGRATH. That is correct.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Then, it will give them a sum of \$500,000 more than was originally thought necessary. If that should not be all they needed, they could undoubtedly raise something by way of an advance from the big industries which will undoubtedly want space for their exhibits at the celebration. What would the Senator from Massachusetts think of that compromise, if it should be agreeable to the Senator from Rhode Island?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I am only one member of the committee; the chairman of the committee is present, and I would turn to him for authority before I accepted any compromise. I ask the Senator from Rhode Island if the figure of \$2,000,000 were accepted, would he give us any assurance, as chairman of the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia, that there would not be requests for further contributions from the Government?

Mr. McGRATH. Mr. President, I think I can give assurance that it is not the intention of the Commission to return to the Congress for any additional appropriations. I think the Commission would do the best it possibly could with \$2,000,000. I think if Congress allowed the Commission \$2,000,000 without the strings attached to it which are in the pending bill, it would be an indication to industry throughout the United States that the Congress was behind the celebration, that it wanted to see it succeed, that it had the blessing of Congress, and I believe the industries would be much more willing to participate and put up their money in advance. I think the very debate we have had here today will be of great encouragement in causing them to participate.

It may be the Commission would have to curtail some of the things it had planned. I do not think it would be necessary to curtail in the matter of buildings. I think it would have to curtail in some of the allocations which have been made for advertising and publicity. I myself feel that this is something which will almost sell itself to the American people. If the Senate will grant \$2,000,000 without strings attached to it, I think we can make a success of the sesquicentennial celebration.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I think the position of the Senator from Rhode Island is very fair and just. I shall be very happy to accept his amendment, and take it to conference and do the best I can with it.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Then, Mr. President, with the permission of the Senator from Massachusetts—

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I yield to the Senator from Virginia.

Mr. ROBERTSON. I offer as a substitute for the amendment offered to the committee amendment, the words which I have previously read, which are:

On page 10, line 20, strike out the figure "\$1,500,000" and insert the figure "\$2,000,000."

Strike out the following language in lines 20, 21, and 22: "or so much thereof as is matched prior to January 1, 1950, by funds contributed from private sources."

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The Senator should also strike out the next three lines down to the words "Provided further," in line 24.

Mr. ROBERTSON. That is correct. And in the next three lines strike out the words:

*Provided, That private sources shall be reimbursed for funds contributed under the same conditions and to the same extent as the Federal Government.*

The Senator from Massachusetts suggests that those words be stricken.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Yes.

Mr. ROBERTSON. And also on page 11, line 1, before the word "That" insert the word "Provided."

Mr. McGRATH. Mr. President, will the Senator from Massachusetts yield?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I yield.

Mr. McGRATH. For clarity, and so we will not get the bill gummed up, so to speak, I will say that I checked my amendment with the Parliamentarian before offering it, so I know the language in the amendment accomplishes what we want. The only thing we are trying to achieve now is to reduce the amount from \$3,000,000 to \$2,000,000. So if the Senator from Virginia would be willing to take the language of my amendment, substituting the figure "\$2,000,000" for "\$3,000,000," that would do the job.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes, I think so.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I understand the senior Senator from Tennessee, the chairman of the committee, is willing to accept that modification. Therefore I accept it also. I may say to the Senator from Rhode Island that so far as I am concerned, and I believe I speak for every member on this side of the aisle, we want a sesquicentennial exposition, but we want to keep it within bounds.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, I withdraw my substitute and concur in the modification offered by the Senator from Rhode Island to his original amendment, which is to strike out the figure "\$1,500,000" and insert the figure "\$2,000,000."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Rhode Island has modified his amendment accordingly.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, may we have the clerk read the amendment which has been offered by the Senator from Rhode Island, as modified, so we will know exactly what we are doing. It is true that the chairman of the committee [Mr. McKELLAR] has accepted the amendment, and it is also true that the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] has done so.

Yet there are other members of the committee who gave the matter serious consideration. We are all desirous of having this celebration. It is simply a question of the procedure and how best to take action in view of the condition of the budget.

I want to say to the Senator from Rhode Island that I sat on the committee at the time the justification was made, and I am quite satisfied that the committee was very generous in the amount it approved, in view of the testimony that was offered by those who presented the matter to the Senate committee. When we compare the evidence given before the House committee with that given before the Senate committee, we will find there is not very much, to use a slang expression, the Senate might hang its hat on in order to justify the proposed action. I should like to know what the language of the amendment now is, whether any conditions are taken out, and what the amount of the appropriation would be.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment as modified.

The CHIEF CLERK. The committee amendment, as proposed to be amended, would read beginning on page 10, line 17, after the semicolon: "services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and such construction or other expenses as may now or hereafter be authorized by law; \$2,000,000: *Provided*, That the appropriation of \$15,000 under this head," and so forth.

Mr. WHERRY. As I understand then, what the Senator is proposing to do is to make an outright appropriation of \$2,000,000.

Mr. McGRATH. That is correct.

Mr. WHERRY. There is no condition placed upon it in any way whatsoever. So that all the language relative to the reimbursement of funds is out, and we are making an appropriation of \$2,000,000. I took particular note of the statement made by the chairman of the committee that if this is done there will be no further demand made by anyone for further funds in connection with this fair.

Mr. McGRATH. It will be our intention to reduce our plans, to cut our cloth to meet what the Senate has given us. With respect to the repayment, of course all profit made on the fair will come back to the Treasury of the United States.

Mr. WHERRY. Yes. But I mean the language respecting matching—

Mr. McGRATH. There will be no matching of money.

Mr. WHERRY. That language is all out. There will be no further contribution asked. The profits which are made will be turned into the Treasury of the United States.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I rise for the purpose of adding my approval to the compromise which has just been made by the Appropriations Committee and the distinguished chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia.

A commemoration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the seat of the Federal Gov-

ernment in the District of Columbia is something that every Senator and every other American should subscribe to. Mr. President, this will be a great non-partisan commemoration. This is truly an American adventure. The proposal for the commemoration was begun by a Republican Congress in 1947, and is now being carried out by a Democratic Congress.

At this time in the world, when liberty in certain countries is suppressed, at this time when justice is difficult to find in one country after another, at an hour when there is no such thing as equality before the law in many nations, surely we here in one of the last strongholds of freedom and liberty and independence can well afford to spend \$2,000,000 to aid in making this sesquicentennial celebration an event which will inspire and encourage liberty-loving people throughout the world.

I want to compliment the chairman of the Appropriations Committee and other members of the committee in going along with the proposal which has been made for the appropriation of \$2,000,000. I sincerely hope that in conference the conferees on the part of the Senate will be able to convince the conferees on the part of the House of the great value to the future of the country that lies in a successful commemoration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Federal Government in the District of Columbia.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, did I understand that the amount of \$3,000,000 has been asked?

Mr. LUCAS. No; \$2,000,000.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. McGRATH], as modified, to the committee amendment on page 10.

The amendment as modified, to the committee amendment, was agreed to.

The committee amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, an hour or more ago we were discussing the item in House bill 4046, on page 4, pertaining to the United Nations Relief for Palestine Refugees Fund, and I offered an amendment to the committee amendment. At this time I should like to withdraw my amendment and to offer in lieu thereof an amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. After the numerals "\$14,000,000", in lines 1 and 2, on page 4, it is proposed to insert the following:

And an additional \$2,000,000 to the President for the same purposes as prescribed in the joint resolution of March 24, 1949 (Public Law 25), upon the President finding that the other nations party to such United Nations agreement have met their obligations to the United Nations Relief for Palestine Refugees.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I believe that this is within the spirit of the discussion on the floor of the Senate about an hour ago. I have discussed this amendment with the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee—

Mr. MCKELLAR. We will take it to conference and do the best we can.

Mr. HUMPHREY. The Senator from Tennessee has assured me that he will take it to conference for the purpose of discussion and consideration.

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

Mr. HUMPHREY. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. As a minority member of the committee, I should like to ask a question. Do I correctly understand that the additional \$2,000,000, which increases the United States' share to \$16,000,000, becomes available only when every other nation which is not now up to its quota subscribes the full amount of its allotment?

Mr. HUMPHREY. The additional \$2,000,000 becomes available when the President finds that the other nations which are parties to the United Nations Commission on Relief for Palestine Refugees have fulfilled their obligations.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. And only after they have fulfilled their obligations?

Mr. HUMPHREY. Yes, so far as the \$2,000,000 is concerned.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY] to the committee amendment on page 4, line 1.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "National Mediation Board," on page 11, after line 8, to insert:

ARBITRATION AND EMERGENCY BOARDS

For an additional amount for "Arbitration and emergency boards," \$36,900.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 12, after line 4, to insert:

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

PENSIONS

For an additional amount for "Pensions," \$136,238,000, to remain available until expended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "District of Columbia," on page 12, after line 16, to insert:

FISCAL SERVICE

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE

For an additional amount for "Assessor's office," \$36,800.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 12, after line 20, to insert:

COMPENSATION AND RETIREMENT FUND EXPENSES

DISTRICT GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

For an additional amount for "District government employees' compensation," \$15,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 13, to insert:

REGULATORY AGENCIES

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF RENT CONTROL

For an additional amount for "Office of Administrator of Rent Control," \$26,175.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Public schools," on page 13, after line 5, to insert:

**OPERATING EXPENSES—OPERATION OF BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS AND MAINTENANCE OF EQUIPMENT**

For an additional amount for "Operation of buildings and grounds and maintenance of equipment," \$82,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "General supervision and instruction, Public Schools, District of Columbia, 1949."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Metropolitan Police—Capital outlay," on page 14, at the beginning of line 13, to strike out "\$75,000" and insert "\$50,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Health Department," on page 14, after line 14, to insert:

**CAPITAL OUTLAY, HEALTH DEPARTMENT**

For repairs, alterations, and improvements to the Gales School, to make it suitable for enlarged clinical services, including necessary equipment, to remain available until June 30, 1950, \$110,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Capital outlay, Gallinger Municipal Hospital," on page 14, line 24, after the word "crematorium", to strike out "\$65,000" and insert "\$57,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Public welfare—Capital outlay, protective institutions," on page 15, after line 23, to insert:

For renovation of kitchen at Home for Aged and Infirm, including equipment, to remain available until June 30, 1950, \$30,550.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Public works—Capital outlay, central garage," on page 16, line 10, after the word "building", to strike out "\$67,500" and insert "\$75,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Settlement of claims and suits," on page 16, line 21, after "(46 Stat. 500)", to strike out "\$9,481.65" and insert "\$19,431.65."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Department of Agriculture—Agricultural Research Administration—Research on agricultural problems of Alaska," on page 18, line 8, after the name "Alaska", to strike out "\$150,000" and insert "\$300,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 18, after line 14, to insert:

**BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY  
RESEARCH FACILITIES**

Research facilities: For preparation of plans and specifications of laboratory buildings and related facilities for scientific investigations of foot-and-mouth and other animal diseases in accordance with the provisions of the act of April 24, 1948 (Public Law 496), \$500,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Agriculture, when the request for appropriations for building said laboratories and related facilities is made, shall submit with said request the plans and specifications to

the Appropriations Committees of the House and Senate together with detailed information as to the estimated total cost of such facilities as well as the location of the site proposed to be selected.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Control of forest pests," on page 19, line 17, after the word "act", to strike out "\$500,000" and insert "\$1,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 1949."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Forest Service—Salaries and expenses," on page 19, after line 20, to insert:

National forest protection and management: For an additional amount for "national forest protection and management," \$250,000, to remain available until June 30, 1950.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 20, after line 2, to insert:

**FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS**

For an additional amount for "Forest roads and trails," \$142,000, to remain available until expended; and the amount made available under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1949, for forest development roads and trails, is increased from "\$9,750,000" to "\$9,892,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Emergency reconstruction and repair," on page 20, line 14, after the word "floods", to strike out "\$1,500,000" and insert "\$1,995,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Department of Commerce," on page 20, after line 16, to insert:

**CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION**

**CLAIMS, FEDERAL AIRPORT ACT**

For an additional amount for "Claims, Federal Airport Act," \$432,384, to remain available until June 30, 1953, as follows: Bridgeport Municipal Airport, Bridgeport, Connecticut, \$286,279; Olney Airport, Olney, Texas, \$61,740; Smith-Reynolds Airport, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, \$84,365.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Department of the Interior," on page 21, after line 11, to insert:

**OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY**

**REIMBURSEMENT OF CERTAIN APPROPRIATIONS**

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to reimburse applicable appropriations for costs of personnel, supplies, and facilities, diverted for work in connection with emergencies resulting from storms in the Western States, including emergency relief for Indians in areas isolated by such storms, and for co-operation with Federal and non-Federal agencies for assistance by use of personnel, supplies, and facilities, \$2,586,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 21, after line 21, to insert:

**EMERGENCY FLOOD PROTECTION AND REPAIR**

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to reimburse applicable appropriations for the cost of personnel, supplies, and facilities diverted for the repair and construction of flood-protective works; and for the repairs, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or replacement

of structures, buildings, or other facilities, including equipment, damaged or destroyed by floods, \$275,000, to remain available until June 30, 1950.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of Indian Affairs," on page 22, after line 10, to insert:

**EDUCATION OF INDIANS**

For an additional amount for "Education of Indians," \$330,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of Reclamation—Administrative provisions," on page 24, line 25, after "Public Law 835," to insert "including payments on account of dependents of employees in field offices in project areas engaged in construction and related activities;".

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Reclamation fund," on page 25, after line 15, to insert:

**OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE**

For an additional amount for "Klamath project, Oregon-California," \$16,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 25, after line 18, to insert:

**REHABILITATION AND BETTERMENT**

Funds appropriated under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1949, shall remain available until expended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "General fund, construction," on page 26, after line 2, to insert:

**COLORADO RIVER FRONT WORK AND LEVEE SYSTEM**

For an additional amount for "Colorado River front work and levee system," \$75,000, to remain available until expended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "National Park Service," on page 27, after line 10, to insert:

**RIVER BASIN STUDIES**

For an additional amount for investigations and studies of recreational resources and archeological remains in river basins of the United States (except the Missouri River Basin), \$7,300.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 27, after line 15, to insert:

**GETTYSBURG NATIONAL CEMETERY,  
PENNSYLVANIA**

For the acquisition of approximately 5 acres of land in the borough of Gettysburg, Adams County, Pa., as an addition to Gettysburg National Cemetery, in accordance with the provisions of the act approved June 19, 1948 (Public Law 704), \$10,000, to remain available until expended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 28, after line 8, to insert:

**GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES**

**TERRITORY OF ALASKA**

*Insane of Alaska*

For an additional amount for "Insane of Alaska," \$40,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 28, after line 13, to insert:

GOVERNMENT OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for salaries of the Governor and employees, \$970.80.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I inquire where in the bill is the appropriation for hoof-and-mouth disease investigations?

Mr. MCKELLAR. The Senate adopted it a little while ago.

Mr. LANGER. In my State it was felt that the amount was too small.

Mr. MCKELLAR. That item is on page 18.

Mr. LANGER. Can the chairman of the committee advise us whether or not a considerable number of hearings were held on the subject of hoof-and-mouth disease?

Mr. MCKELLAR. Yes; there have been numerous hearings.

Mr. LANGER. Does the Senator from Tennessee feel that the appropriation carried in the bill is sufficient?

Mr. MCKELLAR. If the Senator will look at page 18, he will find that the item reads as follows:

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY  
RESEARCH FACILITIES

Research facilities: For preparation of plans and specifications of laboratory buildings and related facilities for scientific investigations of foot-and-mouth and other animal diseases in accordance with the provisions of the Act of April 24, 1948 (Public Law 496), \$500,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Agriculture, when the request for appropriations for building said laboratories and related facilities is made, shall submit with said request the plans and specifications to the Appropriations Committees of the House and Senate together with detailed information as to the estimated total cost of such facilities as well as the location of the site proposed to be selected.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator from Tennessee a question?

Mr. MCKELLAR. Just a moment. I will say to the Senator that we had no evidence as to what it would cost. What seemed to be a large amount for plans and specifications was allowed, because of the importance of the subject and the very deadly character of the disease so far as hooved animals are concerned. Until we get plans and specifications it is impossible to appropriate money for the construction of buildings.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I might assist the able chairman of the Appropriations Committee by a further statement. I was chairman of the subcommittee on foot-and-mouth disease of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. We feel that the sum contained in the deficiency appropriation bill is sufficient until such time as we have some agreement as to where the research laboratory is to be located.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question at that point?

Mr. THYE. I yield.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I understand that last fall members of the subcommittee—I think including the Senator from Minnesota—made an investigation.

Mr. THYE. It was a subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee. While I was with the subcommittee a part of the time, yet I was not with them when they visited the State of Washington, which I regretted.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I regret that the Senator could not be there; but I wonder if the Senator could inform me as to how many sites were investigated by the subcommittee.

Mr. THYE. I could not give the Senator specific information because this was a subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee. However, I know that they visited three sites. While some of the sites met with the approval of those who were searching for the proper site yet objections were raised to the location of the research laboratory in certain parts of the United States. If someone will give us the location and agree not to object we can go forward with the plan.

Mr. MAGNUSON. The reason I ask the question is that I understand that during these discussions with respect to two of the most prominently mentioned sites, one being near Puget Sound and the other being in Rhode Island, in addition to a third possible site, members of the committee were impressed with the thought that in all three cases the people of the particular areas were not too anxious to have the research laboratory established in their community.

I realize that some fears might be aroused. I understand that some persons from Massachusetts and Rhode Island have protested against the possible location of the laboratory in their States or elsewhere in New England. They are opposed to the location of the laboratory in New England, as I understand.

However, I wish to assure the Senate—and, incidentally, I may point out that I had no opportunity to appear before the committee in connection with this matter—

Mr. MCKELLAR. We would have been glad to have the Senator appear.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I appreciate that. Nevertheless, the matter came up without notice, so far as I was concerned.

However, the record is filled with recommendations that the foot-and-mouth-disease laboratory be located in the State of Washington. Such recommendations come not only from me but also by letter of endorsement from the Cattlemen's Association of my State, the State Grange, and several other interested organizations and groups.

So, Mr. President, if in the wisdom of the Department of Agriculture it is decided that Puget Sound would be the proper area for the location of this great research laboratory relative to the diseases of animals, particularly the hoof-and-mouth disease, the people of my community will have no objection at all to the location of the laboratory there. We would welcome it, and we would be glad to cooperate with the Federal Gov-

ernment in the establishment of the laboratory on one of the great islands in Puget Sound.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I should like to say to the senior Senator from Washington that we are very happy to have his statement to the effect that the cattlemen and business people of this State, and all others concerned, would welcome the location of the research laboratory in that area. That is the first good news I have heard in this connection. In almost all other cases, objection has been raised by various persons to the location of the research laboratory in their area.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, the statement I have just made is based, not on hearsay or general information, but on personal conferences. While I was home last fall, I took the opportunity to have personal conferences with the cattlemen and with the representatives of the Grange and representatives of other groups in my State. In that connection, I conferred with representatives of five or six important groups. After a full discussion of the matter—and I point out that the RECORD contains many letters on the subject—it was agreed that we shall be glad to cooperate with the Federal Government in this matter.

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

Mr. THYE. I shall be glad to yield, but first I should yield to the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], who has been seeking the floor.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I should merely like to point out the point of view of New England, after hearing the Senator from Washington state the point of view of his State, if the Senator from New Mexico will permit me to make a brief statement at this point.

Mr. ANDERSON. Certainly.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I would say to the Senator from Minnesota that the Committee on Appropriations has inserted a provision that Congress must be informed of the site selected, before the money is appropriated. As one member of the committee, I feel that is important, because, quite to the contrary of the view of the people of Washington, I am confident that the people of Massachusetts—I speak only for them—hope the laboratory will not be situated in New England.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, this is one of the rare cases in which a Government project is not wanted in some areas.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Minnesota yield to me?

Mr. THYE. I yield.

Mr. ANDERSON. I appreciate the Senator's courtesy in yielding to me.

I commend the attitude of the people of Washington. I do not know what I should do about the attitude of the New England States, except to assure the Senator from Massachusetts that there is absolutely no danger that a laboratory of this nature will be established in New England, although I may say that one of the greatest authorities on virus diseases in animals has recommended that the

laboratory be located in New York City. In that connection I should like to point out that in England such research work has been located for 25 years in the center of the industry there, and there has not been a single case of the transmission of such a disease.

**Mr. SALTONSTALL.** Mr. President, if the Senator from New Mexico, the former Secretary of Agriculture, will make it possible for those of us in New England to make substantial profits from the raising of beef cattle, I assume that the attitude of the people in New England in regard to this matter will be somewhat different.

**Mr. THYE.** Mr. President, I should like to say to the able Senator from Massachusetts, relative to the statement he has made, that so long as the people of New England obtain such high prices for fluid milk, they should never change to the raising of beef cattle.

**Mr. MAGNUSON.** Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

**Mr. THYE.** I yield.

**Mr. MAGNUSON.** I wish to thank the Senator from New Mexico, the former Secretary of Agriculture, for his remarks. However, I hope they will not have the effect of getting Massachusetts back into the running.

**Mr. ANDERSON.** Mr. President if the Senator from Minnesota will yield further to me, I wish to say that I think this matter is most important. When the foot-and-mouth disease campaign seems to be getting along very well, no one is favorable to the establishment in the United States of a laboratory to engage in research into that disease. However when the outcome of the battle against the disease seems to be uncertain, the livestock associations and agencies almost fall over themselves in their attempts to have such an institute or laboratory established in the United States.

Certainly this matter can be properly handled only by going ahead with it bravely. I commend the committee for endeavoring to see to it that sufficient money for that purpose is provided at the present time.

I am glad the distinguished Senator from Minnesota, who for a long time has done fine work in the effort to combat foot-and-mouth disease, subscribes to that statement.

I hope the Appropriations Committee's proposal to have it pass upon the site selected before the money is appropriated, is not intended as a means of blocking the establishment of the laboratory. I know there is great interest in it. It would be far better to permit the Government to go ahead with the battle to wipe out foot-and-mouth disease; and so I hope Senators will not oppose the waging of that battle when the disease is limited to Mexico, rather than to wait until a time when it might become widespread in various other areas, perhaps including parts of the United States.

So I hope the Senator from Minnesota will not give up in his efforts in this connection.

**Mr. THYE.** Mr. President, I assure the Senator from New Mexico that I will not give up. I shall continue in the effort to have such a laboratory es-

tablished in the United States. I think we must pursue that effort to the utmost of our ability, because it is absolutely essential that we proceed with research in that field, in view of the fact that we are confronted with the foot-and-mouth disease just across our southern border in Mexico. So I shall continue my endeavors for the establishment of an excellent laboratory for research in connection with the foot-and-mouth disease.

**Mr. LANGER.** Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

**Mr. THYE.** I yield.

**Mr. LANGER.** Inasmuch as I am the Senator who started the argument about the foot-and-mouth disease, I simply wish to say that we in North Dakota believe the laboratory should be located somewhere near the center of the United States. I may add that North Dakota is in the very center of the country. The city of Rugby is in the exact center of the continent.

It would seem that the proposed experiments should be conducted in both hot weather and cold weather. In North Dakota, such experiments can be conducted either in very cold weather or, as the Senator from Minnesota knows, in very hot weather.

So it seems to me that, instead of having the laboratory located on an island on the coast of Washington, it should be located somewhere near the center of the continent. For instance, there are various islands in the Mississippi River where such experiments could be conducted. I believe the location of the laboratory should be such as to enable the experiments to be conducted in both hot and cold climates.

**Mr. MAGNUSON.** Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD letters from various associations in the State of Washington regarding this matter, as well as my own testimony which was submitted in writing to the Appropriations Committee.

There being no objection, the statement and letters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SENATOR MAGNUSON'S STATEMENT ON PROPOSED  
HOOF-AND-MOUTH DISEASE LABORATORY BEFORE  
SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

**Mr. Chairman,** Public Law 496, passed by the Eightieth Congress in April 1948, authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a laboratory for the specific purpose of conducting research looking toward development of methods to eradicate hoof-and-mouth disease.

During the summer recess a special committee, with Senator Young, of North Dakota as chairman, went on an inspection trip to determine the seriousness of the outbreak in Mexico and to gather information in regard to prospective sites where a laboratory might be located. The committee came to the State of Washington in November to inspect possible offshore sites in that area.

The Department has requested an appropriation of \$5,000,000 with which to implement the authorization contained in Public Law 496. This sum represents the initial installment on the proposed structure and related facilities, estimated to cost approximately \$30,000,000. I sincerely hope your committee will approve the \$5,000,000 request and will permit the Department to proceed expeditiously toward completion of this laboratory.

Hoof-and-mouth disease is perhaps the most infectious animal disease known. It attacks all cloven hoof mammals. In the last 50 years, there have been six outbreaks in the United States. Serums to immunize animals against the disease have been developed. The effectiveness of such serums is limited to a period of 4 to 6 months. I am told that some animals have been known to contract the disease even after they have been inoculated with the serum. To fully insure the great livestock industry of this country against future ravages of the disease, better serum must be developed. Ultimately we hope serums can be improved to the point where they will give lifetime immunization.

In 1914-15 we had our most serious outbreak of hoof-and-mouth disease. Twenty-two States were involved, including my own State of Washington. The only effective means of combating the disease at that time was by slaughtering the infected animals. The last outbreak in this country occurred in California in 1929. It is believed that the virus was transmitted through a ship's garbage fed to hogs. The outbreak was rather quickly controlled—again by slaughtering the infected animals.

In 1947 an outbreak of the disease occurred in Mexico. The livestock industry of this country immediately insisted that the Federal Government embark upon a program of cooperation with Mexico to eradicate the disease. During the last 2 years, we have spent approximately \$55,000,000 in Mexico. The Mexican Government is spending a proportionate amount. In this latest importation of the disease, it has again been demonstrated that improved serums are needed. Slaughtering infected animals is an expensive process. This method of control, in addition to the initial cost, has long-range impact on the livestock industry.

In 1948 those segments of the livestock industry whose animals are subject to infection, produced an income of over \$15,000,000,000. I repeat we have spent in the last 2 years more than \$55,000,000 in an effort to control the outbreak in Mexico. The \$5,000,000 request now before you and the ultimate cost of the laboratory, \$30,000,000, should be looked upon as insurance for this great industry. The ultimate cost of a laboratory is approximately half of what we have spent in the last 2 years on the Mexican program.

Despite the intensive efforts we are making in Mexico, we have no assurance the disease will not be imported to the United States. Commercial operations between the two countries are such that infected materials could easily be transported. Should the disease break out in this country, it may well be the cost to the industry and Government will exceed by many times over the price of doing something now about improved methods of control.

Public Law 496 specifically states that the laboratory site should be on an island with deep ocean transportation between it and the mainland. Other considerations are that there must be a continuous reliable supply of water available, the site should be close to a market where healthy animals can be obtained, the climate should be mild enough to permit year-around operations, and it should be close to a population center sufficiently large to provide adequate housing and school facilities.

Many people in the State of Washington believe we have island sites which meet these criteria. Since the initial stages of this proposal, I have been in contact with the Department and interested people in the State of Washington, hoping to bring the laboratory to an offshore site in my State. In March the Washington State Legislature passed a resolution for the establishment of the laboratory there, the Tacoma Chamber of Commerce has emphasized the suitability of various sites in Puget Sound, the Wash-

ington State Cattlemen's Association, through its president, has indicated their desire to have a laboratory and indicated their willingness to have installation on an island off the Washington State shores. The director of the State department of agriculture likewise expressed his endorsement of the proposal, as has the Washington State Dairymen's Association. I am hopeful your committee will approve the \$5,000,000 the Department has requested. I will do my best to convince the Department that we have the ideal site offshore in the State of Washington.

TACOMA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

Tacoma, Wash., April 15, 1949.

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: I know that you are aware of the plans of the Department of Agriculture for the establishment of a research laboratory to study the hoof-and-mouth disease, to be located on an island approximately 600 acres in size, navigable on all sides, and with a water supply of 1,000,000 gallons daily.

Our State development committee became interested in this project earlier this year and initiated studies as to available locations in the vicinity of Tacoma. Before we could complete our studies and forward suggestions to our congressional delegation an article appeared in the newspapers stating that Senator CAIN was suggesting Ketron Island as a site for this laboratory. However, this island does not fulfill the requirements, and we believe that other sites should be considered by the Department.

When the matter was discussed in a recent meeting of our board of directors it was agreed that our preference would be McNeil Island, since it is already owned by the Federal Government, and, if acceptable to Agriculture, the laboratory could be established there with a minimum of inconvenience to the people of this area. If, however, there are reasons why McNeil Island would not be approved, we believe the Department should then inspect Anderson Island, Fox Island, and Harstine Island.

We do not want to lose this important installation to some other section of the country simply because no one had directed the attention of the Agriculture Department to sites other than Ketron Island. Therefore, I would respectfully request that you urge the proper officials in the Department of Agriculture to examine these other possible locations for the laboratory. With kindest personal regards, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

M. S. ERDAHL, *President.*

WASHINGTON CATTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION,  
January 5, 1949.

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,  
Senate Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: After our meeting in Yakima with you regarding the proposed hoof-and-mouth disease research laboratory, I called a meeting of the Washington Cattlemen's Association executive committee.

I presented the proposal as you had submitted it to us and our executive committee went on record as being unanimously in favor of the establishment of this laboratory in our State.

From the standpoint of this laboratory being used for other animal diseases than foot and mouth, our executive committee are more than anxious to assist you in any way possible in your endeavor to get approval to establish this laboratory here in our State.

On December 21 we had a tri-State meeting which is composed of the executive committees of the Oregon Cattlemen's Association, the Idaho Cattlemen's Association and our association. At this meeting, I brought

up the matter of this research laboratory being located here in the State and all committeemen attending this meeting were in favor of backing you up in an effort to secure the establishment here on the coast.

Please keep me advised in regard to the above and if there is any way at all that I can be of help to you, I will be more than glad to do so.

With best wishes for a successful Eighty-first Congress and with warmest personal regards, I remain,

Yours truly,

WALT SCHROCK,  
*President.*

WALKING T RANCH,  
Ellensburg, Wash., January 28, 1949.

HON. WARREN G. MAGNUSON,  
United States Senate,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: I acknowledge receipt of your letter of January 19, 1949. We are all very happy that you have taken such a constructive position in reference to the foot-and-mouth laboratory off our northern coast.

When Goodwin Chase first told me what was in the wind I got in touch with the office of the American National Live Stock Association, of which I was vice president. I asked them if our national association had taken any position against the establishment of such a laboratory in the continental United States—of course the laboratory to be properly safeguarded.

Their answer was that our association had never opposed the establishment of such a laboratory.

Personally, I am all in favor of it. There is no use shutting our eyes to the fact that this disease is a very serious menace to our industry and, it would seem to me that we can best work for a control or cure where we have the largest amount of medical knowledge available. That, of course, would be in the United States.

There is also another advantage of having the laboratory here. It could work on other animal diseases as well. I know of no better place for it than on the isolated island of the Washington coast which you recommend.

May I offer just one word of caution. Very definitely we, in our State, do not want this laboratory in our State if it would mean that our neighboring States would place a retaliatory quarantine on cattle from Washington.

I think it would be very wise to have an official approval of our plans for our State from the other Western States; and, an agreement that our cattle would not be kept from movement into these other areas.

I imagine that you have in mind giving our State Division of Dairy and Livestock full information as to plans and procedure and safeguards so that they in turn may approve them.

I will be glad to give you any information which I have available on request.

Kindest regards,

ALAN ROGERS.

Quotation from a letter from Mr. Robert Prior, manager, Washington State Dairy Products Commission, dated March 28, 1949:

"First it had the approval of the State Cattlemen's Association at their executive committee meeting. The State Dairymen's Association of Washington also put their stamp of approval on it at their annual meeting at Chehalis on January 25. The United Dairymen's Association gave its approval at their membership meeting on March 10. The Washington State Dairy Products Commission, which is the advertising and publicity organization for all of the dairy producers in Washington, passed a resolution on March 12 favoring the location on one of the Puget Sound islands."

STATE OF WASHINGTON,  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

Olympia, March 12, 1949.

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: Dr. Howard F. Boardmore, supervisor of the division of dairy and livestock, Washington State Department of Agriculture, informs me that several members of the staff of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, were in this State last week-end looking over a site for the location of a proposed hoof-and-mouth-disease laboratory.

We are very much interested that this enterprise be located in the State of Washington. We believe that this island, located near McNeil Island, is the best suited island in the entire United States for this type of an enterprise. The climate, water supply, electrical power, farm labor market, transportation, materials, as well as scientific schools make this a very desirable location.

The State of Washington Legislature has passed a joint resolution endorsing this project, and as director of agriculture, I urge that you give this your immediate attention.

With kind personal regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

SVERRE N. OMDAHL,  
*Director.*

Whereas foot-and-mouth disease has been diagnosed in Mexico and threatens the livestock industry of the United States directly as well as by its secondary effects upon the national economy; and

Whereas the Federal Government, in cooperation with the Mexican Government, is desperately trying to control and eradicate the aforesaid disease; and

Whereas it is planned to establish an animal-disease research laboratory in compliance with the laws of the United States; and

Whereas such a laboratory could be located on one of the many islands of Puget Sound in the State of Washington, where the availability of water supply, low-cost electric power, farm-labor market, transportation, material and supplies, and scientific schools make such a location desirable: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Washington in legislative session assembled, That we respectfully petition the Honorable Charles F. Brannan, Secretary of Agriculture of the United States, and the Honorable B. T. Simms, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry in the Department of Agriculture of the United States, that they cause to be established, operated, and maintained an animal-disease research laboratory on a suitable island in Puget Sound in the State of Washington; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be immediately transmitted to the Honorable Charles F. Brannan and the Honorable B. T. Simms and to the Members of the congressional delegation from the State of Washington by the chief clerk of the house of representatives.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, inasmuch as the argument for and against the laboratory has been made and we have had the statement of the distinguished Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], the former Secretary of Agriculture, relative to the fact that apparently when the program is going along all right, no one cares particularly about having the research laboratory established in the United States, I should like to say that, as chairman of the subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee handling this matter, I endorse

everything the distinguished Senator from Minnesota and the distinguished Senator from New Mexico, the former Secretary of Agriculture, have said.

Yet I do not think the record should stand as indicating that, as we are operating today, everything is lovely so far as the foot-and-mouth disease is concerned. Those who study the record in connection with the disease will see that in Mexico there remain many hurdles to be crossed.

So, although I agree with the distinguished Senator from New Mexico that we are making headway, yet I would not want the Senate to gain the impression that the job has been completed and that so far as the foot-and-mouth disease is concerned, everything south of the border is rosy. Certainly we know that is not the case. We know that further work must be done, in order to do a thorough job and also to stamp out the disease. We know that the initial program must be continued and strengthened.

I ask the Senator whether he agrees with my statement in that conduction.

Mr. ANDERSON. I agree fully with what the distinguished Senator from Nebraska, the minority leader, has said. There was a time when there seemed to be great danger that this disease might cross the border into the United States. When that was the situation, the Congress did an almost unprecedented thing, namely, it permitted the program against the disease to be begun and conducted almost without limitation as to the use of funds for that purpose.

Mr. WHERRY. That is correct.

Mr. ANDERSON. I congratulate the former distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee who helped to make that possible, and all those who participated in the decision. But, once the vaccines were manufactured and it was possible for them to be effective and the border line was being driven south, there was a change in the attitude of many livestock associations. What I was trying to say was that I was happy that the Congress, and particularly Members of the Senate, such as the distinguished Senator from Minnesota, were continuing their interest. I am glad to note that the State of North Dakota may want the laboratory, and that the State of Washington is interested. I thought it would be too bad if there came a time when the laboratory might not be built because some particular section did not want it. One of the most important things that can be done is to make sure that the great geniuses in the handling of virus diseases we now have in the United States will be able to devote their attention to this problem. I believe they will give us a much better formula for the use of vaccines, at a much lower cost, and that it will then be possible to control the disease in this country. While I was not a Member of Congress that started the original work, I compliment and congratulate every Member who had any part whatever in it. It was a wonderful work.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, on page 28, after line 16, to insert:

TERRITORY OF HAWAII

For an additional amount for expenses of the offices of the Governor and the Secretary, \$1,625.

The amendment was agreed to.

NOMINATION OF ABRAHAM BENJAMIN CONGER TO BE DISTRICT JUDGE, MIDDLE DISTRICT OF GEORGIA

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, if the Senator in charge of the pending bill will yield, I should like to present a unanimous-consent request, the reason being that I am compelled to leave the floor. I should like to have the attention of the majority leader and of the minority leader.

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield to the Senator from Nevada.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, some time ago, by reason of the illness that befell one of the judges in the State of Georgia, Congress passed an act creating an additional judgeship within that State, not to be filled again when a vacancy occurs hereafter. Some days ago, the President sent to the Senate the nomination of Abraham Benjamin Conger, of Georgia, to be United States District Judge for the Middle District of Georgia, to fill the new position. Today, by unanimous vote, the Judiciary Committee approved the nomination. As chairman, I today filed the report of the committee. I now ask unanimous consent, as in executive session, that the Senate confirm the nomination of Abraham Benjamin Conger. He has been approved by both Senators from the State of Georgia, by the American Bar Association, and by his local bar associations. He is a reputable and capable man. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate confirm the nomination, and that the President be notified immediately.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request?

Mr. WHERRY. Reserving the right to object, I ask the distinguished Senator when the nomination was made.

Mr. McCARRAN. The nomination was made about 2 weeks ago. Ten days' notice has been published in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Mr. WHERRY. Of course, the customary procedure would require that the nomination lie over for 1 day.

Mr. McCARRAN. That is correct.

Mr. WHERRY. What is the objection to letting it lie over and be placed on the calendar?

Mr. McCARRAN. The request came to me from the senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE], who is ill, that I take this action. It is at his request that I am presenting the unanimous-consent request to the Senate.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I remember that in 1943 I withdrew an objection to the confirmation of a Federal judge in an entirely different situation, thanks to the Vice President. I said at that time, however, that in the appointment of a Federal judge, I felt the customary procedure should be maintained throughout, both before the committee and in the Senate. I think every oppor-

tunity should be afforded Members of the Senate to object, if they desire to object. But, in view of the fact that I have an abiding faith in the chairman of the Judiciary Committee—

Mr. McCARRAN. I thank the Senator.

Mr. WHERRY. Also, in view of the fact that both Senators from the State of Georgia have approved the nomination, and that the committee has reported it unanimously, it is quite evident there would be no objection to the confirmation of the judge on the next call of the calendar. Therefore, still maintaining the same position I have held for years, but making an exception in this particular instance, I shall not object. I repeat, I feel that in the confirmation of Federal judges, more so than in respect to any other nominations coming before the Senate, the regular procedure should always be followed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Nevada? The Chair hears none, and, without objection, the nomination is confirmed, and the President will be immediately notified.

SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4046) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, on page 28, after line 19, to insert:

GENERAL PROVISIONS

The limitation in section 4 of the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1949, on the amount available for expenses of attendance of officers and employees of the Bureau of Reclamation at meetings or conventions, is increased from "\$6,750" to "\$11,525."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Department of Justice," on page 29, after line 9, to insert:

PRINTING AND BINDING

For an additional amount for "Printing and binding," \$100,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 29, line 17, after the word "Division", to strike out "\$1,185.30" and insert "\$1,225.30."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 29, after line 18, to insert:

For an additional amount for "Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field," fiscal year 1946, \$93.37.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Salaries and expenses of marshals, etc.," on page 30, line 3, after the word "forth", to strike out "\$476.04" and insert "\$1,025.19."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 30, line 5, after the word "forth", to strike out "\$592.20" and insert "\$996."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 30, after line 5, to insert:

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth," \$150,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 30, after line 7, to insert:

**FEEES OF WITNESSES**

For an additional amount for "Fees of witnesses," \$40,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 30, after line 10, to insert:

**FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM**

**SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS**

For an additional amount for "Support of United States prisoners," \$100,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "National Military Establishment—Department of the Army—Military functions," on page 31, after line 1, to insert:

**FINANCE DEPARTMENT**

**RETIRED PAY, ARMY**

For an additional amount for "Retired pay, Army," \$3,500,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Transportation Service, Army."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Department of the Army—Civil functions," on page 32, after line 3, to insert:

**CORPS OF ENGINEERS**

**RIVERS AND HARBORS**

*Maintenance and improvement of existing river and harbor works*

For an additional amount for "Maintenance and improvement of existing river and harbor works," \$263,000, to remain available until expended.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment, and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. In the committee amendment, on page 32, line 9, in lieu of the committee figure "\$263,000," it is proposed to insert "\$563,000"; and in line 10, after the word "expended", to insert a comma and the following: "including \$300,000 for the Calumet-Sag project, Illinois, for use in relocating the Michigan Central Railroad as authorized by Public Laws 14 and 525, Seventy-ninth Congress."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I should like to ask the chairman of the committee a question. I understand we are on page 32. Is that correct?

Mr. MCKELLAR. That is correct.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I wondered whether, in view of the fact that there has been no decision made by Congress regarding other flood-control projects over the country—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will say to the Senator from Washington that we have not yet reached that item.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, may I inquire what amendment is pending?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The pending amendment is that offered by the Senator from Illinois to the committee amendment on page 32, line 9, to strike out "\$263,000" and insert "\$563,000," and to add additional words in line 10.

Mr. WHERRY. Has the distinguished Senator from Illinois given the justification for his amendment? If so, I did not hear it. There was some confusion in the Chamber.

Mr. LUCAS. No; I have not. The amendment is offered by the Senator from Illinois for urgent and emergency reasons.

This amendment involves what is known as the Calumet-Sag project, which the Congress approved in July 1946. The story is that Congress has not appropriated funds to begin the construction work on the project, but has made allotments to the Chicago engineer district for advance planning. This planning has been carried out to a stage at which, upon appropriations, work on the project can be started immediately.

I am not asking for the full amount necessary to complete the project; I am asking only for the sum of \$300,000, which is absolutely essential to relocate a bridge on the Michigan Central Railroad in order that a four-lane superhighway which is now being constructed in the State of Illinois may be completed. I think I can best explain the item for the RECORD by reading a letter which comes from Charles P. Casey, director of the department of public works and buildings, Springfield, Ill.:

DEAR SENATOR LUCAS: Lack of a \$300,000 appropriation by Congress to the United States Army engineers for the planned readjustment of the Michigan Central Railroad alignment near its crossing of the Calumet-Sag waterway channel just south of Chicago's city limits is delaying completion of the final and key unit, 1½ miles long, of the Illinois section of the Chicago-Detroit superhighway.

This track relocation is required by the Army engineers' plans for a new Michigan Central bridge over a completed section of the waterway, and is to be done at the principal expense of the United States, as provided by act of Congress.

The Army engineers, testifying before the Appropriations Committee, advised the committee that it is absolutely necessary that the money be appropriated if this project is not to be delayed.

The States of Illinois and Indiana and the County of Cook have already constructed or are now completing 17 bridges, highway grade separations and railway viaducts, and 7 miles of heavy grading on the 11-mile section of this express highway between One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and Stony Island Avenue in Chicago and Indianapolis Boulevard in southeast Hammond.

Already completed work including right-of-way acquisition has cost \$6,600,000 while work under contract for completion in 1949 costs \$1,200,000.

Paving on 7 miles of the 8½-mile section in Illinois can be completed for traffic use in 1950, at an additional cost of \$2,200,000.

The remaining structures and paving on the first 2½-mile section in Indiana are programed to carry traffic in 1951.

The critical 1½ miles of structures, heavy grading, and pavement between One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and One Hundred and Forty-second Street estimated to cost \$2,300,000 await action by the Congress and the Army engineers based on a \$300,000 appropriation to relocate the Michigan Central tracks, to enable the highway structure to be built at once at this final location, as designed.

Mr. President, if this \$300,000 is not forthcoming from the Congress of the United States, the construction of this project which will carry so much traffic will be delayed until Congress shall finally appropriate the necessary money. It is a vital matter.

Mr. Casey says, further:

Plans for the viaduct are complete and the Illinois Highway Division is ready to award contract as soon as the railroad tracks are established in their revised location. Contracts for grading and pavement also must await that action.

The importance of completing this superhighway is great. This is one unit of a system of seven such superhighways planned to lead from central Chicago outward. The South Outer Drive, connecting with Stony Island Avenue, now serves as the completed Chicago traffic artery as far south as One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, on this route.

If any Senator has ever traveled out of Chicago in any direction he will realize what the traffic problem is and how it is growing daily.

The necessity is clear that an immediate allocation of funds should be made to the United States Army engineers, so that the required realignment of the Michigan Central Railroad which is a contract obligation of the United States, may be commenced at once. I understand that hearings will be started this week in the Senate on the rivers and harbors bill, and I would appreciate anything you can do to have this \$300,000 item included in this bill in order that this important highway project may be completed.

Mr. President, I did not appear before the Appropriations Committee, primarily because this item is not in the budget. But the more I studied the proposition, the more I read the hearings, and the more I conferred with members of the Chamber of Commerce in Chicago, with Mr. Casey, and representatives of other organizations vitally interested in the matter, the more I became convinced it was absolutely essential that I offer this amendment, notwithstanding the fact that the item does not have budget approval.

I hope the committee will accept the amendment and take it to conference.

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

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. I should like to ask a question, in view of the statement already made that the item did not appear in the budget estimate for authorization or appropriation. Has it ever been presented to the President?

Mr. LUCAS. I have never presented it to the President. Let me say to my friend from Nebraska that Mr. Kingery, an engineer representing certain organizations in Chicago, made a very full presentation of the subject to the committee. The only thing I am asking for is \$300,000 in order that the bridge to



which I have referred may be relocated. When that is done, it will be possible to move on to the completion of the highway which is known as the Chicago-Detroit superhighway.

Mr. WHERRY. I agree that there is certainly a traffic problem in the city of Chicago; there is no doubt about it. I think the able presentation made by the senior Senator from Illinois is most convincing. But, as the majority leader well knows, there are hundreds of projects in the same category, and if there is no budget estimate involved a precedent might be created so that many Senators might ask for similar appropriations.

Did the House consider the authorization or the appropriation?

Mr. LUCAS. I do not know.

Mr. WHERRY. It has been authorized or recommended by the Army engineers, but it has not been presented in the President's budget.

Mr. LUCAS. The fact is that more than this amount has been recommended by the Army engineers. Approximately \$5,000,000 has been tentatively allotted.

Mr. WHERRY. Inasmuch as this is a deficiency bill, I am wondering why the distinguished Senator from Illinois did not offer the amendment to the civil functions bill on the floor of the Senate.

Mr. LUCAS. I did not do that for the very reason I announced a moment ago. It did not have budget approval. I hesitated to ask for money at this time, when we are all seeking economy. I have made such a request only once before; but the more I studied the hearings and the more I talked with individuals who are concerned about the great highway which is now being constructed, the more I became convinced that I was justified in asking the Appropriations Committee and the Congress to take the amendment to conference with the hope that the money will be appropriated, regardless of the fact that there is no budget approval for it.

Mr. WHERRY. I want the distinguished majority leader to know that I would be the last one to block a project of the emergency character which the Senator has described.

I merely wish to reemphasize, however, that there are other appropriation bills coming along. I am wondering if the membership of the Civil Functions Subcommittee should not have this item drawn to their attention by the able Senator from Illinois. There are other bills to which the amendment could be attached, and they could be given an opportunity to justify the appropriation.

I make this suggestion for the reason that there are projects in my own State, probably not where the traffic is so heavy, but which are in the emergency class, and on which there is no budget estimate, and the members of the committee rather judiciously set those outside and said, "We are not going to appropriate for them this year." The suggestion of an amendment like this places one who is intensely interested in civil functions, and especially the development of the Missouri River Basin, in a rather difficult position, if it becomes necessary to vote for an appropriation like this, when we actually deny similar

treatment in relation to projects of the same character.

Mr. LUCAS. I wholeheartedly agree with the Senator in his premise, and in most of his conclusions, but this matter is in a slightly different category. Congress has authorized this appropriation, and I rather think that had the proper presentation been made to the Bureau of the Budget at the time it was considering the estimates, there would not have been any question about this \$300,000. It is a real emergency. I agree with the Senator completely that it is an exception to the rules, and that ordinarily it should not be done, and I have hesitated even to make the suggestion at this time because of the considerations the Senator from Nebraska has mentioned. It does set a precedent, and I do not like to set a precedent. But, as I stated before, the more I studied the matter the more I became convinced that this appropriation was absolutely essential.

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

Mr. LUCAS. I yield to the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. FERGUSON. I wish to submit the suggestion that we might avoid taking this matter up without a budget estimate, inasmuch as there will be a new deficiency bill coming in before the end of the year, and if this matter were submitted to the Budget Director he could get it into that deficiency bill, rather than for us to violate what is a rule by putting the item in the pending appropriation bill and taking it to conference. I know the Senator does not want it merely taken to conference and have the conference reject it, because that would not help in the emergency.

Mr. LUCAS. No; I would not like that, but I should like to see what could be done with it in conference, and I would hope it could be adopted. Let me repeat what Mr. Casey said:

Plans for the viaduct are complete and the Illinois Highway Division is ready to award contract as soon as the railroad tracks are established in their revised location. Contracts for grading and pavement also must await that action. The importance of completing this superhighway is great.

The Senator from Michigan is interested in this, because it affects a highway extending from Chicago to Detroit.

Mr. FERGUSON. I appreciate that people will be coming from Chicago to Detroit, rather than the other way.

Mr. LUCAS. I disagree with the distinguished Senator. I am certain more folks come from Detroit to Chicago, and the Senator understands why that is the fact.

Mr. FERGUSON. If the Senator could do what I have suggested, have the Budget Director work on the matter so that it could come in, for instance, in the next deficiency bill, I think it would be safer, and we would have the item in the bill in the proper way.

Mr. LUCAS. I am sure that the Director of the Budget would give approval to it, but I should like to have the Committee on Appropriations consider this matter, because of the emergency. That is the only reason I make the suggestion.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, does the Senator have any correspondence at all from the Bureau of the Budget which might indicate how they would stand on it?

Mr. LUCAS. I have no correspondence with them about it at all. Even though this letter was written in April, I gave the matter a cursory examination, and when upon investigation I discovered there was no budget approval, I wrote Mr. Casey and advised him as to why I did not think I could do what he asked. But since that time I have studied it more carefully, and the more I examined the representations of the local engineers, and the Army engineers as well, the more I have become convinced that this action is absolutely essential and that the amendment should be agreed to.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Illinois yield?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield to the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I know that in my State, in relocating railroad tracks and other improvements, the railroads are asked to make contributions. Are the rights of the Government in this instance protected?

Mr. LUCAS. Oh, yes.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. So that if this appropriation were made, there would be such language in it as would require the State and the railroad to put up their proper share?

Mr. LUCAS. I think the basic law provides for that. I think there is no doubt about that at all.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois to the amendment of the committee.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I want the RECORD to show that I shall vote "no." I am not going to suggest the absence of a quorum, and I am not going to oppose the adoption of the amendment, but I want the RECORD to show my opposition to it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment to the amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations.

The next amendment was, on page 32, after line 10, to insert:

FLOOD CONTROL  
FLOOD CONTROL, GENERAL

For an additional amount for "Flood control, general," \$12,575,000, to remain available until expended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 32, after line 14, to insert:

Flood control, Trinity River, Tex.: For prosecuting work of navigation, flood control, and allied purposes, Trinity River, Tex., in accordance with the provisions of the Rivers and Harbors Act, approved March 2, 1945 (Public Law 14, 79th Cong.): \$500,000, to remain available until expended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 32, after line 20, to insert:

UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME

For an additional amount for "United States Soldiers' Home," to be paid from the Soldiers' Home permanent fund, \$90,000, to remain available until expended; and the limitation under this head in the Civil Functions Appropriation Act, 1949, on the amount available for modernization of existing utilities, is increased from "\$446,579" to "\$536,579."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Department of the Navy—Naval Establishment," on page 35, after line 4, to insert:

BUREAU OF AERONAUTICS  
AVIATION, NAVY

The Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to transfer not to exceed \$105,000 from the appropriation for "Aviation, Navy," fiscal year 1949, to the Naval Procurement Fund to reimburse said fund for obligations incurred thereunder for work in connection with emergencies resulting from storms in the Western States.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Department of State—International activities—Salaries and expenses, American sections, International Commissions," on page 41, line 9, after the word "commissions", to strike out "\$8,630" and insert "\$38,630"; and in line 13, after the word "to", to strike out "\$44,210" and insert "\$74,210, of which latter amount \$30,000 shall remain available until expended for the Passamaquoddy tidal power project, Maine."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 41, after line 17, to insert:

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

The appropriations under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1949, shall be available for the purchase in the name of the United States of America, for a consideration not in excess of \$1,500, of a tract of land within lot 4 and the southwest quarter southeast quarter of section 28, township 8 south, range 24 west, Gila and Salt River meridian, Yuma County, Ariz., containing seven and eighty-two one-hundredths acres, more or less, needed for the east abutment of the Morelos Diversion Dam across the Colorado River, being constructed in accordance with article 12 of the treaty of February 3, 1944, between the United States and Mexico, the acquisition of which land by the United States is required by the provisions of article 23 of said treaty.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Treasury Department," at the top of page 45, to insert:

ACQUISITION OF VESSELS AND SHORE FACILITIES

Not to exceed \$3,000,000 of the unobligated balance of funds heretofore appropriated under this head shall be available for conversion and repair of the icebreaker *Eastwind*.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title II—Increased pay costs—Independent offices—Federal Security Agency," on page 53, line 12, after the word "Bureau", to strike out "\$61,200" and insert "\$36,200 and \$25,000 to be derived by transfer from the appropriation 'Grants to States for emergency ma-

ternity and infant care (national defense)'. "

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Department of Commerce," on page 60, line 2, after "Salaries and expenses", to strike out "\$4,541,000, and \$234,000 to be derived by transfer from 'Development of civil landing areas'" and insert "\$4,775,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Department of the Interior," on page 61, after line 2, to insert:

Salaries, Office of the Secretary, \$86,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 64, line 17, after the word "parks", to strike out "\$287,000" and insert "\$277,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 65, line 3, after the figure "\$50,000", to strike out "to be derived by transfer from 'Emergency fund, Territories and island possessions (national defense)'. "

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Department of Labor," on page 67, at the beginning of line 12, to strike out "\$46,100" and insert "\$64,100."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title III—Claims for damages, audited claims, and judgments," on page 74, line 15, after the word "in", to insert "Senate Documents Nos. 52 and 71, and"; and in line 17, after the word "Congress", to strike out "\$5,398,883.17" and insert "\$12,205,679.48."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title IV—General provisions," on page 76, after line 13, to insert a new section 402, as follows:

Sec. 402. The appropriations and authority with respect to appropriations in this act in whole or in part for the fiscal year 1949 shall be available from and including March 1, 1949, for the purposes respectively provided in such appropriations and authority. All obligations incurred during the period between March 1, 1949, and the date of the enactment of this act in anticipation of such appropriations and authority are hereby ratified and confirmed if in accordance with the terms thereof.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 77, to change the section number from "402" to "403."

The amendment was agreed to.

MR. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate reconsider the vote by which it agreed to the amendment of the committee on page 27, beginning in line 11, in order that I may make a brief statement and offer an amendment to the amendment.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Georgia? The Chair hears none, and the vote by which the amendment was agreed to is reconsidered.

MR. RUSSELL. Mr. President, there is a budget estimate for this item. The Budget Bureau sent an estimate for \$200,000 for investigations and studies of recreational resources and archeological remains in river basins of the United States.

I desire to offer an amendment which will increase the figure \$7,300 by \$20,000. I wish to increase the amount because this is a most important item, and an emergency item.

There is under construction in my State what is known as the Allatoona Dam. It is a huge reservoir on the Etowah River. It so happens that this immediate area is perhaps richer in archeological remains and prehistoric lore of the Indian tribes who lived in this section before the white man first touched the shores of this continent than any other area in the United States.

There are in this area, Mr. President, more than 200 important archeological sites which the proposed reservoir, which will be completed this summer, will cover under 50 feet of water.

Numerous parties are surveying the ruins of ancient civilization in North Africa and in the Middle East. But here in the United States, in this very basin, are some of the most interesting and some of the most promising sources of knowledge of prehistoric man there are in the whole world.

I ask only for 10 percent of the budget estimate, that \$20,000 may be appropriated in order that this all-important research may be carried out before this reservoir is closed early this fall, in August or September of this year. The reservoir will start filling and these priceless relics of antiquity will be forever lost to the knowledge of our people, unless the amendment be adopted.

I hope the Senator from Tennessee will be kind enough to accept this little amendment because the purpose sought to be effected by it is of far greater importance than is the amount of money involved. Nearly all our great colleges and universities now have departments of archeology. Research work conducted in this one small area, which is so rich in ancient history, will contribute to the teaching and to the processes of education in every great university of the Nation.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] to the committee amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

MR. MCKELLAR. Mr. President, on behalf of the committee I offer an amendment on page 52, line 15, merely to correct a typographical error.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

THE LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 52, line 15, it is proposed to strike out "Kentucky" and to insert in lieu thereof "Kentucky."

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

If there be no further amendments, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

MR. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I should like to ask the distinguished chairman a question. In the bill an

amount is provided for the continuation of the production of what are known as synthetic liquid fuels. The item appears on page 26 of the bill. I wonder if there was any testimony before the committee on the subject of synthetic liquid fuels, and as to what has been done in the laboratory at Louisiana, Mo., in relation to the possibility of production of gasoline from coal, and other production so vital to the welfare of the Nation.

Mr. McKELLAR. The item was adopted by the committee in exactly the same terms as it came from the House. There was no testimony taken in regard to it.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I send an amendment to the desk and ask to have it stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 22, line 23, it is proposed to strike out "\$830,000" and insert "\$898,000"; and on page 23, line 4, it is proposed to strike out "\$80,000" and insert "\$148,000."

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I shall state the reason for offering the amendment. In the year 1940 a school building at Red Lake Indian Reservation in Minnesota burned down. In the attempt to rebuild the school building, of course, a Federal appropriation was needed in connection with the State appropriation. The war came on, and the construction of the school building had to be deferred. At the present time, the construction of the school building is under way. The Federal grant provided in the bill is \$80,000, but if only \$80,000 is granted the entire building, as planned for, cannot be constructed. It is for that reason I offer the amendment. I ask for \$68,000 additional appropriation in order that the building may be constructed in the manner provided by the plans as drawn and developed. I have discussed the amendment with the able chairman of the Appropriations Committee, and I hope that the Senate will concur with me in the amendment. I am sure the chairman will not offer an objection to it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, in connection with previous appropriation bills for fiscal 1950 the Senator from Michigan in behalf of himself, the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY], and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] has offered amendments to cut the amounts 5 percent. Motions also were made on behalf of myself and the Senator from Nebraska and the Senator from New Hampshire to recommit those bills with instructions to the committee to make a cut of 5 percent.

The Senator from Michigan is not going to make such a motion with respect to the bill now before the Senate but he wants the RECORD to show clearly why no such motion is made at this time.

The pending bill is a deficiency bill for the fiscal year 1949. It is in the amount of \$859,675,510.27. There has been added on the floor between \$800,000 and \$900,000 over and above that amount.

I wish to call to the attention of the Senate that in other 1949 deficiency appropriation bills to date we have allowed \$2,481,714,983. In the case of the veterans' bill the deficiency allowed was \$595,890,000. In connection with disaster relief it was \$1,500,000. The first deficiency bill provided for \$524,649,000. So it is evident, from the record, that we are allowing more than \$2,000,000,000 in deficiencies.

That indicates what is going on in the various agencies of Government. They come before Congress and ask for appropriations. We have discovered in past years that as soon as they receive the appropriations, sometimes even before the ink is dry upon the appropriations bill, there is sent to the Congress from the executive branch a request for a supplementary or a deficiency appropriation. In other words, the agencies do not live within the appropriations they receive from the Congress, but they expend the money or contract for it in such a way that Congress is compelled to appropriate additional money. While the budget estimate for the year totals \$41,900,000,000, it will be found that two or three billion dollars will be added by way of deficiency.

As I have said, the Senator from Michigan is not going to offer a motion that a 5-percent cut be made in this bill. We have only one more month in the present fiscal year to which these deficiencies apply. The money asked has been contracted for in the great majority of cases. Essentially, it represents outstanding commitments or obligations. A 5-percent cut would merely mean delaying the time when the same amount of money would have to be expended or appropriated for on another appropriation bill.

No rhyme or reason exists for attempting simply to delay appropriations and thereby try to save money. That is fictitious economy. Real economy is achieved only by cutting expenditures, or cutting appropriations in a manner which will enforce a reduction of expenditures, so we shall not be compelled to pay out more money than comes in from the tax dollars.

Mr. President, we have not given up the fight to balance the budget. But for the moment and for the present fiscal year which runs to June 30, we find ourselves in the position that the money requested by way of deficiencies has already been committed and contract obligations have been entered into. As a result there is no way here that we can cut the amount by a certain percentage and save any money to the taxpayers.

That being true, we nevertheless do not abandon the real purpose of balancing the budget and avoiding an increase in taxes. We merely refrain from offering a motion for a cut of 5 percent in connection with this bill because it would be ineffective in its purpose.

As I see it, the need for economy and for every effort which will avoid an increase in taxes becomes more imperative day by day. Daily it becomes apparent that we are in a falling market. Industry is declining. Unemployment is ris-

ing. We would not be able, merely by saying, "We are going to raise taxes," to increase the tax burden by \$4,000,000,000 without doing grave injustice and serious harm to the economy. Such action might be the straw which would break the back of an already shaky economy. Serious trouble and even chaos could be the consequence.

So we must take warning. We are not out of the wilderness merely because we are able to appropriate another \$1,000,000,000 today, with no voice being raised against it. We are still in the wilderness, deeper than ever perhaps. But there is no point in seeking to bring about a 5-percent cut in this appropriation. Because of the nature of these charges, it would only be necessary to add them to the next appropriation. No money would thereby be saved for the American taxpayers. But because we are required to approve this measure as it stands we should recognize it makes even more acute the need for future retrenchments.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I should like to have the RECORD show that the junior Senator from Nebraska concurs in the remarks made by the distinguished Senator from Michigan. I had intended to make these observations after the third reading of the bill; but inasmuch as the distinguished Senator from Michigan has made a statement relative to a cut, I should like to have the RECORD show that it was not my intention to make the 5-percent cut applicable to deficiency bills. No attempt was made to make a 5-percent reduction in the first deficiency bill. There was an issue relative to the New Johnsonville steam plant appropriation, but not in connection with the bill as a whole.

I should like to emphasize that as the bill came from the House it carried an appropriation of \$671,069,672.84. The Senate has increased it by \$188,605,837.43. However, if Senators will turn to the table on page 25 of the report, item No. 75, they will note an appropriation of \$136,238,000 for pensions. That represents the major part of the increase of \$188,000,000 plus.

I think it should also be emphasized—I suppose the distinguished chairman of the committee has done so, but he knows it better than I—that in connection with the independent offices appropriations the amount originally asked for was \$110,000,000. There is a difference in the estimates as between \$110,000,000 and \$136,000,000. Of course, that represents an additional amount, because of the inaccuracy of the estimates. However, these are solemn obligations. They are pensions which have already been authorized by the Congress for the veterans, and, of course, there is no chance whatsoever for a reduction in that item.

Mr. McKELLAR. It is a contractual obligation which we are obliged to pay.

Mr. WHERRY. Certainly. No one is questioning that. I thought that should be pointed out in no uncertain terms, so that Senators will know the reason for the increase of \$188,000,000 over the amount of the bill as it came from the House.

The next item which I think should be stressed is the item of \$14,000,000 for relief for Palestine refugees. If my memory serves me correctly—I cannot remember all the items—I am quite sure that that item was not justified in the House. Am I correct in that statement?

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator is correct.

Mr. WHERRY. It came to the Senate as an emergency item. It was not acted upon in the House. That represents an additional \$14,000,000, which was increased to \$16,000,000 by the amendment which was adopted this afternoon. That is an item for direct feeding, and no one objects to it.

There is still another item which I wish to call to the attention of Members of the Senate, because I think when we add this item to the \$136,000,000 and the \$14,000,000, we can see approximately what the Senate has done in connection with this bill.

Between \$15,000,000 and \$16,000,000 is appropriated to reimburse various agencies of Government in connection with what is called Operation Snowbound. This money has already been spent by agencies in the West because of the snowstorms, blizzards, and floods with which that area was visited. Congress has already authorized the expenditure. The money has been spent, and this appropriation is to reimburse agencies of Government to the extent of \$15,000,000 or \$16,000,000. Am I correct in that statement?

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator is correct. A discussion of that item is found in the report on page 4.

Mr. WHERRY. I should like to include that in the RECORD as a part of my remarks.

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

#### OPERATION SNOWBOUND

During the recent winter months unprecedented snowstorms and cold waves in our Western States caused so much distress in that area that the President of the United States authorized various agencies of the Government to spend available funds to meet the emergency with the idea that later in the year Congress could be asked to reimburse these agencies for the expenditures made. It is estimated that the total cost to the Federal Government was \$20,331,240, as follows:

TABLE 1.—Summary of estimated expenditures by Federal, State, and local agencies in connection with disaster relief in the Western States  
[Reported as of Mar. 14, 1949]

State	President's emergency fund	National Military Establishment	Department of the Interior	Department of Agriculture
Arizona.....	\$50,000	\$170,000	\$464,197	\$6,500
Colorado.....	50,000	80,000	90,404	1,900
Idaho.....	65,000	55,000	73,693	10,000
Montana.....	40,000	15,000	334,958	6,500
Nebraska.....	150,000	7,900,000	34,689	21,000
Nevada.....	150,000	680,000	307,670	49,700
North Dakota.....	35,000	3,700,000	145,959	500
South Dakota.....	135,000	2,020,000	309,579	7,000
Utah.....	150,000	210,000	639,820	73,400
Wyoming.....	125,000	1,750,000	217,271	6,500
Total.....	950,000	16,580,000	2,618,240	183,000

Without the immediate participation by the various agencies there would have been tremendous loss of life and also tremendous loss of livestock, both cattle and sheep. Fortunately these agencies were able to move in with bulldozers and other equipment to open the roads and by means of airplanes of both the Army and Navy to fly in supplies, thereby holding to a minimum the loss of lives and livestock. In addition to the funds expended by the Federal Government, State and local funds amounting to \$12,241,056 were expended.

The committee has recommended in this bill that the Federal agencies be reimbursed in an amount of \$15,841,000, as follows:

Agriculture Department.....	\$142,000
Interior Department.....	2,861,000
Department of the Army, rivers and harbors, and flood control.....	12,838,000
Total.....	15,841,000

Mr. WHERRY. When we add those items together they account for practically all the increase in this deficiency bill.

I wish to express my profound thanks to the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee and to other members of the committee for their untiring efforts to bring forth a deficiency bill carrying the lowest possible appropriations. Possibly if we had more time and more legislative experts to work with us, we could go into the original amount of \$671,000,000 and do some pruning.

I sat with the full Appropriations Committee when the bill was ordered reported. The committee went into the various amounts in a very searching and diligent manner. While the bill as reported from the Senate Committee on Appropriations carries a greater amount than the bill as it came from the House, it is justified for the reasons which I have given. Certainly a motion to make a cut of 5 percent at this time would be of order. It was not done in connection with the first deficiency appropriation bill. However, that does not mean that in the final analysis the Congress cannot adopt a procedure to reduce the Budget of \$42,000,000,000. There are untouchable items in it amounting to about \$35,000,000,000. I believe that if we could review the administration of contractual obligations, and completely review the items in the various bills, we could make a saving of between 5 and 10 percent.

When the time comes, I hope the resolution submitted by the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS], or the resolution submitted by a group on this side of the aisle, or a similar measure offered by some other Senator, will provide the machinery to permit us to effect a reduction which will enable us to balance the budget and avoid an increase in taxes and keep the Government on a pay-as-you-go basis, without the necessity of deficit spending.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I may say to the Senator that in my judgment one of the greatest sources of extravagance in the Congress is the practice of permitting the creation of contractual obligations. I do not believe that any of the departments should be allowed to incur contractual obligations. The Constitution provides that the Con-

gress shall appropriate the money. The Congress should keep its hands on the purse strings from beginning to end, and should not allow contractual obligations when it cannot possibly know what will be spent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendments to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I wish to offer an amendment. I have been checking through the bill, and I do not see any item in the bill entitled "Housing and Home Finance Agency." I therefore wish to submit an amendment under the heading "Independent Offices," on page 4, to insert a new section entitled "Housing and Home Finance Agency, Alaska Housing Authority, \$15,000,000," and ask for its consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Washington will be stated.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, if the Senator expects to press his amendment at this time, I think we should have a quorum call, so that Senators who are interested in this item may be notified and have an opportunity to consider it. There will have to be a vote on it.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, let me say to the Senator from Washington that the committee gave most careful attention to this item. It was presented to the committee. Many witnesses were heard. We had the testimony of witnesses, and we had a letter from the Senator from Washington. This is what the committee had to say about Alaskan housing:

The committee has not allowed the budget estimate of \$15,000,000 for the purchase of obligations of the Alaska Housing Authority as authorized by section 3 of the Alaska Housing Act (Public Law 52, approved April 23, 1949). The committee was informed that within a week or 10 days a small group of qualified specialists will travel to Alaska to make an on-the-spot analysis of needs and resources, in cooperation with officials of the Alaskan Housing Authority and local lending institutions and builders. Until this essential first step has been taken realistic and detailed projections of the activities involved cannot be made. The committee will be furnished a report on the work of the task force sent to Alaska. When fuller information as to the needs of Alaska is made available, the committee will be in a better position to pass upon the need of the appropriation sought.

That report was made after hearing the witnesses and reading the Senator's letter. Many Members of the committee were in sympathy with the proposal; others were very much against it.

I should think it would be the wisest thing to await the report of the task force committee which has been sent to Alaska to get the facts, so that we may know what we are appropriating money for.

So I hope the Senator from Washington will not offer the amendment. I believe that will be to his best interests and the best interests of those whom he feels should have this accommodation in Alaska. I think it would be very much

better to have the facts first; and I hope the Senator from Washington, who is doing a splendid job, and who in my judgment always wants to do the fair thing, will agree not to submit the amendment, in view of the way the matter now stands.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I say to the Senator from Tennessee—and I assure the minority leader, the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] that I will not press the adoption of the amendment unless a quorum call is first had, and I do not know whether I wish to have a quorum call had at this time—that I wish it understood that I have read the report and I appreciate the reasons for the committee's action. But, after all, there were extensive hearings on this subject, not later than 3 weeks ago, before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee and before the House Banking and Currency Committee, and at that time all the needs were set forth.

That testimony sets forth the needs in Alaska, as testified to by competent housing officials, by residents of Alaska, by builders, contractors, and those who know Alaskan needs.

So I cannot see any sense in having another group go to Alaska—a task force, as stated in the committee report—to look into this matter, inasmuch as direct testimony has been had here, and in view of all the information we already have as to the need for such an appropriation and all the information which has been secured by the Bureau of the Budget as to the practical needs. Under the circumstances, what good could be served by having another group go to Alaska to determine something that already has been determined?

If such housing could be built in Alaska over a considerable period of time, probably there would be no objection to having such a double check made into the matter. But I say to the Senator from Tennessee that the group which will go to Alaska will go there in a week or 10 days, perhaps—according to the statement contained in the committee report—and then it will take them at least 2 weeks to get started in their investigation, and perhaps they will spend another 2 weeks there in connection with the investigation, and then it will take them another 2 weeks to return here; and by the time they report to the Appropriations Committee, either Congress will be in recess or, if that is not the case, the building season in Alaska will have ended. It lasts only 4 months, and it is already a month under way.

If the committee's view of the matter is adopted by the Senate, the housing construction program in Alaska will, for all practical purposes, be dead for the coming year.

The need was established by all the testimony of the witnesses before the Banking and Currency Committees of both Houses of Congress.

Furthermore, I point out that the \$15,000,000 is not to be an appropriation, as such, but merely a revolving fund to take care of the situation; and all the money will be paid back. I know of no place in the North American Continent where government loans have been more diligently and timely repaid than in

Alaska, when loans for such purposes have been obtained by the hardy residents of that Territory.

So why send a group to Alaska to get facts which we already have?

I should like to ask the Senator from Tennessee what group is to go there. Is it a group from the Housing Authority; or what group is it? I admit this is a good time of the year to visit Alaska.

Mr. MCKELLAR. Here is what Mr. Foley had to say about the matter, when he testified before our committee:

At best it will take 2 or 3 years to provide these 6,000 units, especially as there is at present no well-developed building industry in Alaska and there are acute local shortages of materials, equipment, and labor. It is particularly important that a start be made during the present building season, several weeks of which have already been lost.

While there is abundant information available indicating that there is an acute shortage of adequate housing in Alaska and that high construction costs are a primary cause of this shortage, this Agency has not until now had either the responsibility or the facilities to obtain and analyze the many detailed factors contributing to the deplorable housing situation there, a situation which it has been recognized could not be alleviated by the standard mortgage insurance provisions of the National Housing Act or the secondary market operations of the Federal National Mortgage Association in effect in the States.

Later on he said:

However, on the basis of discussions with representatives of the Department of the Interior and the Alaskan Housing Authority, it appears that the full amount should be appropriated at once in order that long-run commitments can be made as rapidly as suitable approved projects can be planned.

The paragraph just ahead of that is as follows:

Accordingly, there is not yet sufficient information to support a detailed break-down of the way the \$15,000,000 Federal fund will be applied.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes; but Mr. Foley went on to say that he thought the amount specified should be appropriated.

Mr. MCKELLAR. Naturally, he would think so. But he says there are no detailed reports on the basis of which Congress could intelligently appropriate this money. In other words, we do not have the facts before us.

Mr. MAGNUSON. If the Appropriations Committee had read the lengthy hearings by both the Senate Banking and Currency Committee and the House Banking and Currency Committee it would have had sufficient information regarding the details to warrant the establishment of the so-called Alaskan Housing Authority.

Of course, we cannot have in advance all the details as to each housing unit. After all, this money is to be only a loan. In any event, we must permit the housing authority to determine whether the loans will be good and should be made.

I ask the Senator who are the ones who will go to Alaska? Who are they, and what are they to investigate?

Mr. MCKELLAR. The Alaskan agency was to make a report, and the housing authority also was to make a report, after sending representatives to the Territory to ascertain the facts. Certainly,

we could not properly appropriate so large a sum of money, either to be loaned or to be given to the people of Alaska, without having any knowledge of the facts in the matter.

Mr. MAGNUSON. The money is not to be given to the people of Alaska, but it is to be loaned. The loan is to be the same type of housing loan that has previously been made. In other words, the money will be paid back.

Mr. MCKELLAR. We have been informed that the money would be advanced to the people of Alaska.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes; it will be advanced to them. I know of no loan which will be more diligently paid back than any loan, regardless of the amount, which is made to the people of Alaska, to permit them to obtain needed housing.

I still wish to find out who are the ones who will go to Alaska. Are they to go there to hold long hearings regarding this matter? After all, Congress has just approved this proposal. Both Houses of Congress have authorized it.

Will the investigation be made as to what Congress did?

Mr. MCKELLAR. Those who make the investigations can determine, on the scene, what is actually to be done. They will ascertain the necessity for the proposed construction of buildings in Alaska. Of course, the Congress made the authorization in general legislation.

I see the gentleman sitting in the rear of the Chamber smiling incredulously. No doubt he can give the Senator from Washington all the information about Alaska that is needed.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I do not think I need a great deal of briefing in regard to Alaska; I know something about it.

My only point is that I cannot understand the necessity for having some vague group—I do not know who the members of it are to be—

Mr. MCKELLAR. Is the Alaskan Housing Authority a vague group? I am not familiar with it; I myself should like to know about it.

Mr. MAGNUSON. The Alaskan Housing Authority will not go to Alaska.

Mr. MCKELLAR. It will send representatives there.

Mr. MAGNUSON. They are already there; they live there. They have testified at great length before the Banking and Currency Committee of the Senate and the Banking and Currency Committee of the House, as to the need, although not as to the details.

Mr. MCKELLAR. Does the Senator from Washington say that the task force of the Housing and Home Finance Agency is a vague group?

Mr. MAGNUSON. This is the first time I have had information as to who was to make the investigation.

Mr. MCKELLAR. I do not know them. However, we are told that they will have representatives go there. We got the information from Mr. Foley, and he represents them.

Mr. MAGNUSON. But the House and the Senate authorized this, after lengthy hearings.

Mr. MCKELLAR. I understood that; but the House and Senate authorize some

very remarkable sums of money. It is the duty of the Appropriations Committees of the two Houses to report on the basis of facts presented to them. That is what we have tried to do all along in these matters.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I may say to the Senator from Tennessee that, no later than 3 weeks ago, the facts had been adequately presented to the Congress.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator had a letter before the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. MAGNUSON. We had long hearings before the Committee on Banking and Currency, ending about 3 weeks ago.

Mr. McKELLAR. I may say I do not know about that, since I am not on that committee.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I may say that qualified witnesses appeared before the Bureau of the Budget. The Budget Bureau approved of this no later than 10 days ago. The Budget Bureau is not going to approve an item hastily, without having the facts before it. I cannot see what purpose there is in sending some group to Alaska to investigate what has already been investigated, not once, but time and time again, and when the House and Senate had the matter before them recently. Had this been done last year, it would be a different question. But this has been done only recently. The housing situation in Alaska is acute. The money is a loan to the people of Alaska. Perhaps they could start with a small amount.

I may say to the Senator from Tennessee that my only purpose in insisting on this is that I know, as the Senator knows, that if we wait for this group to report, the season being already well under way, we shall lose a year's time in Alaska. There are only about 2 or 3 months left when construction work can be carried on.

Mr. McKELLAR. The houses could not possibly be built in 2 or 3 months. That is utterly impossible.

Mr. MAGNUSON. They said 2 or 3 weeks ago they were ready to start some of them, not all of them. The \$15,000,000 is a revolving fund, to be handled over a long period of time. Perhaps loans would be made amounting only to a million dollars during the present season, but I think something should be provided to start with. That is what I am urging now.

Mr. McKELLAR. I think the Senator should have come before the Appropriations Committee to state the case so that the committee could pass on the question after hearing him. We had no such testimony before the committee.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I think I sent sufficient data to the committee. I should have thought, if they were going to eliminate the item, the committee would have examined the recent hearings before the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency on this matter. It was reported unanimously.

Mr. McKELLAR. We did not eliminate any item. The House did not allow this.

Mr. MAGNUSON. That is because the authorization bill had not been passed by the House.

Mr. McKELLAR. It had not passed the House.

Mr. MAGNUSON. It had not been passed by the House at the time the House was considering this matter.

Mr. McKELLAR. The truth is, the Senator is beginning too late. That is the whole truth of it. The facts were before the committee.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I do not think we started too late. We passed a bill through the Congress in about 20 days. It was approved by the President on April 23.

Mr. McKELLAR. That has been a little more than 30 days ago. It has been 5 or 6 weeks ago.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I assure the Senator that the Appropriations Committee is going to act too late, if the committee waits for what they call a task force to go to Alaska to look over the situation.

Mr. McKELLAR. It will be too late for action this year, of course.

Mr. MAGNUSON. It is going to be too late for action this year.

Mr. McKELLAR. Under any circumstances, had we approved the appropriation, it could not have been used this year, if what the witnesses said about Alaska is true.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I think it was highly recommended in the testimony of Mr. Foley that this be done.

Mr. McKELLAR. He recommended it, but according to the facts which he gave, it would not be possible to build the houses this summer.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Does he in one breath recommend the appropriation, and in the second breath say he intends to send a task force to Alaska to investigate?

Mr. McKELLAR. That is exactly what he said. I do not think the people in Alaska expect it this year. They could not expect it this year. Even if the bill were passed today and if the President signed it tonight, it would be impossible to get the work done this year.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Something could be done. Some loans could be made and some construction begun. It would not be anywhere near the whole amount.

Mr. McKELLAR. The question of building houses in Alaska is entirely different from what it is in continental United States.

Mr. MAGNUSON. That is exactly why we had a special bill passed creating the Alaskan Housing Authority, which was approved unanimously. Congress authorized this appropriation. I did not know who the people were; I merely read the committee's report, which does not identify them; but the Federal Housing Authority is going to send some men to Alaska, although witnesses testified day after day that the appropriation was necessary, and the House and the Senate, on the basis of the facts, approved the authorization in this amount.

Mr. McKELLAR. Knowing the Senator as I do, I believe that, had he been a member of the Appropriations Committee and heard the testimony which the committee heard with respect to the seasons in Alaska and the necessity

of forming an organization to go there to build the houses, he himself would not have voted to appropriate this sum of money.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I think I would have voted for it for I think I know a little bit about the situation in Alaska. Something can be accomplished in Alaska; but merely because the Housing Authority say they are going to send to Alaska a small group, which they call a task force, to make an analysis, the committee refuses to abide by the will of Congress that has authorized the Alaskan Housing Authority and recommended a \$15,000,000 revolving fund, whereby the acute housing need in Alaska might be met. I do not like to hold up the Senate by insisting on a vote in this matter, but if I could have some assurance—

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator will have to do it, because I certainly am going to vote against the appropriation this year, and I very much hope that the Senate will agree with the Committee on Appropriations that the appropriation should not be made this year. If the Senator wants a vote, I am perfectly willing he should have it.

Mr. MAGNUSON. The Senator thinks there should not be an appropriation this year for Alaskan housing. Is that correct?

Mr. McKELLAR. I do not think there should be an appropriation, under the testimony that was presented to the committee. Had I thought otherwise, I should have been for it.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Let me ask the Senator this question, then: If a miracle should happen—and I doubt very much that it will—and the small group which is identified here, which is now going to Alaska, should make a report showing that certain needs had been established in view of the fact that Congress passed the authorization bill, thereby admitting that there is an acute housing shortage in Alaska, I am sure the Senator would give consideration to the appropriation of some sum of money for this year, so that some progress might be made in taking care of the acute housing situation in Alaska.

Mr. McKELLAR. I shall give it consideration when it comes in, but I certainly am not willing to vote for it in the present state of the record. I want to be perfectly frank.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I may say to the Senator, I would submit to the committee, if they do not have it, the hearings before the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, which show that there is urgent need of housing in Alaska. In Mr. Foley's testimony, if he testified the way I understood from the reading of his testimony by the Senator—

Mr. McKELLAR. I read from his testimony.

Mr. MAGNUSON. He said the amount should be appropriated, but on the other hand, he wants to send a group to Alaska on some sort of junket to find out something which has already been established before the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I am sure that what the Senator from Tennessee means is that he would not vote for it in the present state of the record.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I understand that.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is correct.

Mr. RUSSELL. If a different record is made, on another deficiency appropriation bill, of course, the Senator will review the matter, but in the present state of the record, the Senator from Tennessee stated that he did not feel justified and did not think the Senate would be justified in appropriating this amount of money. It is not an enormous sum of money, but it is a rather substantial amount, \$15,000,000, as I recall.

Mr. MAGNUSON. It is a revolving fund.

Mr. RUSSELL. That is correct.

Mr. MAGNUSON. It will be repaid.

Mr. RUSSELL. If a different record is made on another deficiency bill, I am sure the committee will give it careful and sympathetic consideration.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, if I could have someone get the record of the hearings before the Banking and Currency Committee and read them at this time, I think every Senator would be convinced of the need of some amount for this project.

Mr. McKELLAR. Those hearings were before our committee. Portions of them were read. They were not all read; it would have taken too much time to have read them all. But, as I recall, there was not a single objection made to letting the matter go over for another year.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I do not know how many witnesses the Appropriations Committee heard.

Mr. McKELLAR. It heard quite a number. We spent several days on this one item.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Were there any witnesses who were opposed to giving the amount requested? I have not read the Appropriations Committee hearings, but I participated in the other hearings.

Mr. McKELLAR. I am sure that if the Senator had read the Appropriations Committee hearings he would not take a position in favor of action on the item this year.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I think that some amount should be provided, so that the work can be started this year.

Mr. President, I should like to read for the RECORD from the testimony of Raymond M. Foley, Administrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency. The testimony was given 3 weeks ago before the Banking and Currency Committee, prior to the hearings before the Committee on Appropriations. Apparently someone is being sent to Alaska to recheck, who surely is not qualified to pass on the question at all.

I now read from the hearings on the Alaskan housing legislation, before the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency. Here is what Mr. Foley said, in no uncertain terms:

To furnish funds to the Alaska Housing Authority for the construction of housing projects or for loans to private or public agencies, the bill would authorize the Housing Administrator to purchase notes issued by the Alaska Housing Authority in an

amount up to \$15,000,000. The notes would bear interest and be repayable within 40 years on terms prescribed by the Housing Administrator. The \$15,000,000 would constitute a revolving fund which would be the working capital of the Authority.

In view of the housing need in the Territory which has been demonstrated in other testimony, the amount of this loan authorization is small. It should be effective, however, to encourage the construction of a substantial volume of housing because it will be used by the Alaska Housing Authority principally to assist the organization and development of a local home-building industry. Under the bill the loans to the Alaska Housing Authority would be subject to such safeguards and requirements as the Housing Administrator determines advisable.

He goes on to say that the need is great, but the amount of \$15,000,000 is small.

In view of that testimony, Mr. President, I cannot understand why the committee would refuse the amount requested. Apparently the committee has based its conclusions on the fact that someone has been sent up to Alaska to take another look at the situation.

I ask for a vote on my amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. JOHNSON of Texas in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Washington. [Putting the question.] The yeas seem to have it.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I ask for a division.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, if there is any question about the possibility of getting a quorum, let me say that I am perfectly willing to withdraw my suggestion, but I want it understood that if at any time there is a request for a division, I may suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I wonder if the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations will accept an amendment to put into the revolving fund \$1,000,000, so that some planning may be begun in connection with making home loans in the Territory of Alaska.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, as I have previously stated, I cannot do that because there is no testimony upon which to base such a compromise of the matter.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I think most of the witnesses testified in favor of the full amount.

Mr. McKELLAR. If the Senator from Washington had attended the hearings, I do not think he would be in favor of this amendment.

Mr. MAGNUSON. The testimony which I read indicates a request for the full amount.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The suggestion of the absence of a quorum has been withdrawn. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON]. [Putting the question.]

The amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment, the

question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, request a conference with the House of Representatives thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Chair appointed Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. BRIDGES, and Mr. GURNEY conferees on the part of the Senate.

#### CONGRESS CREATES ITS OWN PROBLEMS

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, Congress often creates problems through its own action which it then seeks to solve through further specific appropriations. In common parlance it is called picking up the check.

#### INFLATION

Consider, for example, the so-called inflation. We have complained bitterly about inflation for several years.

I should like to remind the Senate that in 1934 it passed a bill to devalue the dollar approximately 40 percent, 40.94 percent to be exact. The gold dollar was then worth 59.06 percent of the value it possessed before it was devalued. Naturally it was expected that some time would elapse before the price of commodities increased in proportion. Approximately 15 years later, after all kinds of control experiments, we find, taking the average of the period 1935 to 1939 as 100 percent, that the consumer-goods price as of March 1949 was 59 percent, namely, exactly what was planned in 1934, or 15 long years ago—but by the time the adjusted values reached the level—we were so far away from the dog that bit us that we plunged into new controls and appropriations to cure something that we asked for in the first place.

Taking the year 1934 by itself, as 100 percent, the consumer-goods price on that basis is now 56.4 percent as of April 1949.

The Congress was highly successful in its original plans to readjust prices and values—but before the objective was reached it had moved on and was trying to cope with the problems largely caused by its own actions.

In other words, Mr. President, we have gotten exactly what we asked for in the act of 1934. So I am unable to see just where we have a cause for complaint.

#### THREE-PART FREE-TRADE PROGRAM

Mr. President, in addition to that, I come to a more current affair. For about 13 years we have been working toward free trade with the nations of the world under the 1934 Trade Agreements Act. Now we have a three-part free-trade program. First, of course, we make up the trade balance deficits of all the European nations in cash each year. That is what Mr. Thorpe, Assistant Secretary of State, calls the short-range support. Then we have the long-range support in the 1934 Trade Agreements

Act, upon which the State Department has adopted a selective free-trade policy, on the theory that the more they divide the markets of the United States with the nations of the world the less their trade-balance deficits will be.

Then we have a great international trade organization scheme, first suggested as a treaty, which would have required a two-thirds vote of the Senate. Now it has been suggested as an agreement and submitted to both Houses of Congress, where a mere majority vote is required.

Fifty-three or fifty-four nations have signed up, and they all will, because they can do nothing but win by so doing. There will be 58 nations in the International Trade Organization, to which will be theoretically assigned the import fee and tariff-making power of the United States.

We have 1 vote out of the 58, just as Siam or any other small nation will have, and every other nation in the combination of course has a lower standard of living so the International Trade Organization simply will meet at least once per year—add up the remaining production and markets and divide them with the nations of the world—ultimately on a basis of population—thus averaging the standards of living of the member nations.

We have 7 percent of the population of the world so it will be like averaging the height of the water in the reservoir with that in your water glass—the glass will be empty but the height of the water in the reservoir remains about the same.

#### MANIPULATION OF FOREIGN CURRENCY FOR TRADE ADVANTAGE

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point an excerpt from the Journal of Commerce of New York dated June 2, 1949. I have hitherto called attention on the floor of the Senate to England's intention to devalue the pound. It is impossible, of course, under the 1934 Trade Agreements Act, to make a trade agreement with a nation which manipulates its currency, and they all do except the United States, since, when they then devalue their currency the agreement has no effect and their products produced under the devalued currency comes into this country without restraint of any kind. The same is true in regard to the Netherlands, France, Belgium, and other nations; it is only a matter of degree.

Let us take the agreement with England, for example, and consider the \$4.03 pound with reference to the trade agreements. Nearly everyone agrees, and all the newspaper dispatches indicate, that the pound will be devalued not less than 20 percent and probably 25 percent, within a reasonable time, say 30 to 90 days after we extend the 1934 Trade Agreements Act, if we do.

When that is done, it will mean that all trade agreements consummated up to that date will be ineffective, and the imports will come into this country just like Brown's cows through a gate. They have, through this process then, in effect, lowered the floor under wages—the import fee—and our workers can

meet the lower wage level or become unemployed.

Let us see what the effect of devaluation of the pound would be on a \$1,600 automobile coming from England. One of our great manufacturers is there now and is importing cars into this country. Such an automobile, worth \$1,600 under a \$4.03 pound, laid down in New York would be worth \$1,200 under a 25-percent devaluation of the pound.

Mr. President, I wish to read into the RECORD a clipping from the Journal of Commerce of New York, dated June 2, 1949, entitled "Fate of Pound Tied to British Trade in May." It reads:

#### FATE OF POUND TIED TO BRITISH TRADE IN MAY—PRESSURE TO DEVALUE SEEN MOUNTING IF DIP IN EXPORTS IS SHOWN

WASHINGTON, June 1.—A significant factor in the forthcoming decision of the British Government on whether to devalue the pound sterling in relation to other European currencies is Britain's actual performance in May foreign trade, according to American officials familiar with the situation.

Should final figures disclose another drop in Britain's exports in May, pressure for devaluation will be enormously increased, but if her exports have recovered from the poor records of earlier months this year, much of the steam for early action may be squeezed out.

#### UP FOR DISCUSSION TODAY

The extremely delicate and controversial question is expected to come up tomorrow at the opening of another monthly session of the Ministerial Committee of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation, the top European planning body under the European Cooperation Administration program.

The OEEC is being urged by the United States, the International Monetary Fund, and the ECA to help accomplish free convertibility of currencies among Marshall plan nations this year, the first step toward which is the revaluation of currencies to levels more realistic with the actual buying power of each.

Henry Tasca, alternate United States executive director of the fund, has been named an ECA adviser to work out the devaluation-convertibility problems.

The OEEC sessions beginning tomorrow are not necessarily to be confined to questions of currency, but since they will bring together the Finance Ministers of the various nations, and the currency matter is under active discussion, it is believed almost certain to be on the agenda.

Moreover, Camille Gutt, managing director of the fund, is believed in Paris for this very purpose, having stopped over there en route home from conferences in South Africa on the gold problem.

Whether the bulk of the other European Finance Ministers this time will try to force a show-down from Sir Stafford Cripps, British Finance Minister, on the pound—as is reported in some quarters—or at least seek much greater convertibility of sterling, is not certain.

The British pound has exhibited much weakness in American foreign exchange markets recently, some of which has been attributed to discussions of devaluation.

#### DOLLAR PROBLEM DIFFICULT

Whether devaluation of the pound against the dollar also will be part of the Paris discussions is not known. There have been such talks, highly secret, but in the main the United States ECA Fund objective at the moment is devaluation of European currencies as to each other, and the question of revaluation against the dollar, as much more difficult, has been laid down as a more future goal.

One point raised here concerning the pound is that devaluation will cause interior problems, such as increases in prices and wages in Britain, which would ultimately be reflected in restoring some of the high prices for British exports that devaluation is designed to cut.

Other considerations, however, are said to override this difficulty, among them the fact that if other nations also devalue to create a sounder level of currencies and permit free convertibility, the effect of some restoration of high prices might be offset.

That is, other nations also would eventually be faced with the reaction of higher export prices stemming from higher domestic wages and prices in the event of devaluation, and to some extent the relationship of each nation to the other would be maintained.

The snag is, of course, that all would not devalue equally and some nations argue that they are already competitive, currencywise, with the rest of Europe and shouldn't be required to revalue at all.

#### REAL VALUE OF THE POUND

Mr. President, everyone knows that the pound can be purchased almost anywhere in the world for about \$2.40. The fictitious value of \$4.03, fixed for the purpose of purchasing supplies at less than their value and of making trade treaties, is being held at that price through gift loans from this country and in other ways.

Mr. President, I will also read into the RECORD a further reference from the New York Journal of Commerce of June 2, entitled "Further British Drive Forecast for United States Foreign Oil Markets." It reads:

#### FURTHER BRITISH DRIVE FORECAST FOR UNITED STATES FOREIGN OIL MARKETS

The overnight loss of the Argentine market for American oil companies was seen here yesterday as only the first impact of the current expansion drive of British-owned sterling oil into former American-controlled markets.

In this case the curtain was drawn on American oil outlets in that country at the governmental level by the new British-Argentine 5-year commercial treaty whereby Britain will supply that Republic with sterling oil and coal in return for meat, grain, and linseed.

#### MAY SET PATTERN

Similar results, however, are feared in oil circles here in other areas for purely commercial reasons—a world-wide shortage of dollar exchange to pay for American-produced oil and increasing availability of sterling oil as a result of the huge expansion under way of British-owned oil resources in the Middle East and Caribbean.

Minor inroads into existing American oil markets have already started in Europe, oil executives point out, especially in Denmark and the Scandinavian countries.

#### MORE SERIOUS LOSSES DUE

More serious losses are expected as Britain's current oil expansion drive is pushed ahead. This program, as announced, calls for an eightfold increase in the United Kingdom's oil-refining capacity, a 100-percent increase in British-controlled foreign oil production, and a 40-percent rise in its overseas refining capacity.

According to press reports from Argentina, Britain, under its new treaty, will supply that country with 5,700,000 tons (approximately 44,000,000 barrels) of oil, of which 1,800,000 tons will be crude and the rest refined products, chiefly heavy fuel oil.

The country, the reports add, has been importing about 5,000,000 tons (or 38,500,000



barrels) annually, for which it has been paying \$115,000,000 to United States companies and £1,000,000 to the British.

Most of the oil shipped to Argentina in the past has come from the Caribbean area, according to oil circles, supplied principally by three American concerns—Standard of New Jersey, Socony-Vacuum, and the Texas Co.—and the British-Dutch Shell.

Exports to Argentina from the United States proper were minor, amounting last year to only 1,400,000 barrels of crude and 670,000 barrels of refined products, mainly lubricating oil.

While it was not known here yesterday from what oil sources Britain planned to supply Argentina, oil circles pointed out that the logical area would be Shell's production in Venezuela and its refinery at Curacao, though some cargoes might be brought from the Middle East.

#### RECOVERY OR WHAT?

Mr. President, that is a partial answer to some of the debate which we have heard here on the ECA and the Marshall plan, when it was said that recovery was the objective in Britain. All they ask now in the production of oil is an eight-fold increase—many other industrial production fields are being approached on the same principle—on our gift-loans—it is just a matter of degree.

Mr. President, I do not blame England or the British Empire—the responsibility rests with us in the Senate and the House.

#### QUICKSILVER AND STRATEGIC METALS

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have inserted in the RECORD, to follow my previous remarks in connection with the article in the Journal of Commerce of New York dated June 1, an article on the production of quicksilver.

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

QUICKSILVER OUTPUT IS LOW; MENTHOL HIGHER AT \$10.50 PER POUND

Despite the fact that domestic production of quicksilver in the first quarter of this year amounting to 1,440 flasks exceeded expectations in some quarters, the output was, at an annual rate, smaller than in any other covered by the production record beginning with 1850. Bureau of Mines reported here yesterday.

Imports, meanwhile, though little more than two-thirds of the quarterly average for 1948, were far in excess of prewar quarterly averages amounting to 7,133 flasks in the first 3 months of this year. Imports plus production, nonetheless, failed to cover the continued high rate of domestic consumption which was likewise far above prewar levels, and stocks were reduced.

First-quarter consumption of quicksilver rose 400 flasks as compared with the first quarter of last year to 10,400 flasks, while stocks fell from 30,165 flasks at the end of December to 21,063 flasks at the end of March.

#### OTHER TRADE TREATIES

Mr. MALONE. In addition, Mr. President, with further reference to the trade treaties which are being made throughout the world, with which we have very little to do; a trade treaty has just been concluded between Britain and Argentina. They agree on a trade pact, and I call attention at this point to a clipping from the Times-Herald of May 29. It is an Associated Press dispatch from Buenos Aires, and is very short. The

subject has been given little weight in the press. It is as follows:

Britain and Argentina agreed today on a 5-year commercial treaty, the biggest in the long history of their trade relations. It covered an interchange of meat, fuel, and other products.

Mr. President, without going into detail, what it covers is that Great Britain will furnish Argentina oil, and Argentina will furnish Great Britain with meat and other products in exchange.

I want to call attention to the fact that the way we handle our trade treaties under the 1934 Trade Agreements Act is that we make a treaty with any one of the nations of the world, then under our multilateral provisions, the concessions we make to the one nation are immediately available to every other nation. We exact nothing whatever from the other nations and they contribute nothing to the transaction. These treaties are being made while our delegates are in France, trying to further reduce our own tariffs and import fees and dealing with all of the nations. While the French Conference is in session these same nations are making trade treaties among themselves which are applicable only to the actual parties to such treaties. In other words, the trade agreement which is made between Great Britain and Argentina gives us nothing, gives no other nation anything. It is simply a trade treaty made for the mutual advantage of each one of the nations party to the agreement, with no concessions whatever to any other nation.

Mr. President, further along the same line I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a special to the New York Times dated Lake Success, May 26, published in the New York Times of May 27.

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

UN NATIONS SCORED ON SLUMP POLICIES—ECONOMIC REPORT CITES PLANS FOR CURBING IMPORTS, DUMPING TO "EXPORT" UNEMPLOYMENT—HITS MOVE AS DISASTROUS—FINDINGS ARE BASED ON SURVEY OF STEPS TO MAINTAIN STABILITY, JOBS IN CASE OF RECESSION

LAKE SUCCESS, May 26.—Stringent curtailment of imports, dumping of surplus goods in foreign markets, and other policies designed to "export" unemployment in the event of a major recession are now planned by many countries throughout the world, economic experts of the United Nations reported today.

Such policies, if put into effect, would scound the death knell of international economic cooperation and would intensify evils resulting from a global depression, the experts declared. Their conclusions were based on replies by member governments of the United Nations to a secretariat questionnaire on contemplated measures to maintain domestic stability and full employment.

Concluding its session here, the United Nations Economic and Employment Commission warned countries mapping restrictive antidepression policies that these measures would defeat their own purpose by deepening and broadening any downturn in economic activity. Commission members recalled the disastrous economic nationalism that engulfed the world when competitive import restrictions and currency devaluation were enacted by almost every country during the 1930's.

#### WARNING IS URGED

Governments should be told in strong terms, the experts said, that it is urgently necessary for them to harmonize their domestic full-employment and stability policies with those of their neighbors, along the lines laid down by international agencies working in the field.

The Commission called for adoption of expansionist measures to counter a recession instead of curbs on trade and production, as now envisaged by many countries. Governments should seek immediate authorization from their respective legislative organs to coordinate a full-employment policy on the international level if they now lack such powers, it was urged.

Convocation of an international economic conference to deal with the problems of global stability and to consider possible emergency expedients, is not required now, the commission found. The annual conferences of the boards of governors of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development provide an adequate forum for discussion of anti-cyclical action on a world-wide basis, the commission experts declared.

Suggestions that the basic charters of these bodies be amended to give them greater responsibility in averting recession can best be considered in the conferences of their governing bodies, it was held.

#### BACKWARD AREAS DISCUSSED

Led by Norway and India, the commission stressed the link between anticyclical policies in industrialized countries and economic development in economically backward areas. International arrangements for utilization of excess capacity in developed countries for the benefit of less developed countries were successfully advocated before the commission by Norwegian delegate Gunnar Boe.

Mr. Boe argued that the United Nations should take the lead in channeling surplus output of factories in industrialized countries to chronically undernourished populations in Asia, Africa and Latin America. He tentatively suggested creation of an international stabilization fund to finance purchase of such surplus commodities by granting long-term loans at low interest to underdeveloped countries.

Although the commission took no action on his proposed stabilization fund, it did endorse his proposal for investigation of the possibilities for using excess productive equipment in one country in the interests of economic development in another.

Elsewhere in its report the commission took note of the leveling off in economic activity, including declines in production and employment, now in progress in the United States and certain western European countries. It called upon these states to formulate comprehensive antidepression programs and present them to the next session of the economic and social council, beginning July 5, in Geneva, Switzerland, where they should be integrated in a single global program for full employment.

#### ECA POLICIES

Mr. MALONE. The dispatch says in part:

Stringent curtailment of imports, dumping of surplus goods in foreign markets and other policies designed to "export" unemployment in the event of a major recession are now planned by many countries throughout the world, economic experts of the United Nations reported today.

In other words this is directly in line with the language I mentioned in the ECA on April 7, from the American magazine, in the article by Mr. Hoffman, the head of the ECA, who said in effect, that

it is necessary for the European nations to increase their exports by about 65 percent, indicating that these goods must largely be exported to the United States. It was Sir Stafford Cripps who said that it was necessary to educate the American public to a new level of tariffs for that purpose, so that they could export their products of low-cost labor—of course he did not refer to English labor in that language—to America, thus displacing the American workmen who work on the higher wage living standards.

The article by Mr. Hoffman was a very well prepared one and very clear. He expressed the desire to increase the exports of the European nations to the United States and, for example, mentioned specifically that if the 14 cents per pound tariff on butter could be eliminated then Sweden can export several million pounds of butter to the United States.

What he actually said was that it might be a good idea to run a "fair train" throughout the United States taking orders for European goods. That, Mr. President, fits in with the articles which I have just submitted for the RECORD.

Some now are apparently becoming worried that such policies as they advocate will not sit too well with the American public since American workers are now being displaced in increasing numbers through such imports. The article I just placed in the RECORD, from the New York Times, says further:

Such policies, if put into effect, would sound the death knell of international economic cooperation and would intensify evils resulting from a global depression, the experts declared. Their conclusions were based on replies by member governments of the United Nations to a Secretariat questionnaire on contemplated measures to maintain domestic stability and full employment.

#### EXAMPLE OF FREE TRADE AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Mr. President, I desire to read into the RECORD a wire just received from Mr. C. Geraghty, president of the Chamber of Commerce of Ely, Nev., outlining a direct result of an action of the Congress of the United States in extending the free-trade period on copper for 1 year. The proposal was a 2-year extension, but through an agreement with Senator GEORGE, of Georgia, I was successful in shortening the extension to 1 year:

ELY, NEV.

Senator GEO. W. MALONE,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.:

Notice posted yesterday at Consolidated Copper Mines Corp., Kimberly, Nev., for complete close down June 30. We certain this to be full liquidation and this concern lost to this district and State forever. Four hundred fifty families to be affected this action. This district cannot absorb one family for new job and ultimate end is that these persons will have to leave here with no jobs in sight. Ultimate effect with this closing down together with all other small operators this district serious outcome.

C. GERAGHTY,  
President, Ely Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. President, the junior Senator from Nevada said on that occasion that the 4-cent tariff was simply an assurance to investors and of little effect as long as the threat of war or other economic factors kept the foreign price of copper

up to or above the cost of domestic production; however, that when it dropped below that point, and it surely would when normal conditions returned, then every independent copper producer in the United States, without foreign copper possessions, would be closed down, because \$10 and \$12 per day American workmen could not compete with the \$1.50 to \$4 foreign labor in the production of copper—that it was just as simple as that.

Mr. President, the foreign price did drop below the domestic costs, and the independent mines are closing.

The same will be, and is, true in regard to lead, zinc, tungsten, textiles, precision instruments, and many other minerals and materials important to our national security, employment, and taxable property.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Swanson, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 900) to amend the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act, and for other purposes.

#### AMENDMENT OF COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION CHARTER ACT—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I submit the conference report on Senate bill 900, to amend the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act, and for other purposes, which has just come over from the House of Representatives, and I ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration. It is the conference report in which the Senator from Delaware is interested.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read.

The report was read, as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 900) to amend the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment insert the following: "That section 2 of the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act (Public Law Numbered 806, Eightieth Congress) is amended by deleting the words 'direction and control of its Board of Directors' at the end of the said section and substituting therefor the words 'supervision and direction of the Secretary of Agriculture (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary")'.

"Sec. 2. Section 4 (h) of the said Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act is amended by deleting the second sentence thereof and inserting in its place the following: 'The Corporation shall have power to acquire personal property necessary to the conduct of its business but shall not have power to acquire real property or any interest therein except that it may (a) rent or lease office space necessary for the conduct of its business and (b) acquire real property or any

interest therein for the purpose of providing storage adequate to carry out effectively and efficiently any of the Corporation's programs, or of securing or discharging obligations owing to the Corporation, or of otherwise protecting the financial interests of the Corporation: *Provided*, That the authority contained in this subsection (h) shall not be utilized by the Corporation for the purpose of acquiring real property, or any interest therein, in order to provide storage facilities for any commodity unless the Corporation determines that existing privately owned storage facilities for such commodity in the area concerned are not adequate: *Provided further*, That no refrigerated cold-storage facilities shall be constructed or purchased except with funds specifically provided by Congress for that purpose: *And provided further*, That nothing contained in this subsection (h) shall limit the duty of the Corporation, to the maximum extent practicable consistent with the fulfillment of the Corporation's purposes and the effective and efficient conduct of its business, to utilize the usual and customary channels, facilities, and arrangements of trade and commerce in the warehousing of commodities: *And provided further*, That to encourage the storage of grain on farms, where it can be stored at the lowest cost, the Corporation shall make loans to grain growers needing storage facilities when such growers shall apply to the Corporation for financing the construction or purchase of suitable storage, and these loans shall be deducted from the proceeds of price support loans or purchase agreements made between the Corporation and the growers. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Commodity Credit Corporation is authorized, upon terms and conditions prescribed or approved by the Secretary of Agriculture, to accept strategic and critical materials produced abroad in exchange for agricultural commodities acquired by the Corporation. Insofar as practicable, in effecting such exchange of goods, normal commercial trade channels shall be utilized and priority shall be given to commodities easily storable and those which serve as prime incentive goods to stimulate production of critical and strategic materials. The determination of the quantities and qualities of such materials which are desirable for stock piling and the determination of which materials are strategic and critical shall be made in the manner prescribed by section 2 of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act (60 Stat. 596). Strategic and critical materials acquired by Commodity Credit Corporation in exchange for agricultural commodities shall, to the extent approved by the Munitions Board of the National Military Establishment, be transferred to the stock pile provided for by the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act; and when transferred to the stock pile the Commodity Credit Corporation shall be reimbursed for the strategic and critical materials so transferred to the stock pile from the funds made available for the purpose of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act, in an amount equal to the fair market value, as determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, of the material transferred to the stock pile. Nothing contained herein shall limit the authority of the Commodity Credit Corporation to acquire, hold, or dispose of such quantity of strategic and critical materials as it deems advisable in carrying out its functions and protecting its assets."

"Sec. 3. Section 9 of the said Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 9. Directors, Advisory Board: (a) The management of the Corporation shall be vested in a board of directors (hereinafter referred to as the "Board"), subject to the general supervision and direction of the Secretary. The Secretary shall be an ex officio

director and shall serve as Chairman of the Board. The Board shall consist of six members (in addition to the Secretary), who shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. In addition to their duties as members of the Board, such appointed members shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the Secretary. Each appointed member of the Board shall receive compensation at such rate not in excess of the maximum then payable under the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, as may be fixed by the Secretary, except that any such member who holds another office or position under the Federal Government the compensation for which exceeds such rate may elect to receive compensation at the rate provided for such other office or position in lieu of the compensation provided by this section. A majority of the directors shall constitute a quorum of the Board and action shall be taken only by a majority vote of those present.

"(b) In addition to the Board of Directors there shall be an advisory board reflecting broad agricultural and business experience in its membership and consisting of five members who shall be appointed by the President, and who shall serve at the pleasure of the President. Not more than three of such members shall belong to the same political party. The advisory board shall meet at the call of the Secretary, who shall require it to meet not less often than once each ninety days; shall survey the general policies of the Corporation, including its policies in connection with the purchase, storage, and sale of commodities, and the operation of lending and price-support programs; and shall advise the Secretary with respect thereto. Members of the advisory board shall receive for their services as members compensation of not to exceed \$50 per diem when actually engaged in the performance of their duties as such, together with their necessary traveling expenses while going to and coming from meetings."

"Sec. 4. Section 10 of the said Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 10. Personnel of Corporation: The Secretary shall appoint such officers and employees as may be necessary for the conduct of the business of the Corporation, define their authority and duties, delegate to them such of the powers vested in the Corporation as he may determine, require that such of them as he may designate be bonded and fix the penalties therefor. The Corporation may pay the premium of any bond or bonds. With the exception of experts, appointments shall be made pursuant to the civil service laws and the Classification Act of 1923, as amended (5 U. S. C., 1946 edition, 661)."

"Sec. 5. Section 4 (c) of the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act is amended—

"(a) by inserting in the second sentence thereof after the word 'jurisdiction' a comma and the following: 'without regard to the amount in controversy;';

"(b) by striking out the fourth sentence thereof and inserting in lieu thereof the following: 'No suit by or against the Corporation shall be allowed unless (1) it shall have been brought within six years after the right accrued on which suit is brought, or (2) in the event that the person bringing such suit shall have been under legal disability or beyond the seas at the time the right accrued, the suit shall have been brought within three years after the disability shall have ceased or within six years after the right accrued on which suit is brought, whichever period is longer. The defendant in any suit by or against the Corporation may plead, by way of set-off or counterclaim, any cause of action, whether arising out of the same transaction or not, which would otherwise be barred by such limitation if the claim upon which the defendant's cause

of action is based had not been barred prior to the date that the plaintiff's cause of action arose: *Provided*, That the defendant shall not be awarded a judgment on any such set-off or counterclaim for any amount in excess of the amount of the plaintiff's claim established in the suit;"; and

"(c) by inserting before the period at the end thereof a comma and the following: 'except that (1) any such suit against the United States based upon any claim of the type enumerated in title 28, section 1491, of the United States Code, may be brought in the United States Court of Claims, and (2) no such suit against the United States may be brought in a district court unless such suit might, without regard to the provisions of this Act, be brought in such court'."

"Sec. 6. Section 15 of the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act is amended by adding at the end thereof a new subsection as follows:

"USE OF WORDS "COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION"

"(f) No individual, association, partnership, or corporation shall use the words "Commodity Credit Corporation" or any combination of the same, as the name or a part thereof under which he or it shall do or purport to do business. Every individual, partnership, association, or corporation violating this prohibition shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or both."

And the House agree to the same.

ELBERT THOMAS,  
ALLEN J. ELLENDER,  
CLINTON P. ANDERSON,  
GEORGE D. AIKEN,  
MILTON R. YOUNG,

*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*

BRENT SPENCE,  
PAUL BROWN,  
WRIGHT PATMAN,  
MIKE MONRONEY,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, the conferees on the part of the Senate entered the second conference with instructions, the instructions being to insist that the members of the main Board be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. When we presented our instructions to the House conferees they agreed on condition that we would recede from our amendment respecting the Advisory Board, which provided for confirmation of its members by the Senate.

So as it now stands the members of the main Board are to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, but the members of the Advisory Board are to be appointed by the President without confirmation by the Senate.

Mr. WHERRY. Is that the only point of disagreement?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. That is the only point of disagreement we have to consider.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Oklahoma for the present consideration of the conference report?

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

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I desire to associate myself with the Senator from Oklahoma and the other conferees on the part of the Senate in urging that the Senate adopt the conference report. I understand the report retains the provision which the conferees on the part of

the Senate were instructed to insist upon, namely, the provision requiring confirmation by the Senate of the members of the Board of Directors of the Commodity Credit Corporation. As one who insisted upon retention of that provision in the bill, I wish to express my appreciation to the conferees on the part of the Senate for bringing back this report. I urge the Senate to adopt it.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an interpretation of certain provisions of S. 900, as prepared by Mr. Harker T. Stanton, the assistant counsel of the legislative counsel of the United States Senate.

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

MEMORANDUM FOR SENATOR WILLIAMS

This is in response to your request for our views as to the meaning of the phrase "general supervision and direction of the Secretary" contained in sections 2 and 9 of the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act, as amended by S. 900. Section 2 of the Charter Act, as it would be amended by S. 900, provides that the Corporation shall be subject to the general supervision and direction of the Secretary of Agriculture. Section 9 of the Charter Act as it would be amended by S. 900 vests the management of the Corporation in a board of directors, subject to the general supervision and direction of the Secretary.

Since the management of the Corporation is vested in its Board of Directors, no action can be taken by the Corporation except upon the direction of its Board of Directors and the Secretary can supervise and direct the Corporation only through the Board. It is our view, therefore, that the phrase in question is intended only to express the intention of Congress that the Board of Directors shall manage the Corporation in accordance with the policies prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

In any case in which the Board refuses to act as directed by the Secretary, there are no means available to the Secretary to require the Corporation to act. Since the Secretary does not have the power to appoint or remove Directors, his only recourse in such event would be to request the President to remove the Directors who disagreed with the Secretary. Inasmuch as it is the Corporation that is authorized by law to borrow up to \$4,750,000,000, no part of such amount could be borrowed except upon action of the Board.

Respectfully,

HARKER T. STANTON,  
Assistant Counsel.

JUNE 6, 1949.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS ACT OF 1949

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate bill 249, Calendar No. 82.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 249) to diminish the causes of labor disputes burdening or obstructing interstate and foreign commerce, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Illinois.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 249), to diminish the causes of labor disputes burdening or obstructing interstate and foreign commerce, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare with amendments.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, as everyone knows, this is the bill commonly known as the bill to repeal the Taft-Hartley law. There will be no consideration given to it this afternoon. As I stated yesterday, the Senate will take a recess until Monday next.

Mr. WHERRY. Is it contemplated that House bill 4016, the bill making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, will be considered, probably, on Monday?

Mr. LUCAS. I cannot advise the Senator definitely, but obviously as we move along with the labor bill, consideration of which will probably require a couple of weeks, we may have to sandwich in between the appropriation bill and some other bills.

Mr. WHERRY. I make that inquiry, because some Senators are anxious to know what is proposed to be done with respect to the appropriation bill.

Mr. LUCAS. I cannot say definitely. It is possible that we might take up the appropriation bill on Monday afternoon, but I do not think very many Senators will be away from the Senate Chamber or at least they will not be very far away from the Senate Chamber when the labor bill is being debated.

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

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. A motion has been agreed to to take up the proposed repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act. Does that supplant the unfinished business?

Mr. LUCAS. There was no unfinished business.

Mr. WHERRY. I thought the unfinished business was the reciprocal trade agreements bill.

Mr. LUCAS. No. That was displaced some days ago when a motion was made and agreed to consider another bill.

Mr. WHERRY. The labor bill is, then, the unfinished business?

Mr. LUCAS. The Senator is correct.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, may I inquire whether the Senate has received the conference report on the Commodity Credit Corporation bill?

Mr. LUCAS. It has been received and agreed to.

Mr. THYE. I was called to the telephone. I know that the Senate was awaiting receipt of the conference committee report. I have just returned to the Chamber. Before the Senate takes a recess I wish to make inquiry about what has happened.

Mr. LUCAS. That demonstrates how expeditiously the Senate can transact business sometimes.

Mr. THYE. I appreciate that. I am sure that I speak for all the agricultural interests in the Nation when I say that they are very happy that the Commodity Credit Corporation bill has been finally passed.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I am sure the distinguished majority leader does not mean to convey the idea that we can transact business faster when the Senator from Minnesota is absent from the Chamber than we can when he is present. [Laughter.]

Mr. THYE. I am certain that the Senator from Illinois did not intend any such meaning by his statement.

Mr. LUCAS. The distinguished Senator from Minnesota is one of the most cooperative men I know. I have served with him for a number of years on the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and I always appreciate his counsel and advice.

Mr. THYE. I am very grateful to the Senator from Illinois for those remarks.

#### POSTMASTER

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, as in executive session, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the nomination of a postmaster on the Executive Calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The nomination will be stated.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Harry F. Schiewetz to be postmaster at Dayton, Ohio.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed and, without objection, the President will be notified.

#### RECESS TO MONDAY

Mr. LUCAS. I move that the Senate stand in recess until 12 o'clock noon on Monday next.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock and 22 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until Monday, June 6, 1949, at 12 o'clock meridian.

#### CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate June 2, 1949:

##### UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

Abraham Benjamin Conger to be United States district judge for the middle district of Georgia.

##### IN THE NAVY

##### TEMPORARY APPOINTMENTS

The nominations of Cecil C. Abbott, Jr., and other officers of the Navy for temporary appointment to the grade of lieutenant commander, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law, which were confirmed today, were received by the Senate on May 20, 1949, and appear in full in the Senate proceedings for that date under the caption "Nominations," beginning with the name of Cecil C. Abbott, Jr., which appears on page 6541, and ending with the name of Herman R. Norwood, which is shown on page 6545.

##### PERMANENT APPOINTMENTS

The nominations of Paul B. Nibecker and other officers for permanent appointment in the Navy, which were confirmed today, were received by the Senate on May 23, 1949, and which appear in full in the Senate proceedings of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for that date under the caption "Nominations," beginning with the name of Paul B. Nibecker, which is shown on page 6639, and ending with the name of William J. Moran, which appears on page 6641.

##### POSTMASTER

##### OHIO

Harry F. Schiewetz, Dayton.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1949

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

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

O immortal Son of God, who came to this earth, revealing the love of the Father's heart, give us eyes to see the light and hearts to love the truth. In this turbulent world, amid the hard questions and trembling distrust of many of our people, and for those who are in the twilight of vision and fail to see, for them we humbly pray. Deliver us from prejudices, from ignorant misunderstandings, and failure to bear valiantly our responsibilities as citizens. O increase our fidelity and gratitude toward our country, which is seeking to bring release to peoples in bondage. Assure us that no dire calamity, no hopeless grief or needless breath of ill can defeat the soul that rests in Thee. In the name of the Christ. Amen.

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

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. McDaniel, its enrolling clerk, announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 4583. An act relating to telephone and telegraph service and clerk hire for Members of the House of Representatives.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 1008. An act to define the application of the Federal Trade Commission Act and the Clayton Act to certain pricing practices.

#### CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Mr. SASSCER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 2663) to provide for the administration of the Central Intelligence Agency, established pursuant to section 102, National Security Act of 1947, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 7, strike out lines 3 to 7, inclusive, and insert:

"(B) While in the continental United States on leave, the service of any officer or employee shall not be available for work or duties except in the agency or for training or for reorientation for work; and the time of such work or duty shall not be counted as leave."

Page 12, line 17, strike out "Director and" and insert "Director."

Page 12, line 18, after "General", insert ", and the Commissioner of Immigration."

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

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, has the gentleman from Maryland