

346. Also, petition of Mrs. W. E. Shafer and 54 citizens of Cleveland, Ohio, urging enactment of H. R. 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

347. Also, petition of Mrs. Mary Lea Smith and 60 citizens of Birmingham, Ala., urging enactment of H. R. 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

348. Also, petition of Mrs. Walter G. Wilson and 139 citizens of Moores, N. Y., urging enactment of H. R. 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

349. Also, petition of Mrs. Janie S. Thomas and 23 citizens of Winston-Salem, N. C., urging enactment of H. R. 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

350. Also, petition of G. G. Hunt and 370 citizens of the State of Michigan, urging enactment of H. R. 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquor in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

351. Also, petition of Mrs. G. W. Kees and 212 citizens of the State of Maryland, urging enactment of H. R. 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

352. By Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts: Petition of the general court of Massachusetts, urging payment by the Federal Government of one-half of the cost of old age assistance; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

353. By Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts: Petition of the General Court of Massachusetts urging the Congress of the United States to provide for the payment by the Federal Government of one-half of the expense of old age assistance; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

354. Also, petition of City Council of Boston, Mass., urging favorable action on House Joint Resolution 43 asking that national recognition be given to the 19th day of April 1775; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

355. Also, petition of the General Court of Massachusetts asking for the construction and maintenance of a veterans' hospital in the city of Lawrence, Mass., to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

356. By Mrs. SMITH of Maine: Petition signed by Miss Elizabeth E. Crook and other citizens of Bristol, Maine, deploring the shipping of malt beverages and other liquors with higher alcoholic content into our fighting areas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

357. Also, petition signed by Mrs. Mabel Dearnley and members of the Methodist Church of Lisbon Falls, Maine, deploring the

shipping of malt beverages and other liquors with higher alcoholic content into our fighting areas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

358. By Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin: Petition of Wisconsin State Legislature, requesting Congress to take steps to relieve the butter shortage; to the Committee on Agriculture.

359. Also, petition of Wisconsin State Legislature requesting Congress to call a convention to consider an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing a limitation on taxes imposed by Congress on incomes, transfers of property and gifts, except in time of war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

360. Also, petition of Wisconsin State Legislature, urging development of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway immediately upon termination of the war; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

361. By the SPEAKER: Petition of Post No. 4 of the American Legion Chapter of Puerto Rico, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to granting privileges to the veterans of both wars in the obtaining of jobs with all Federal and insular agencies; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

362. Also, petition of the American Cancer Society, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to appreciation for past support of Congress and hoping for continued enthusiastic moral support by that body in the future; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

363. Also, petition of the Wholesale Dry Goods Institute, Inc., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to opposition of Government operated corporations and farm and consumer cooperatives which enjoy freedom from Federal taxes under section 101 of the Internal Revenue laws; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

364. Also, petition of Louis and Nan Antonsanti, Puerto Rico, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to opposition of independence bills for Puerto Rico; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

365. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the Municipal Assembly of Mayaguez, P. R., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to supporting every measure toward total eradication of colonial status in Puerto Rico; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

366. Also, petition of 250 Americans of Polish descent, residents of Johnstown, Pa., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to requesting Congress to back the President in realizing the aims of the Crimean declaration; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

367. Also, petition of the annual assembly of the Puerto Rico Teachers' Association, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the adoption of peaceful means to terminate the present political regime in Puerto Rico on a basis of mutual understanding and harmony with the People of the United States of America; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

368. By Mr. WELCH: Petition of the California State Legislature, House Resolution No. 153, relative to the enactment by Congress of legislation amending the revenue laws to validate depletion allowances affecting the oil industry; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The Reverend Hunter M. Lewis, B. D., associate minister, Church of the Epiphany, Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

O Almighty God, the God of the spirits of all flesh, Author of life and Lord of death: We bow our heads in silent grief that it hath pleased Thee to call unto Thyself the soul of Thy servant, Franklin, into whose hands Thou hadst placed the leadership of our Nation.

For his stainless character, the richness of his intellect, and his unremitting service to his country in time of sorest need, we yield Thee humble thanks, O Lord, beseeching Thee to help us to pray "Thy will be done." Lord, vouchsafe him light and rest, joy and consolation in Thy presence, in the ample folds of Thy great love.

Comfort, we beseech Thee, his loved ones in their sorrow. Remember them, O Lord, in mercy; endue their souls with patience, and give them grace to know that neither death nor life can separate them from loved ones who are with Thee.

O God of our salvation, in the midst of sudden perplexity, may we find Thy peace. Grant to the President of our Nation special gifts of wisdom and understanding, of counsel and strength. Dispel for us all the night of doubt and fear, and lighten our darkness as we go forward in Thy name, until at length we, too, may hear Thy voice, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant." Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

DESIGNATION OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The Chief Clerk read the following letter:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, D. C., April 13, 1945.

To the Senate:

Being temporarily absent from the Senate, I appoint Hon. LISTER HILL, a Senator from the State of Alabama, to perform the duties of the Chair during my absence.

KENNETH MCKELLAR,
President pro tempore.

Mr. HILL thereupon took the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BARKLEY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day Thursday, April 12, 1945, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, while the Senate has not yet received, according to custom, official notice of the death of the President of the United States, I am sure that all of us who assemble here this morning assemble with heavy hearts and with depressed spirits. We assemble, Mr. President, in the midst of grief, not only on the part of our official body, not only on the part of the Congress, not only on the part of the American people, but we assemble amid that grief and contrition of spirit that pervades the entire world at this hour.

It is given to few men to occupy the Chief Magistracy of this great Nation of ours, which was conceived in liberty and

SENATE

FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1945

(Legislative day of Friday, March 16, 1945)

The Senate met in executive session at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

dedicated, as Lincoln said, to the proposition that all men are created equal; not equal in physical power, not equal in intellectual endowments, not equal either in moral fiber, but without regard to differences—physical, moral, or intellectual—without regard to differences of race, color, or religion, are born equal in the right and opportunity to enjoy the blessings of freedom under a Nation and under laws and under a system which undertakes, so far as human institutions can do so, to guarantee the equal enjoyment of every right which a government ought to guarantee to those who support and defend it. It is, therefore, given to few men to attain this high distinction as the head of a nation so dedicated and so conceived, but it is a rarer thing for fate and destiny to call to supreme leadership in the world any man born of woman. Franklin D. Roosevelt enjoyed that high distinction.

We do not honor him today merely because the American people allowed him to shatter precedent; we do not honor him merely because he, through the interposition of destiny, became a world leader; we honor him today because also of his personal qualities—of his moral and intellectual stature; we honor him as an American; we honor him as a citizen of the world in the true sense, and we rejoice to honor him in that capacity because wherever men long for liberty, wherever they fight for the enjoyment of human rights, wherever they shed their blood today or tomorrow, or lay down their lives in order that a great ideal may be attained; his name is and will be cherished and revered around the world and throughout all the ages.

Born to affluence, in which so many seek repose and enjoyment, he was unwilling to live the life of the idle. Early in life he espoused the cause of the common man and the common woman. Early in life he dedicated his abilities, which in many respects were so amazing, to the cause of those who are inarticulate, those whose names never appear in the columns of the press, those about whom books are never written, those who dwell in the shadows rather than on the peaks of human existence, those who dwell in the shadows where the sun rarely penetrates to shed that light of intellectual and moral superiority which ought to be, and is, the ambition of every normal human being.

Franklin D. Roosevelt spurned the idleness, spurned the listlessness, spurned the repose which might have been his for the asking, in order that he might become here, and as an agency of fate throughout the world, the symbol and the spokesman of all those who hope for a better life and for a better world.

Stricken down in early life by an affliction which might also have caused him, with justification, to look forward to a life of inactivity and of comfortable ease, so far as man may be said to have ease and comfort when stricken by a physical malady from which he never wholly recovers, he was unwilling to assume the posture of inactivity or of repose, because in that body of his, stricken as it was by this affliction, there was an indomitable spirit, there was a moral and intellectual strength, which would not

permit him, in this great world of opportunity, to spend the remainder of his life as many others would have been induced to spend it under such an overwhelming handicap.

We honor him today, Mr. President, not only because earlier he overcame what might have been a logical and natural tendency, and later overcame physical handicaps the equal of which no man in his station had ever encountered in this or any other nation; we honor him today, as we have honored him in the years gone by, because he conquered overwhelming burdens and hardships, because his moral and spiritual make-up enabled him to overcome physical handicaps, because in his case mind was supreme over matter, by reason of which he became, in my judgment, the world's greatest leader while he occupied the station of leadership.

He had great qualities, Mr. President, but he did not possess those great qualities without great faults, for God has not so designed life that men may be without faults, however great may be their intellectual and moral qualities. All great men have been possessed of faults, as well as high and noble qualities. Washington had them, Jefferson had them, Lincoln had them, Woodrow Wilson had them, Franklin D. Roosevelt had them. But in the magnitude of Franklin Roosevelt's performance, in the magnitude of his accomplishment, in the magnitude of his influence, in the magnitude of the reverence and respect and almost adoration in which he has been held throughout the world, faults are swallowed up, and will be swallowed up when the impartial historian shall write the record not only of 'his man, but of the time in which he lived. Faults will be swallowed up in the affirmative record of virtues and great success, like death itself is swallowed up in victory.

It was my good fortune to be intimately acquainted with the President. I had known him as Assistant Secretary of the Navy in the administration of Woodrow Wilson. I had known and seen him at national conventions of his political party. I had seen him at San Francisco in 1920 when he was nominated for Vice President. I had seen him in New York in 1924 as he came out upon the platform to place in nomination for the high office which he afterward held with such distinction, and from which he has just departed, that Happy Warrior, who preceded him to the grave by only a few months. I saw him again at Houston, Tex., 4 years later, when, somewhat improved from the physical illness from which he suffered in 1924, he again placed the same man in nomination for this high office. I saw him fly to Chicago in 1932, taking no note of danger, taking no note of chance, but coming there to inspire those who had honored him with the nomination which led to his election to a great office. I had seen much more of him during the last 12 years, in which, by reason of my official position, I came in constant contact with him.

I did not always agree with the President about everything. In almost every case when we had divergent views we discussed them in the utmost frankness

and candor, and nearly always came to an agreement about the policy which should be adopted. But when we now and then may have disagreed, either as to policy or principle, we did so with a recognition of the sincerity of each other, of the right of each to entertain and retain and to fight for the things in which we believed. We did so with that utmost respect which I always held for him, and that affection with which I looked upon him as a person and as a President of the United States. I always had the satisfaction of feeling that I also enjoyed his respect and his affection, and he gave me assurance of both on innumerable occasions.

Mr. President, I should be utterly insincere and ungrateful if I did not here acknowledge before my colleagues and before my country that I entertained for the President, and for all he represented, the deepest affection and the deepest respect. So much so, Mr. President, that I find it difficult now, with the emotions which stir my heart, to speak upon the subject.

In the midst of our grief we must take new courage. His tired body rests in the long sleep which it has earned, worn out in the service of his country, worn out in the service of the ideals of this man who became as much a casualty of this war as any soldier, sailor, marine, or other American, or the follower of any flag, no matter upon what battlefield he may have fought, but his spirit, Mr. President, lives today, and it will continue to live and to inspire our country and to inspire the world.

In our grief let us take new courage, let us tighten our belts on this day of sadness, let us gird our loins, and, with unity, with courage, and with determination let us move forward to the attainment of the goal which he set for us not only here but throughout the world.

For the President's family I voice our inexpressible sorrow and grief. I cannot overlook or forget the stoicism, the courage, and the fortitude with which his life accepts this visitation of Providence.

In the new President, who so lately was among us here, I express my utmost confidence, and assure him of my desire to cooperate. I believe I express the will of the Senate when I say that all of us here, without regard to politics, desire to accord to him that sympathetic cooperation which is so essential, and which he will need in the days which are to come.

Mr. President, in the light of the President's passing, in view of the sentiments which I have attempted feebly to put into words, I send to the desk, as in legislative session, a resolution which I ask the Senate to consider.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. As in legislative session, the clerk will read the resolution.

The Chief Clerk read the resolution (S. Res. 119), as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has learned with profound regret and sorrow of the death of the late President of the United States, Hon. Franklin Delano Roosevelt, illustrious statesman and leader in the Nation and in the world.

Resolved, That as a token of honor and in recognition of his eminent and distinguished public services to the Nation and to the world, the Presiding Officer of the Senate shall ap-

point a committee of 16 Senators to join a similar committee to be appointed on the part of the House of Representatives to attend the funeral services of the late President.

Resolved, That the Senate tenders its deep sympathy to the members of the family of the late President in their sad bereavement.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the late President.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, within the span of my life, six Presidents of the United States have died in office or soon after the relinquishment of their official burdens. No one of them, no President since Abraham Lincoln, met the weight and complexity of problems which for 12 long years rested upon our President whose death we today sorrowfully note.

The passing of Franklin D. Roosevelt is one of history's somber tragedies. He was a great leader of our people and of world thought and effort. His genius in leadership was unmatched in the political life of our Nation. He had a vision which looked beyond the near, to new horizons, and he sought in these adventure and advance of our social, economic, and political frontiers.

Mr. President, he had a magnificent courage which lifted him above and beyond physical infirmities.

At the hour of his passing, there were bound to him in amazing degree the loyalty and affection of countless millions here and throughout the world. He rapidly and surely approached in the ending of war and his plans for a world organization of united nations, the grand climacteric of his career.

Mr. President, I am assured that great as is this country's loss, the tasks begun by President Roosevelt in behalf of victory, of justice, and of peace, will be finished, and that a better world will come. His indomitable spirit will lead in his death as he led in life.

To Mrs. Roosevelt and to her family go assurances of my deepest and my abiding sympathy.

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, Franklin D. Roosevelt, the greatest man New York has ever given to the Nation, as great a man as America has ever given to the world, is gone.

As Moses, who brought from God to man the old commandments at the foundation of our ethics, died after seeing, but before entering, the promised land into which he was leading his people out of the wilderness, so Roosevelt, the modern spokesman for social justice, the modern champion of the liberties of all peoples, has left us just short of full attainment of his goals.

But let us take comfort that God gave him more than a glimpse of the success of his work. The President knew yesterday morning that victory was in our hands. He knew that the world organization, for which he strove, had become a reality. He knew that his voice in the wilderness, warning us of the dangers of international barbarism, had become a great voice heard by all mankind.

I remember Franklin Roosevelt as a young man in the New York State Senate, back in 1911, when both he and I

were Senators in that body. He showed then of what he was made. When he started a battle for progressive legislation, or for good government, he never let up until his objective was attained. In the same way, he overcame a physical catastrophe that would have made most men lose hope. As President, he began at once to work with all his courage and great gifts, for the welfare of his fellow man. Nothing could deter him. He brought health to our economy by strengthening it with social justice. His reforms will be felt for generations.

That was the first half of his work. The second half began in 1937 or even earlier, when he commenced to fight fascism with all his heart, with all his soul, and with all his might. He aroused us to our danger. He organized us for victory. Now, with Berlin almost taken, our leader is fallen.

But Roosevelt still lives, and will ever live. His wisdom and example will guide his successor, Harry S. Truman, to whom our Nation now looks with understanding and confidence and full support in the great tasks falling upon him.

May America and the world have the strength to complete what Roosevelt more than started—to complete a just and lasting peace—and then to finish here in America the task of creating opportunities for all the people to earn decent livelihoods, to live in good homes, to educate their children well, and to be protected in their illness and old age.

Franklin Roosevelt's greatness will grow upon us all as distance gives us perspective. Like our very greatest Americans, in stature, he will become more and more heroic with the passing years.

I have known him, worked with him, and loved him for so many years, that I cannot say more now—except to express the sympathy we all feel for his brave wife and devoted children.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, words are pathetic messengers. In this hour of anxious tragedy, when the bowed hearts of all the civilized earth join ours this fateful morning in humble, poignant sorrow that Franklin Delano Roosevelt, the thirty-first President of the United States, has been gathered to his fathers, nothing that we say here can add to the glory of his stature or to the measure of our grief. He belongs now to history, where he leaves a mark which not even rushing centuries can erase.

Those who were his loyal opposition, no less than those who were his intimate associates, have always recognized in him a rare crusader for his human faiths, an amazing genius in behalf of his always vigorous ideals, a valiant knight in the armor of his commandship as he waged global war. We join the Nation and the world upon their knees this sorrowing morning before his deeply honored bier.

He bravely mastered his own physical handicap with a courage which never lapsed as he fought his way to an unprecedented pinnacle at home and to dominant influence around the world. His untimely death will be mourned at every hearthstone, and on every battle

front where freedom wins the victory to which he literally gave his life. A successful peace must be his monument.

Mr. President, a new President of the United States has stepped from the Senate Chamber to take over responsibility in this critical hour. America moves on, mourning her great dead and pledging her loyalty to a new leader who grasps the torch of our destiny and faces the future unafraid.

I am instructed by the minority conference of the Senate to report that it met this morning and dispatched the following message to the President of the United States:

In this critical and sorrowing hour, when you are called to the supreme responsibility of the Republic, we send you this expression of our faith and trust in you, and the assurance of our sustaining prayers. We shall cooperate with you for the winning of the war and a successful peace at home and abroad. We have directed a committee to call upon you at your convenience to advise with you.

Mr. President, when the country staggered 80 years ago under the awful impact of the news that Abraham Lincoln was dead, James A. Garfield concluded a message to the Nation with ringing words, which I now make my own, "God reigns, and the Government in Washington still lives."

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, in the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt the world has lost its outstanding leader in the cause of peace, human progress, and welfare. He exerted a tremendous influence upon the world with regard to the establishment of an instrumentality for world peace and world security. I know that it would be his wish that this Nation and people continue to go forward in the cause which was close to his heart.

It is gratifying to know from the lips of the new President, and from the lips of those who are directly concerned with the international affairs of the United States, that this work shall go on, and that at San Francisco we hope to realize the ambitions and the dreams of Franklin D. Roosevelt in the establishment of a world organization for peace and security.

Mr. President, while we are surrounded by the gloom of grief, while our people are bowed under the tremendous burdens that that grief brings us, I feel that Franklin Roosevelt died as he would have wished to die, in the midst of his duties and responsibilities and surrounded with the great tasks in which he wrought so wonderfully. I have always believed that if I were a farmer I should love to be called to my fathers out in my fields, surrounded by growing crops and lowing herds. If I worked in a shop, I should wish to be called amidst my tools and the implements of my toil. If I were an attorney at the bar, I should love to be called when I was pleading a cause which I regarded as just and right. If I were a statesman, I should love to feel that with my last expiring breath I had endeavored to advance the cause of human progress and development. If I were a soldier, I should prefer to die with a sword in my hand.

So I believe the President died as he would wish to die. He died with the armor upon him which he had worn so gallantly, and with a sword in his hand, fighting for triumph in this war and for the establishment of an instrumentality for peace.

I know that the new President—President Truman—will carry on the great work left in his hands. Already he has given expression to that purpose and that ambition—a purpose which will have the aid, support, and advice, not only of the Senate but of all responsible Government officials. I am confident that President Truman will grasp the banner which has fallen from the lifeless hands of our great leader and will carry it on toward the achievement of our high purposes and our lofty ambitions.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the resolution submitted by the Senator from Kentucky.

The resolution was unanimously agreed to.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore appointed the following Senators to attend the funeral services at the White House: Mr. MCKELLAR, Mr. BARKLEY, Mr. WHITE, Mr. GEORGE, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. WAGNER, Mr. VANDENBERG, Mr. CONNALLY, Mr. THOMAS of Utah, Mr. GREEN, Mr. MEAD, Mr. TUNNELL, Mr. MILLIKIN, Mr. WHERRY, Mr. CORDON, and Mr. SALTONSTALL.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore also appointed the following Senators to attend the funeral at Hyde Park: Mr. BARKLEY, Mr. WHITE, Mr. LA FOLLETTE, Mr. WAGNER, Mr. AUSTIN, Mr. HATCH, Mr. O'MAHONEY, Mr. GUFFEY, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. HILL, Mr. MEAD, Mr. LUCAS, Mr. BURTON, Mr. MAYBANK, Mr. BALL, Mr. FERGUSON, and Mr. McMAHON.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the late President of the United States, I move that the Senate adjourn until Monday next.

The motion was unanimously agreed to; and (at 12 o'clock and 38 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Monday, April 16, 1945, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1945

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Rt. Rev. Msgr. Patrick J. McCormick, rector, Catholic University of America, offered the following prayer:

Out of the depths have I cried unto Thee, O Lord. Lord, hear my voice: Let Thine ears be attentive to the voice of my supplication.

Almighty and merciful Father, who, in Thy inscrutable judgment and unsearchable way, hast called unto Thyself the soul of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Thy faithful servant, whom Thou didst permit to lead and govern our people during a portentous period in our life as a nation, we bow in humble submission to Thy holy will. In this hour of national sad-

ness and grief we turn to Thee, the God of all consolation and hope, and we plead for him, for with Thee there is merciful forgiveness and plenteous redemption, that he may have the reward of eternal happiness; we plead also for ourselves, our country, and Nation, that what has been gained and won for us by a life that was unselfishly spent to bring to all his fellows the means to live in security and prosperity will be furthered by our efforts and prospered by Thee. We pray for victory over our enemies, over those forces of evil that threatened and would have destroyed our achievements as a nation and our ideals for a better and fuller life; and we pray that in a common victory with our allies we may soon restore to the nations of the earth, to all mankind, the blessings of freedom and peace; this we beseech Thee through the merits of Thy Son, our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, April 12, 1945, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Gatling, its enrolling clerk, announced that the Senate had adopted the following resolution (S. Res. 119):

Resolved, That the Senate has learned with profound regret and sorrow of the death of the late President of the United States, Hon. Franklin Delano Roosevelt, illustrious statesman and leader in the Nation and in the world.

Resolved, That as a token of honor and in recognition of his eminent and distinguished public services to the Nation and to the world, the Presiding Officer of the Senate shall appoint a committee of 16 Senators to join a similar committee to be appointed on the part of the House of Representatives to attend the funeral services of the late President.

Resolved, That the Senate tenders its deep sympathy to the members of the family of the late President in their sad bereavement.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the late President.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the late President the Senate do now adjourn until Monday next.

The message also announced that pursuant to the above resolution, the Acting President pro tempore appointed Mr. MCKELLAR, Mr. BARKLEY, Mr. WHITE, Mr. GEORGE, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. WAGNER, Mr. VANDENBERG, Mr. CONNALLY, Mr. THOMAS of Utah, Mr. GREEN, Mr. MEAD, Mr. TUNNELL, Mr. MILLIKIN, Mr. WHERRY, Mr. GORDON, and Mr. SALTONSTALL members of said committee on the part of the Senate.

THE LATE HONORABLE FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT

Mr. MCCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 216) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the House of Representatives has learned with profound regret and sorrow of the death of the late President of the United States, Hon. Franklin Delano Roosevelt, illustrious statesman and leader in the Nation and in the world.

Resolved, That as a token of honor and in recognition of his eminent and distinguished public services to the Nation and to the world the Speaker of the House shall appoint a committee of 15 Members of the House to join a similar committee appointed on the part of the Senate to attend the funeral services of the late President.

Resolved, That the House tenders its deep sympathy to the members of the family of the late President in their sad bereavement.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the late President.

The resolution was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints the following Members of the House to attend the funeral services at the White House: Mr. RAYBURN, Mr. DOUGHTON of North Carolina, Mr. VINSON, Mr. BLAND, Mr. BLOOM, Mr. CANNON of Missouri, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. RAMSPECK, Mr. SNYDER, Mr. CURLEY, Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts, Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan, Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts, Mr. JENKINS, and Mr. AUCHINCLOSS; and the following Members of the House to attend the funeral at Hyde Park: Mr. RAYBURN, Mr. MCCORMACK, Mr. SABATH, Mr. LEA, Mrs. NORTON, Mr. COOPER, Mr. BULWINKLE, Mr. MAY, Mr. PETERSON of Florida, Mr. QUINN of New York, Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts, Mr. HALLECK, Mr. ARENDS, Mr. LEFÈVRE, and Mr. BALDWIN of New York.

ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the remainder of the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the late President the House do now adjourn.

The resolution was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 5 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until Monday, April 16, 1945, at 12 o'clock noon.

SENATE

MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1945

The Senate met in executive session at 12 o'clock meridian.

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

O God of birth and of death, God of the living and of the living dead, in whose hands are the souls of the righteous, in merciful pity Thou seest the startled, saddened faces of Thy children of every kindred and clime lifted to Thee in sobbing sorrow. We cry unto Thee from an earth which seems strangely poorer since it gently opened to receive the discarded mortal garment of Thy servant, Franklin Delano.

O Thou help of the helpless and of those who walk in the valley of the shadow of death, we give Thee thanks for the work and worth of this greatest captain of his time, when revolutions have shaken the earth and ancient social landmarks have been swept away with the flood and fury of human discontent. For his clear vision of the nature and purpose of satanic forces which threatened to engulf the world, for his fine