

To be junior hydrographic and geodetic engineer with rank of lieutenant (junior grade) in the Coast and Geodetic Survey, from the 9th day of August 1945:

Marvin T. Paulson

To be aide, with rank of ensign in the Coast and Geodetic Survey:

John O. Boyer

#### MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION

Maj. Gen. Robert Walter Crawford (colonel, Corps of Engineers), Army of the United States, to be member and president of the Mississippi River Commission, under the provisions of section 2 of an act of Congress approved June 28, 1879 (21 Stat. 37; 33 U. S. C. 642), vice Brig. Gen. Max Clayton Tyler. (This appointment will not vacate Major General Crawford's earlier appointment as major general in the Army of the United States.)

#### SELECTIVE SERVICE

Joseph A. Bell, for appointment as administrative officer, Philadelphia branch, Research and Statistics Division, Philadelphia, Pa., under the provisions of section 10 (a) (3) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended. (The compensation of the position of administrative officer for which Mr. Bell is nominated is \$5,180 per annum.)

#### TEMPORARY APPOINTMENT IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES TO BE GENERAL

Lt. Gen. Jonathan Mayhew Wainwright (major general, U. S. Army), Army of the United States.

#### APPOINTMENT IN THE REGULAR ARMY CHIEF OF ENGINEERS

Lt. Gen. Raymond Albert Wheeler (colonel, Corps of Engineers), Army of the United States, for appointment in the Regular Army of the United States as Chief of Engineers, with the rank of major general, for a period of 4 years from date of acceptance, vice Lt. Gen. Eugene Reybold, Chief of Engineers, whose term of office expires September 30, 1945. (This appointment will not vacate his earlier appointment as lieutenant general in the Army of the United States.)

#### IN THE NAVY

Vice Admiral Louis E. Denfeld, United States Navy, to be Chief of the Bureau of Naval Personnel and Chief of Naval Personnel for a term of 4 years, effective from the 15th day of September 1945.

#### IN THE MARINE CORPS

Brig. Gen. Archie F. Howard, to be a major general in the Marine Corps, for temporary service, from the 26th day of July 1945.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1945

Pursuant to House Concurrent Resolution 68, Seventy-ninth Congress, the House met at 12 o'clock noon, and was called to order by the Speaker, Hon. SAM RAYBURN.

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

Holy, holy, holy, Lord God Almighty! It is a good thing to give thanks unto Thee, for surely Thou dwellest in the darkness as well as in the light. So we come to Thee with the hope that the faith of all the generations of them that have sought Thy face may be repeated in us. O Divine Presence, so crown the Congress with the conquering wisdom of

truth that our country may gather an inspiration that will be justified for years to come.

Lift up our thoughts and our hearts, O God. We have heard the echoes of the tramp of doom, but through unparalleled sacrifice the age-old weapons of hatred, intolerance, and godless ambition have been subdued. Another great opportunity for peace has come to America—peace with God, peace with men, and with ourselves; not a peace that is complacent, but prodigal in its abundance. With joy and gladness may we turn to our good earth and with determined purpose labor for the unity of our country; build it up, strengthen its influence and moral power until its righteous voice is heard around the world. Be Thou with our President, our Speaker, and the leaders, and with them let us march toward the clean world which our hands can make. In the name of Him who is our Mediator and Advocate. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Saturday, July 21, 1945, was read and approved.

#### NOTIFICATION OF REASSEMBLING OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER. The Chair lays before the House the formal notification sent to Members of the House on September 1, 1945, of the reassembling of Congress, which the Clerk will read:

The Clerk read as follows:

In our opinion legislative expediency warrants the reassembly of Congress and therefore, pursuant to the authority granted us by House Concurrent Resolution 68, Seventy-ninth Congress, you are hereby notified that Congress will reassemble in Washington at 12 o'clock meridian on Wednesday, September 5, 1945.

SAM RAYBURN,

Speaker, House of Representatives, United States.

KENNETH MCKELLAR,

President pro tempore, United States Senate.

JOHN W. McCORMACK,

Majority Leader, House of Representatives, United States.

ALBEN W. BARKLEY,

Majority Leader, United States Senate.

JOSEPH W. MARTIN, Jr.,

Minority Leader, House of Representatives, United States.

WALLACE H. WHITE, Jr.,

Minority Leader, United States Senate.

#### ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS SIGNED SUBSEQUENT TO ADJOURNMENT

Mr. ROGERS of New York, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee had on the following dates examined and found truly enrolled bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles, which were later signed by the Speaker:

On July 23, 1945:

H. R. 1851. An act for the relief of the estate of Greenfield Payne;

H. R. 2032. An act authorizing general shore-line investigations at Federal expense, and to repeal an act for the improvement and protection of the beaches along the shores of the United States, approved June 26, 1936;

H. R. 2699. An act for the relief of Dr. Jabez Fenton Jackson and Mrs. Narcissa Wilmans Jackson; and

H. J. Res. 145. Joint resolution providing for membership of the United States in the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

On August 2, 1945:

H. R. 122. An act to amend sections 2720 (a) and 3260 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code relating to the transfer tax, and the tax on manufacturers and dealers, in the case of certain small-game guns;

H. R. 699. An act to amend paragraph 682 of title 16 of the United States Code;

H. R. 2613. An act to authorize the War Food Administrator or the Secretary of Agriculture to adjust boundary disputes by settling claims to certain so-called Sebastian Martin grant lands, in the State of New Mexico;

H. R. 3239. An act to exempt certain mechanical pencils having precious metals as essential parts from the tax with respect to jewelry, etc.; and

H. J. Res. 23. Joint resolution to establish the first week in October of each year as National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week.

#### BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT SUBSEQUENT TO ADJOURNMENT

Mr. ROGERS of New York, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee did on the following dates present to the President of the United States, for his approval, bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

On July 21, 1945:

H. R. 1308. An act for the relief of Sam Swan and Aily Swan; and

H. R. 3771. An act to provide for increasing the lending authority of the Export-Import Bank of Washington, and for other purposes.

On July 23, 1945:

H. R. 169. An act to amend section 8 of the act entitled "An act to provide that the United States shall aid the States in the construction of rural post roads, and for other purposes," approved July 11, 1916, as amended and supplemented, and for other purposes," approved July 13, 1943;

H. R. 246. An act for the relief of L. S. Strickland;

H. R. 795. An act for the relief of the duly appointed receiver of North Jersey Utilization and Sewerage Disposal Plant, Inc., or to such other person or persons as are legally authorized to collect the assets thereof;

H. R. 838. An act for the relief of Herman Gelb;

H. R. 952. An act for the relief of the Morgan Creamery Co.;

H. R. 1245. An act for the relief of John F. Davis;

H. R. 1301. An act for the relief of Madeline Winter and Ethel Newton;

H. R. 1346. An act for the relief of Alaska D. Jennette;

H. R. 1486. An act for the relief of Sam D. Moak;

H. R. 1595. An act for the relief of the Borough of Beach Haven, Ocean County, N. J.;

H. R. 1856. An act for the relief of Southwestern Drug Co.;

H. R. 2226. An act for the relief of Hugh P. Gunnells and Mrs. Dezaree Gunnells;

H. R. 2285. An act to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to grant and convey to Springfield Township, Montgomery County, Pa., certain lands of the United States in Springfield Township, Montgomery County, Pa., for highway purposes and for ornamental-park purposes;

H. R. 2522. An act to authorize the Secretary of State to continue to completion the collecting, editing, and publishing of official papers relating to the Territories of the United States;

H. R. 2529. An act for the relief of Earl J. Shows;

H. R. 2581. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for the issuance of devices in recognition of the services of merchant sailors", approved May 10, 1943 (57 Stat. 81), and for other purposes;

H. R. 2621. An act for the relief of Haselden and Huggins Co.;

H. R. 2725. An act for the relief of Mrs. Lucile Manier, as administratrix of the estate of Joe Manier;

H. R. 2763. An act for the relief of Fred Crago;

H. R. 2866. An act for the relief of Mrs. Rita Cauvin Green;

H. R. 3111. An act to amend the act approved January 2, 1942, as amended, approved April 22, 1943, entitled "An act to provide for the prompt settlement of claims for damages occasioned by Army, Navy, and Marine Corps forces in foreign countries";

H. R. 3175. An act to confer jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Eastern District of South Carolina to determine the claim of Lewis E. Magwood;

H. R. 3314. An act to provide for the participation of the United States in the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development;

H. R. 3417. An act for the relief of Clarence J. Spiker and Fred W. Jandrey;

H. R. 3419. An act for the relief of Mrs. Mary Karalis; and

H. R. 3633. An act to facilitate reconversion, and for other purposes.

On July 24, 1945:

H. R. 1851. An act for the relief of the estate of Greenfield Payne;

H. R. 2032. An act authorizing general shore-line investigations at Federal expense, and to repeal an act for the improvement and protection of the beaches along the shores of the United States, approved June 26, 1936;

H. R. 2699. An act for the relief of Doctor Jabes Fenton Jackson and Mrs. Narcissa Wilmans Jackson; and

H. J. Res. 145. Joint resolution providing for membership of the United States in the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

On August 11, 1945:

H. R. 122. An act to amend sections 2720 (e) and 3260 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code relating to the transfer tax, and the tax on manufacturers and dealers, in the case of certain small-game guns;

H. R. 699. An act to amend paragraph 682 of title 16 of the United States Code;

H. R. 2613. An act to authorize the War Food Administrator or the Secretary of Agriculture to adjust boundary disputes by settling claims to certain Sebastian Martin grant lands, in the State of New Mexico;

H. R. 3239. An act to exempt certain mechanical pencils having precious metals as essential parts from the tax with respect to jewelry, etc.; and

H. J. Res. 23. Joint resolution to establish the first week in October of each year as National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week.

#### APPROVAL OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS SUBSEQUENT TO ADJOURNMENT

A message from the President, received subsequent to the adjournment of the House, announced that the President had, on the following dates, approved bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

On July 17, 1945:

H. R. 3368. An act making appropriations for war agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

On July 21, 1945:

H. R. 3376. An act to fix and regulate the salaries of teachers, school officers, and other employees of the Board of Education of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes;

H. R. 1656. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to modify the provisions of a contract for the purchase of a power plant for use in connection with the San Carlos irrigation project;

H. R. 2615. An act to provide for reimbursement of certain Navy personnel and former Navy personnel for personal property lost or damaged as the result of a fire at the outlying degaussing branch of the Norfolk Navy Yard, Portsmouth, Va., on December 4, 1942;

H. R. 2853. An act to reimburse certain Navy personnel and former Navy personnel for personal property lost or damaged as the result of a fire in the United States naval hospital, Seattle, Wash., on May 10, 1944; and

H. J. Res. 195. Joint resolution to provide for the observance and celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the treaty with the Indians of the Northwest Territory, known as the Treaty of Greene Ville.

On July 24, 1945:

H. R. 905. An act for the relief of Paul T. Thompson;

H. R. 3294. An act to permit amendment of the existing compact or agreement between the State of Ohio and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania relating to Pymatuning Lake; and

H. J. Res. 228. Joint resolution to amend the District of Columbia Teachers' Salary Act of 1945.

On July 28, 1945:

H. R. 715. An act to provide for the transfer by the Secretary of War of the Roseburg rifle range, Douglas County, Oreg., to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and for other purposes; and

H. J. Res. 98. Joint resolution relating to the marketing of fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

On July 31, 1945:

H. R. 3314. An act to provide for the participation of the United States in the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development;

H. R. 3633. An act to facilitate reconversion, and for other purposes;

H. R. 3771. An act to provide for increasing the lending authority of the Export-Import Bank of Washington, and for other purposes;

H. R. 169. An act to amend section 8 of the act entitled "An act to amend the act entitled 'An act to provide that the United States shall aid the States in the construction of rural post roads, and for other purposes,' approved July 11, 1916, as amended and supplemented, and for other purposes," approved July 13, 1943;

H. R. 795. An act for the relief of the duly appointed receiver of North Jersey Utilization and Sewerage Disposal Plant, Inc., or to such other person or persons as are legally authorized to collect the assets thereof;

H. R. 838. An act for the relief of Herman Gelb;

H. R. 1245. An act for the relief of John F. Davis;

H. R. 1301. An act for the relief of Madeline Winter and Ethel Newton;

H. R. 1308. An act for the relief of Sam Swan and Ally Swan;

H. R. 1346. An act for the relief of Alaska D. Jennette;

H. R. 1486. An act for the relief of Sam D. Moak;

H. R. 1595. An act for the relief of the Borough of Beach Haven, Ocean County, N. J.;

H. R. 1851. An act for the relief of the estate of Greenfield Payne;

H. R. 2032. An act authorizing general shore-line investigations at Federal expense, and to repeal an act for the improvement and protection of the beaches along the shores of the United States, approved June 26, 1936;

H. R. 2226. An act for the relief of Hugh P. Gunnells and Mrs. Dezaree Gunnells;

H. R. 2285. An act to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to grant and convey to Springfield Township, Montgomery County, Pa., certain lands of the United States in Springfield Township, Montgomery County, Pa., for highway purposes and for ornamental-park purposes;

H. R. 2522. An act to authorize the Secretary of State to continue to completion the collecting, editing, and publishing of official papers relating to the Territories of the United States;

H. R. 2529. An act for the relief of Earl J. Shows;

H. R. 2581. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for the issuance of devices in recognition of the services of merchant sailors," approved May 10, 1943 (57 Stat. 81), and for other purposes;

H. R. 2621. An act for the relief of Haselden & Huggins Co.;

H. R. 2725. An act for the relief of Mrs. Lucile Manier, as administratrix of the estate of Joe Manier;

H. R. 2763. An act for the relief of Fred Crago;

H. R. 3111. An act to amend the act approved January 2, 1942, as amended, approved April 22, 1943, entitled "An act to provide for the prompt settlement of claims for damages occasioned by Army, Navy, and Marine Corps forces in foreign countries";

H. R. 3417. An act for the relief of Clarence J. Spiker and Fred W. Jandrey;

H. R. 3419. An act for the relief of the estate of Mrs. Mary Karalis; and

H. J. Res. 145. Joint resolution providing for membership of the United States in the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

On August 8, 1945:

H. R. 246. An act for the relief of L. S. Strickland;

H. R. 2699. An act for the relief of Dr. Jabes Fenton Jackson and Mrs. Narcissa Wilmans Jackson;

H. R. 2866. An act for the relief of Mrs. Rita Cauvin Green; and

H. R. 3175. An act to confer jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Eastern District of South Carolina to determine the claim of Lewis E. Magwood.

The message also announced that on the following dates the President had vetoed bills of the House of the following titles:

On July 21, 1945:

H. R. 259. An act for the relief of Leo Gottlieb.

On July 28, 1945:

H. R. 3477. An act authorizing the improvement of certain harbors in the interest of commerce and navigation.

On July 31, 1945:

H. R. 952. An act for the relief of the Morgan Creamery Co.;

H. R. 1856. An act for the relief of Southwestern Drug Co.; and

H. R. 3549. An act to provide for the conveyance of certain Weather Bureau property to Norwich University, Northfield, Vt.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 2348. An act to provide for the coverage of certain drugs under the Federal narcotic laws; and

H. R. 3644. An act to amend the Veterans Regulations to provide additional rates of compensation or pension and remedy inequalities as to specific service-incurred disabilities in excess of total disability.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills and a concurrent resolution of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 230. An act to amend Public Law 518, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved December 20, 1944;

S. 504. An act to quiet title and possession with respect to that certain unconfirmed and located private land claim known as claim of Daniel Boardman, C. No. 13, in Cosby and Skipwith's Report of 1820, certificate 749, and being designated as section 44, township 7 south, range 3 east, Greensburg Land District, Livingston Parish, La., and on the official plat of said township; and

S. Con. Res. 17. Concurrent resolution providing for a study by a joint congressional committee of educational facilities, living quarters, and other matters relating to pages employed by the two Houses of Congress.

#### SIGNING OF ENGROSSED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House:

SEPTEMBER 5, 1945.

The Honorable the SPEAKER,  
*The House of Representatives.*

SIR: Pursuant to the authority granted on July 21, 1945, the Clerk of the House received a message from the Secretary of the Senate certifying the following engrossed bills and joint resolution as having passed the Senate:

H. R. 122. An act to amend sections 2720 (a) and 3260 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code relating to the transfer tax, and the tax on manufacturers and dealers, in the case of certain small-game guns;

H. R. 699. An act to amend paragraph 682 of title 16 of the United States Code;

H. R. 2613. An act to authorize the War Food Administrator or the Secretary of Agriculture to adjust boundary disputes by settling claims to certain so-called Sebastian Martin grant lands in the State of New Mexico;

H. R. 3239. An act to exempt certain mechanical pencils having precious metals as essential parts from the tax with respect to jewelry, etc.; and

H. J. Res. 23. Joint resolution to establish the first week in October of each year as National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week.

Respectfully,

SOUTH TRIMBLE,  
*Clerk of the House of Representatives.*

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to announce that pursuant to the authority granted him on July 21, 1945, he did on July 23, 1945, sign the following enrolled bills and joint resolution of the House:

H. R. 1851. An act for the relief of the estate of Greenfield Payne;

H. R. 2032. An act authorizing general shore-line investigations at Federal expense, and to repeal an act for the improvement and protection of the beaches along the shores of the United States, approved June 26, 1936;

H. R. 2699. An act for the relief of Dr. Jabez Fenton Jackson and Mrs. Narcissa Wilmans Jackson; and

H. J. Res. 145. Joint resolution providing for membership of the United States in the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

A message from the President of the United States announced that the President had, on August 11, 1945, approved bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 122. An act to amend sections 2720 (a) and 3260 (a) of the Internal Revenue

Code relating to the transfer tax, and the tax on manufacturers and dealers, in the case of certain small-game guns;

H. R. 699. An act to amend paragraph 682 of title 16 of the United States Code;

H. R. 2613. An act to authorize the War Food Administrator or the Secretary of Agriculture to adjust boundary disputes by settling claims to certain so-called Sebastian Martin grant lands, in the State of New Mexico;

H. R. 3239. An act to exempt certain mechanical pencils having precious metals as essential parts from the tax with respect to jewelry, etc.; and

H. J. Res. 23. Joint resolution to establish the first week in October of each year as National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—REPORT ON LEND-LEASE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House:

SEPTEMBER 5, 1945.

The SPEAKER,  
*The House of Representatives.*

SIR: The accompanying sealed envelope from the White House addressed to the House of Representatives, was received in this office at 11:30 o'clock antemeridian, August 30, 1945.

Respectfully yours,

SOUTH TRIMBLE,  
*Clerk of the House of Representatives.*

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and together with the accompanying papers referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered printed with illustrations:

#### To the Congress of the United States of America:

I am transmitting herewith the twentieth report of operations under the Lend-Lease Act for the period ending June 30, 1945.

The costliest, bloodiest, and most destructive war in history has resulted in victory for the cause of decency. All peace-loving men are resolved and determined that the peace and freedom we have won at such tremendous sacrifices shall be preserved.

With the defeat of the Axis Powers, whose ruthless plan for world conquest and enslavement came so close to succeeding, the United States has realized the major objective for which lend-lease aid has been extended. That objective, like the objective of our war effort as a whole, was the speeding of victory and the saving of American and other Allied lives. Lend-lease and reverse lend-lease helped to unite in a mighty and victorious fighting partnership the separate efforts of the combination of nations resisting the Axis aggressors. Each of our principal fighting partners has contributed to the pool of armed might in accordance with its full abilities and capacities.

The great task of lend-lease has now ended. The programs of lend-lease to our allies are being terminated in an expeditious and orderly manner, subject to military needs for the movement of troops or for occupation purposes.

The United States is assisting in the relief and reconstruction of the war-

torn areas of our allies and in the establishment of world trade on the high level necessary to insure full and useful employment and production at home and abroad.

To win the lasting peace for which we and our allies have so bitterly and bloodily fought, we and the other United Nations are firmly resolved to establish in concert the political and economic conditions which are the foundation of freedom and welfare among the nations of the earth.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, August 30, 1945.

#### LEO GOTTLIEB—VETO MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House, which was read:

SEPTEMBER 5, 1945.

The SPEAKER,  
*The House of Representatives.*

SIR: There is herewith a sealed envelope containing a message from the President of the United States addressed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, which was received in this office at 11 o'clock antemeridian, July 24, 1945.

Respectfully yours,  
SOUTH TRIMBLE,  
*Clerk of the House of Representatives.*

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following veto message from the President of the United States, which was read by the Clerk:

#### To the House of Representatives:

I return herewith without my approval the bill (H. R. 259) which would provide for the payment of the sum of \$4,500 to Leo Gottlieb, of Cedarhurst, N. Y., in full settlement of all claims against the United States for personal injuries sustained by him when he was struck by a United States Army staff car.

It appears that on May 29, 1943, an Army staff car operated by a noncommissioned officer on official business with a warrant officer as passenger, was proceeding east on Hempstead Turnpike to the left of two lines of automobiles which had stopped in traffic. Leo Gottlieb stepped from between two of the cars and, failing to observe the approach of the Army vehicle, walked into its right front fender and was thrown to the pavement. He sustained a comminuted fracture of the pelvic bones and a scalp laceration. He was confined to a hospital from the date of the accident to July 18, 1943.

The Army chauffeur states that he was traveling from 4 to 8 miles per hour while passing the stopped automobiles when Mr. Gottlieb suddenly appeared from between two of them. The warrant officer, who was a passenger in the Army vehicle, corroborates this statement. Apparently, Mr. Gottlieb did not look to his left for approaching traffic when he emerged from between the stopped automobiles. In a sworn statement dated December 8, 1943, he said, "I never expected a car to be traveling eastbound on that portion of the highway and I never saw it until I was struck."

Inasmuch as the evidence indicates that the driver of the Army vehicle was proceeding cautiously, and that Mr.

Gottlieb failed to watch for approaching traffic when emerging from between the stopped cars, I do not believe that there is any moral obligation on the part of the Government to compensate him for damages sustained as a result of the accident.

While sympathy should be extended to the unfortunate victim of the accident, I am constrained to disapprove the legislation.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, July 21, 1945.

The SPEAKER. The objections of the President will be spread at large upon the Journal and without objection the message and accompanying bill referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered printed.

There was no objection.

IMPROVEMENT OF SAVANNAH HARBOR IN THE INTEREST OF NAVIGATION—VETO MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House:

SEPTEMBER 5, 1945.

The SPEAKER,

*The House of Representatives.*

SIR: There is herewith a sealed envelope containing a message from the President of the United States addressed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, which was received in this office at 11:40 o'clock antemeridian, July 31, 1945.

Respectfully yours,

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

*Clerk of the House of Representatives.*

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following veto message from the President of the United States which was read by the Clerk:

*The House of Representatives:*

I return herewith, without my approval, H. R. 3477, a bill authorizing the improvement of certain harbors in the interest of commerce and navigation.

The bill authorizes the improvement, for navigation, of Savannah Harbor, Ga., and Two Harbors, Minn., in accordance with the reports of the Chief of Engineers, House Document No. 227, Seventy-ninth Congress, and House Document No. 805, Seventy-eighth Congress, respectively. The estimated cost of the Savannah Harbor project is \$2,738,000, and of the Two Harbors, \$1,876,000.

Since the entry of the United States into the present war, omnibus river and harbor and flood-control acts have contained specific provisions restricting construction of the projects so authorized to the postwar period, unless required for the prosecution of the war. The most recent enactment (Public Law 14, approved March 2, 1945) adopted 291 river and harbor projects at an aggregate estimate of cost of \$381,968,332, subject to the specific provision:

That no project herein authorized shall be appropriated for or constructed until 6 months after the termination of the present war in which the United States is engaged unless the construction of such project has been recommended by an authorized defense agency and approved by the President as being necessary or desirable in the interest of the national defense and security, and the President has notified the Congress to that effect.

The bill under consideration does not contain such a restrictive provision, and the Secretary of War, in submitting the reports of the Chief of Engineers on the above-mentioned projects, stated that—

Inasmuch as the proposed work would involve the use of manpower, material, and equipment and since the project is not essential to the war effort, the Department is of the opinion that, if the project is approved, work thereon should not be initiated until after the war.

Approval of the bill under consideration would permit, upon the availability of funds therefor, the immediate undertaking of these two projects and thus place them in a status preferential to the large number of projects that have been authorized by the Congress during the war period which are not essential to the prosecution of the war.

Moreover, it seems to me that piecemeal legislation of this nature is inappropriate since it does not take into account a well-considered and well-rounded plan for projects to be undertaken in a definite order of national preference and desirability.

I therefore find it necessary to withhold my approval of the bill.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, July 28, 1945.

The SPEAKER. The objections of the President will be spread at large upon the Journal and, without objection, the message and bill referred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered printed.

There was no objection.

MORGAN CREAMERY CO.—VETO MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House:

SEPTEMBER 5, 1945.

The SPEAKER,

*The House of Representatives.*

SIR: There is herewith a sealed envelope containing a message from the President of the United States addressed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, which was received in this office at 11:25 o'clock a. m., August 4, 1945.

Respectfully yours,

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

*Clerk of the House of Representatives.*

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following veto message from the President of the United States, which was read by the Clerk:

*To the House of Representatives:*

I return herewith without my approval the bill (H. R. 952) which would provide for the payment of the sum of \$920.64 to the Morgan Creamery Co., of Fargo, N. Dak., in full settlement of all claims against the United States arising out of the failure of the Morgan Creamery Co. to perform a contract with the Veterans' Administration.

It appears that the Morgan Creamery Co. entered into a contract with the Veterans' Administration to furnish dairy products to the Veterans' Administration Facility in Fargo, N. Dak. The contract was effected July 1, 1942, and was to expire June 30, 1943.

The Morgan Creamery Co. fulfilled its obligation under the contract to and including September 30, 1942, when all of

its customers were notified that due to shortage of labor, deliveries were being discontinued. It is claimed that the company was advised by the veterans' facility that the contract could be canceled upon 30 days' notice. Consequently, the Morgan Creamery Co. arranged with the Fairmont Creamery Co. to make deliveries to the facility for the 30-day period. Both the Morgan Creamery Co. and the veterans' facility appear to have been under the false impression that the contract contained a 30-day cancellation clause.

It is apparently claimed that if the Morgan Creamery Co. had known that the contract could not be canceled, it would have arranged with another dairy to complete deliveries under the terms of the contract. The Gate City Dairy, of Fargo, N. Dak., has certified that it would have taken over the contract on the same price basis.

The veterans' facility obtained required dairy products in the open market after November 1, 1942, at a cost of \$920.64 in excess of the prices provided for in the contract. This amount has not been collected from the Morgan Creamery Co.

When the Morgan Creamery Co. discontinued deliveries to the veterans' facility, the sum of \$395.37 was due the company for deliveries made under the contract. This amount is still owing the company.

Even if there is any moral obligation on the part of the United States to the Morgan Creamery Co., the amount now proposed to be paid is obviously excessive. On this ground, I am constrained to withhold approval of this legislation.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, July 31, 1945.

The SPEAKER. The objections of the President will be spread at large upon the Journal.

Without objection the message and accompanying bill will be referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

There was no objection.

TAX DRAW-BACK ON DISTILLED SPIRITS—VETO MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House:

SEPTEMBER 5, 1945.

The SPEAKER,

*The House of Representatives.*

SIR: There is herewith a sealed envelope containing a message from the President of the United States addressed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, which was received in this office at 11:25 o'clock a. m., August 5, 1945.

Respectfully yours,

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

*Clerk of the House of Representatives.*

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following veto message from the President of the United States, which was read by the Clerk:

*To the House of Representatives:*

I return herewith, without my approval, the bill, H. R. 1536, for the relief of Southwestern Drug Co.

The bill would authorize a claim of the Southwestern Drug Co., Houston, Tex.,

for draw-back under section 3250 (1), Internal Revenue Code, of tax paid with respect to distilled spirits used in manufacturing nonbeverage products to be considered and acted upon as if it had been filed within the period of limitation properly applicable thereto.

The records of the Bureau of Internal Revenue show that the claim was rejected for the reason that it was not filed within the time prescribed by the statute. The statute, section 3250 (1), Internal Revenue Code, provides that no claim thereunder shall be allowed unless filed with the Commissioner within the 3 months next succeeding the quarter for which the draw-back is claimed. The regulations issued under the statute contain a similar provision. Apparently the claimant was aware of the time limitation, for the records of the Bureau show that the claimant filed similar claims for the three preceding quarterly periods within the time prescribed.

The claim was rejected under the provisions of a statute having general application to all claims under the same circumstances. Its approval would have a discriminatory effect, providing as it does for the relief of one claimant under circumstances in which relief would be denied all others similarly situated. No facts appear in connection with this case which warrant a departure from the general policy of the law expressed in the applicable limitation period.

In view of the foregoing, I am withholding my approval of the bill.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

The WHITE HOUSE, July 31, 1945.

The SPEAKER. The objections of the President will be spread at large upon the Journal.

Without objection the message and accompanying bill will be referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered printed.

There was no objection.

CONVEYANCE OF WEATHER BUREAU PROPERTY TO NORWICH UNIVERSITY—VETO MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House, which was read:

SEPTEMBER 5, 1945.

The SPEAKER,

*The House of Representatives.*

Sir: There is herewith a sealed envelope containing a message from the President of the United States addressed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, which was received in this office at 11:25 a. m., August 4, 1945.

Respectfully yours,

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

*Clerk of the House of Representatives.*

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following veto message from the President of the United States, which was read:

*To the House of Representatives:*

I return herewith, without my approval, H. R. 3549, "To provide for the conveyance of certain Weather Bureau property to Norwich University, Northfield, Vt."

The bill authorizes the return to Norwich University, Northfield, Vt., of land

which the university heretofore conveyed to the United States for a nominal consideration, and provides for the donation to the university of a two-story building and the weather station equipment therein, which the Government erected on such land at a cost of approximately \$13,000, and which is now surplus to the needs of the Department of Commerce after many years' use as a Weather Bureau station.

By the adoption of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, the Federal Government provided, within the framework of a single enactment, for a coordinated system of disposal of its surplus properties under uniform policies and procedures. If the Government is to succeed in its efforts to maintain a fair and impartial program for the disposal of its surpluses in the days ahead, I think it is important that the operating principles and standards of action governing such disposals should be kept confined within a single instrument. If we should discover from experience with the statute that its present policies are too narrow or inadequate, any changes found desirable should be accomplished by amendment of the act itself, so that all properties similarly situated or in particular categories may be disposed of under general prescriptions of the law. Individual enactments to provide relief in specific situations, or to govern special cases, which in effect are exceptions or amendments to the parent law, it seems to me should be discouraged as detrimental to a sound public policy in a Government program of this character.

For these reasons, I feel obliged to not lend my approval to this measure.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

The WHITE HOUSE, July 31, 1945.

The SPEAKER. The objections of the President will be spread at large upon the Journal and the message, together with accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Agriculture and ordered to be printed.

COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS

Mr. MANASCO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments may have until midnight tonight to file a report on the bill H. R. 3907.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MANASCO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments may have permission to sit during the sessions of the House for the remainder of the week for the consideration of the so-called reorganization bill.

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

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. COCHRAN (at the request of Mr. BONNER) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a statement by Hon. Lindsay C. Warren,

Comptroller General, on the reorganization bill now being considered by the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

Mr. REED of New York asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and to include newspaper articles in each.

Mr. SPENCE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial appearing in the New York Times.

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

Mr. BRYSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a radio address delivered by him.

Mr. LANE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in three instances; to include in one an editorial appearing in the Sunday Item, Lawrence, Mass.; in another a radio address delivered by him on VJ-day, September 2, 1945; and in the other an address delivered by him at the Essex County Democratic outing of Massachusetts at Salisbury Beach, Mass., August 26, 1945.

Mr. CARLSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a radio address delivered by him last evening.

Mr. O'HARA asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article appearing in the Watertown Daily Times, Watertown, N. Y., concerning his colleague the gentleman from Minnesota, Hon. WILLIAM A. PITTENGER.

Mrs. LUCE asked and was given permission to extend her remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial by Charles A. Beard appearing in the Progressive and La Follette's Magazine, September 3, 1945.

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

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I take this time to inquire of the acting majority leader as to the program for this week, if it is already arranged.

Mr. BULWINKLE. The only program for this week will be the message from the President tomorrow, which will be read at the Clerk's desk. There is no legislation for the week.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Can the gentleman tell us if he has anything in mind for next week?

Mr. BULWINKLE. For next week, it is the desire of the Speaker that two bills be taken up on Monday. One is the bill which was just mentioned by the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. MANASCO] H. R. 3907, the surplus-property bill. That bill provides for a single Administrator, the same as the House passed originally.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. And that is the only change in the legislation?

Mr. BULWINKLE. I understand that probably it will be necessary to transfer the funds from the triple group to the single Administrator.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. But that is the only fundamental change?

Mr. BULWINKLE. Yes. Then there is the bill of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTINGTON] H. R. 3660, which provides for the audit of Government corporations. We hope to take that up on Monday.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Is there anything else?

Mr. BULWINKLE. No.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Does the Committee on Military Affairs have a bill up for next week?

Mr. BULWINKLE. I have not been informed as to that.

The SPEAKER. The Chair might state that tomorrow we will know more about the arrangements for next week.

#### CHINESE OCCUPATION OF JAPAN

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ROE of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, as a Nation, we are grateful to our military leaders and to our brave boys for bringing the World War II to a victorious conclusion. Naturally, there is a demand throughout the Nation that our men be returned to their homes and families.

I want to urge most strongly upon our leaders the use of Chinese soldiers to police and patrol Japan in cooperation with General MacArthur and his men. The Chinese are nearby; have ample manpower; they know the Japs better than any of us; they have suffered more from the Japs than any of us, and I know nothing would be more humiliating to the Japs—and humiliation is what the Japs need—than to have the Chinese put in authority over them. I urge this proposal most strongly for the consideration of our General Staff.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. LARCADE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper report on the surrender of Japan.

Mr. CELLER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD on four distinct subjects.

Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an address by President William Green of the American Federation of Labor on Labor Day.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article from the Montana Standard of August 3, 1945.

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

Mr. KOPPLEMANN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in

the RECORD and include a statement concerning a dinner given in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Sumner Welles.

#### DEMobilIZATION OF THE ARMED FORCES

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing a bill to amend the Selective Service Act providing for the immediate release from the armed services of all enlisted married men and to have them returned to their homes as quickly as possible.

All further inductions should be stopped at once.

Germany and Japan having been completely crushed and having unconditionally surrendered, Congress should immediately consider the problem of declaring, by joint resolution, the war to be at an end.

Congress should also give immediate consideration to releasing from the service all enlisted men beyond a certain age and those who have been in active overseas service.

Congress should further immediately consider replacing all conscripted men for occupational duty with volunteers. No doubt more than enough men will volunteer to serve in the occupational forces to meet all requirements. Let us see to it that our people retain the liberty we were assured they were fighting for.

It is absolutely necessary that our Army be demobilized and all war expenditures discontinued as quickly as humanly possible. It is just as necessary that the Federal bureaucracy be reduced at least to its predepression status and that the Congress put the ax to every Federal expenditure that is not absolutely necessary to the maintenance of the simple Government founded by our fathers.

These things must be done if the value of our bonds is to be preserved, to save the Federal Government from bankruptcy, and to prevent our going the totalitarian way of Russia and European states.

#### TERMINATION OF DAYLIGHT-SAVING TIME

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a concurrent resolution for termination of the act of January 20, 1942, providing for daylight-saving time, and return to standard time.

The 1942 act provides that Congress may by concurrent resolution designate the date on which such act shall cease to be in effect.

My resolution provides for return to standard time on the last Sunday of this month. The daylight-saving time has been accepted by most of our people in good spirit, but some never thought any-

thing was saved by it. The purpose for which it served is over and there is no further need for daylight-savings time. The people everywhere in every walk of life want to return to standard time.

There is no good reason why the people in the shops, in the stores, in the factories, in the offices, and on the farms should be in their places of business before daylight. The present law works a hardship on practically everyone, especially the mothers and housewives, who have to get the children to school in the towns, cities, and rural sections—many miles away from school—before daylight in the fall and winter months.

I hope the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee will consider the bill immediately, and report the same out favorably.

#### SERVICE DISCHARGES

Mr. LARCADE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend my remarks and include an editorial from the Washington Post of September 4, as well as an article from the Washington Post by one of the newspaper commentators.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. LARCADE. Mr. Speaker, the American people are interested in a more important matter at this moment than the Pearl Harbor investigation. There is time for that. Our people are interested in the return of their sons, daughters, husbands, fathers, and other members of their families who are in the armed forces, after provisions are made for occupation of Germany and Japan, and they are looking to the Congress to have them returned immediately, now that the war is over, and I think that subject should be first order of business by this newly convened session of the Congress.

[From the Washington Post of September 4, 1945]

#### SERVICE DISCHARGES

"The great majority of you," said President Truman on VJ-day, speaking to American servicemen overseas, "will be returned to civilian life as soon as the ships and planes can get you here. The task of moving so many men and women thousands of miles to their homes is a gigantic one. It will take months to accomplish. You have my pledge that we will do everything possible to speed it up." The pledge is one which the men overseas have abundantly earned. The Army decision to reduce from 85 to 80 the number of points required for discharge and to recompute all records as of VJ-day will help to give it reality. But 80 points still seems to use a pretty high requirement now that actual combat operations are completed.

Figures are not now available as to the number of men who will be kept in the Army when all those with a score of 80 points or more have been released. War Department officials declare that they will effect a further reduction in the score as transportation facilities from Europe and the Pacific become available. The transportation bottleneck in respect to men overseas is an obvious one. Equally obviously, however, it does not apply to men in uniform in this country. And while we recognize the justice of making demobilization progressive—that is, of discharging all the higher-point men first—we do not see much sense in penalizing men

over here simply because transportation shortages impede the release of men with higher scores abroad.

The modest reduction of required points from 85 to 80 does not afford very convincing indication that the generals have yet adjusted their sights to a peacetime Military Establishment. The Army needed by this country in the imminent future is an Army which will be but a fraction of its present size; and this means it will be an Army which will demand only a fraction of its present number of generals. We cannot help wondering if it would not materially assist recognition of this hard fact on the part of the generals if the job of reducing them to regular status were not begun now. A colonel does not have to have quite so many men serving under him as a major general.

It should be acknowledged, of course, that it takes time to muster men out of service. Discharge applications must be examined and service records checked before soldiers can be released. But even when full allowance is made for such problems, it does not appear that the Army is plunging into the task of demobilization with all the fervor that might be desired. And if the Navy is showing any fervor at all in this connection, it is not yet discernible. Speedy, progressive demobilization is vitally important not only for the men in uniform but for the economy of the country as well.

#### THE WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

(By Drew Pearson)

Members of Congress returning to work today are simply swamped with GI mail. It has been pouring in—particularly from returned veterans in the U. S. A., who have been kept marking time, waiting for the brass hats to let them go home.

The storm of protest is terrific. So much so that the 1946 congressional elections, in fact the reelection of President Truman, may be won or lost in the next few weeks—all hinging on one thing:

"Was Governor Dewey right in his charge that the Democrats wanted to keep men in the Army and Navy after the war?"

Politically the problem is TNT.

Meanwhile many Congressmen have become convinced that Army brass hats haven't been playing fair with them regarding discharge figures. And junior officers who do the statistical work will tell you privately that this is true. Army chiefs have been giving figures to Congress which are completely off base.

For instance: Last June the Army told Congress that there were only 160,000 men aged 38 and 39 in the Army. This low figure was given to quiet the congressional demand that men of this age be released. The Army claimed that Congress was being stampeded by a lobby of only a small number of men.

But, in August, the Army turned round and announced that there were 300,000 men aged 38 and 39. Congressmen point out that 160,000 doesn't equal 300,000 in any arithmetic book. And the number couldn't have increased between June and August, because men over 30 were not being drafted.

#### MARSHALL SCOLDS CONGRESS

Example No. 2: After the German war ended, the Army announced its 85-point system and the plan to discharge 1,388,000 men under it. But now they have turned round and admitted to Congressmen that there are less than 500,000 men with 85 points in all war theaters, including the United States of America.

Again Congressmen point out that 1,388,000 doesn't equal 500,000, and they suspect that the Army gave out the higher figure last May with no real intention of living up to it.

Certainly the Army made no effort to reduce the 85-point score between VE-day and VJ-day, despite its promise to do so. That

promise was announced officially and publicly but apparently it was never meant. For, on August 7, Chief of Staff General Marshall held a press conference in which he stated most emphatically that the point score would remain as is and there would be no lowering of it.

Marshall's press conference was held just after the atomic bomb was dropped on Japan, after peace feelers already had been received from Japan, and 1 day before Russia came into the war, Marshall knowing in advance that she was coming in. Yet the Chief of Staff spent at least half his press conference telling why the Army must keep 7,000,000 men and denouncing Congress for wanting to have less.

#### SUGGESTION

Suggestion to the War Department:

Why not arrange a system of furloughs for men marking time in United States camps, so they can go home for several months if the discharge centers are now swamped with the job of mustering men out?

At present veterans with battle ribbons actually are being used to pick up matches to keep them busy until the discharge machinery is speeded up. Let them go home to their families. Picking up waste paper and going through close-order drill is bringing GI blood to boiling point and the lid may blow off at the next elections or sooner.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that today, at the conclusion of any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 15 minutes.

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

There was no objection.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SABATH asked and was given permission to extend in the Record an address he made on the 25th of August on war employment and reconversion.

#### TRIAL OF ALLEGED SEDITIONISTS

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, about 6 weeks ago I requested the Attorney General to inform me when he was going to proceed with the case of the 26 or 28 persons who have been indicted for sedition. It was such an appealing letter that I sent it to the Attorney General with a recommendation that Baxter be not included in the further trial of the others charged with sedition. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the Record his letter, my answer, and the letter which I addressed to the Attorney General in which I urged that Baxter be excluded from further prosecution.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, if that letter would free him from any charges of subversive activities, that would be all right, but do you not think that the Attorney General should have the privilege of including him in with those men who are going to be tried and if the man is innocent, then let the Attorney General free him?

Mr. SABATH. I sent Mr. Baxter's letter to the Attorney General and re-

quested that he further investigate the case and to check on Baxter's statement that since 1942 he has not been engaged in any kind of political work and disapproves of anti-Semitism and racial religious hatred. I quote a paragraph from Mr. Baxter's letter as follows:

I haven't been interested in politics or racial-religious ideas since early 1942. This change of heart was not through fear but because I became a convert to Christianity in that year and found out what love, tolerance, and good will means. From that time on I have tried to consistently follow out my faith and live down the publicity that arose in 1942. There never has been hatred, recriminations, or desire to reenter this sordid political world on my part. During the trial in 1944 neither my lawyer nor myself took any part in the uproarious demonstrations and race baiting that went on. I was and am quite willing to pay in full for any real or fancied violation of the laws of the United States. When Justice Eicher severed me from the case, our little family returned to our California home with hearts full of thanksgiving and I continued my sign-painting business while studying theology.

It was this paragraph of Mr. Barter's letter which impelled me to address the Attorney General urging that he not be subject to another trial.

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

There was no objection.

(The matter referred to is as follows:)

BAXTER, SIGNS,

San Bernardino, Calif., August 7, 1945.

The Honorable ADOLPH SABATH,

The House of Representatives,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SABATH: I note in the papers that you wish to have the alleged seditionists tried again and assert that they are carrying on their propaganda activities at this time.

I believe, sir, that had you examined the facts, you would not have included all of them in this category. While I cannot speak for the others, since I know nothing of their activities, I can certainly assure you that I am not engaged in any kind of political work and disapprove of anti-Semitism and racial religious hatred quite as much as you do.

Certainly if you know the facts of my case you would not wish to see further injury worked upon not merely myself but my wife and two children. I had to bring them to Washington for the trial last year so that I could do part-time work to support them.

The truth is this: I haven't been interested in politics or racial-religious ideas since early 1942. This change of heart was not through fear but because I became a convert to Christianity in that year and found out what love, tolerance, and good will mean. From that time on I have tried to consistently follow out my faith and live down the publicity that arose in 1942. There never has been hatred, recriminations, or desire to reenter this sordid political world on my part. During the trial in 1944 neither my lawyer nor myself took any part in the uproarious demonstrations and race baiting that went on. I was and am quite willing to pay in full for any real or fancied violation of the laws of the United States. When Justice Eicher severed me from the case, our little family returned to our California home with hearts full of thanksgiving, and I continued my sign-painting business while studying theology, being licensed to the ministry this year. We are members of the Lutheran Church.

At present I have a small job as editor of a monthly interchurch magazine which circulates in this area and have consistently tried

to follow a Christian, liberal policy, often emphasizing racial and religious liberty and tolerance. Am enclosing two recent issues containing editorials on this subject. Also a copy of my personal testimony. Our magazine is circulated in this area by Baptist, Presbyterian, Lutheran, Nazarene, and other churches. Most of the ministers of this city will be glad to send you statements of my character and work if you like. The Southern California Branch of the American Civil Liberties Union, of which I am a member, will also be glad to vouch for me, I'm sure.

You see, Mr. SABATH, unregenerate men in this old world do all kinds of things—go in for all kinds of political thinking. They make mistakes, too, as I did when attacking the late President Roosevelt's foreign policies. But there is a saying that "the wise man changes his mind; the fool never." Certainly narrow religious barriers and isolationism are becoming things of the past, and, with the increase in scientific advancement, it would appear that national isolationism will fade out, too, though I am personally concerned with the former. The latter is a matter in the hands of yourself and other American statesmen.

Now as to the résumé of the sedition trial, which you proposed, if the Government wishes to try me for youthful caprices of years ago, I am surely willing to be tried, if I am supposed to have broken the law, but it would be a great favor were you to suggest that I be tried in some Federal court in Los Angeles or some other city not so far distant as Washington. I am sorry that any American of Jewish or any other racial descent should still consider me an enemy of their race or religious belief after I've tried to make amends, but it seems there is nothing I can do about it except to tell the truth.

The Reverend Harvey V. Prentice, the superintendent of the Gospel Mission, 810 Fifth Street NW., Washington, would, I am sure, be glad to corroborate what I have told you were you to invite him to your office for a talk. He is well aware of my attitude toward the various people who stir up anti-Semitic and racial and religious antagonisms and has been a confidant of mine since my conversion to Christianity.

With best wishes and trusting that God may guide you and our Representatives in justice and charity, I remain

Sincerely,

DAVID BAXTER.

AUGUST 30, 1945.

Mr. DAVID BAXTER,  
San Bernardino, Calif.

DEAR MR. BAXTER: This is to acknowledge and thank you for your enlightening and manly letter of August 7.

You may rest assured that I will do nothing that would result in any injustice to one who so frankly has seen the error of his "youth caprices" and is now sincerely engaged in making amends to his God and to his fellow men.

After all, what we both seek and strive for is an end to "man's inhumanity to man," so that none shall bear false witness against his neighbor, nor harm the innocent. The fundamental philosophy of both Judaism and Christianity is most clearly expressed in the Golden Rule. If we would all live up to it this would be a happier land and happier world. Then, as George Washington quoted, "everyone shall sit in safety under his own vine and fig tree, and there shall be none to make him afraid."

Believing what you say is true, I shall submit your letter to the Attorney General in the hope that he will be able to verify your statements and take such action as is necessary to exclude you from the original defendants to be called in the next trial.

Sincerely yours,

A. J. SABATH.

AUGUST 30, 1945.

Hon. TOM C. CLARK,  
The Attorney General of the United States, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. ATTORNEY GENERAL: Enclosed is a letter which I have received from Mr. David Baxter, of San Bernardino, Calif., one of the 29 men indicted for sedition.

His letter appeals to me very strongly and if, upon your investigation, it is found that he has seen the error of his ways, I respectfully suggest that he be excluded from among those whom you plan to proceed against again.

If there are any others like him who have ceased in their un-American and seditious activities, I feel that they, too, should be given consideration.

Sincerely yours,

A. J. SABATH.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. PHILBIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include therein a speech made by him on Labor Day at Shrewsbury, Mass., at the outing of the Worcester County Industrial Council of the CIO.

Mr. KEOGH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and to include therein certain letters and excerpts from other letters.

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

#### PEARL HARBOR

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to include an editorial.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, a short time ago the Chief Executive made the statement that all the American people were responsible for the atrocious act at Pearl Harbor. I do not share that responsibility, nor do I want the people in my district to assume that responsibility. But this article which I have asked to be inserted from the Times-Herald places the responsibility for the Pearl Harbor disaster. I share greatly the sentiment expressed in the Times-Herald editorial. I feel that the American people are not responsible. Nor do they want it said that our great Army and our great Navy and men in high Government circles, who are supposed to guard and protect this Nation, are blaming the American people.

I firmly believe that the people back home are not responsible.

(The matter referred to is as follows:)

#### ROOSEVELT WAS RESPONSIBLE

Three documents totaling 130,000 words, have been released by President Truman giving the purported facts leading up to the disaster of Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. The disaster cost us 8 battleships, numerous planes ashore, and the lives of more than 3,000 sailors, marines, and soldiers. The three voluminous reports consist of findings by an Army board of inquiry, a Navy court of inquiry, and an exhaustive statement by 74-year-old Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, reading like a Supreme Court Justice's opinion in a finding for the defense. The "defendants" cleared by Stimson are former Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff. He con-

curred with the Army report making Lt. Gen. Walter C. Short a scapegoat again as did the investigation headed by former Justice Owen J. Roberts, of the Supreme Court.

The Navy court of inquiry, likewise following the lines of the Roberts commission, tagged another guilty count on Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, bracketing him with Short, and bringing a new figure into the picture—Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations at the time of Pearl Harbor. He is alleged to have neglected to do the things necessary to prevent the disaster. With Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal concurring, the Navy court recommended that neither Kimmel nor Stark should ever again be placed in posts requiring superior judgment. Both are in retirement as is also Short. Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox is dead and so cannot give his version.

With all their wordage and painstaking—if not painful—adherence "to the book," the three documents tell the American public little it did not know or at least surmise of the obvious facts leading up to Pearl Harbor. Of course, Hull was wrong. Of course, Stimson was wrong. Of course, Marshall was wrong. They were wrong because the whole system in Washington was wrong. The whole system was wrong because it was centered in, and dominated by, one man, Franklin D. Roosevelt. He "was" the War Department, the Navy Department, and the State Department.

It was Roosevelt, as we know, who was responsible for Pearl Harbor. The 130,000 words all point up that fact—some by significant inference when they have reached certain high levels of Washington officialdom, others by gratuitous defense of F. D. R., as in the case of Stimson. The Army report itself came as near as it dared to the White House in a section summarizing "responsibilities in Washington." Speaking of Hull and his handling of the powder-keg situation in late November of 1941, it said:

"The responsibility apparently assumed by the Secretary of State (and we have no other proof that anyone else assumed the responsibility finally and definitely) was to determine when the United States would reach an impasse with Japan. It was the Secretary of State who was in charge of the negotiations with the Japanese. \* \* \* He was the contact man and the responsible negotiator."

Hull remains silent so far as the present investigations are concerned. The 74-year-old Tennessean was probably the closest man to F. D. R. in the Roosevelt Cabinet.

Only a full-dress congressional investigation could bring Hull's story into the open along with the necessary revelations of F. D. R.'s relationship with Hull, Stimson, Knox, etc., etc. Hull's testimony is vital if the American public is to get the real truth of Pearl Harbor. A congressional inquiry could also summon key figures of the Roosevelt secretariat.

For the good or the evil that will come out of this war—and it may take some years to assess those factors—Roosevelt, in our opinion, planned and sent us into the war. He will get the blame or the praise that follows. His big ambition was the European war—the war with Japan being subsidiary. He wanted to help Great Britain. He committed eight of our battleships to the Atlantic for convoy duty, escorting vast supplies to England and on a smaller scale to Russia. We had then a 17-battleship Navy with one battleship undergoing repairs. Roosevelt split it, thus violating a cardinal principle laid down by Admiral Mahan, great naval authority. Eight of our battleships were on duty in the Pacific, and tied up snugly in pairs like sitting ducks in Pearl Harbor when the Japs sprang their attack. If the Japs had been smart, they would have landed a few divisions of troops and captured the islands.



Roosevelt exploited the role of Commander in Chief of the War and Navy and State Departments to the full. He continually accentuated the role and guided his policies accordingly. It was a one-man decision that sent us into the European war as it was a one-man decision that started Napoleon off on the invasion of Russia.

The Pearl Harbor investigations haven't yet gone high enough. The blame doesn't rest with subordinates at the level of the Marshalls, the Starks, the Shorts, the Kimbels—even the Hulls. Let us get at the facts with a complete wide-open congressional investigation.

#### OFFICIAL TERMINATION OF THE WAR

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

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

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Speaker, the distinguished gentleman from Louisiana used this language in his remarks, "now that the war is over." There is considerable confusion about that. The war is not over, according to the President, until the Congress officially declares it over. I trust that the Congress will take such action immediately. Let us make it official and stop speculation and useless expenditures by governmental agencies in the name of the war effort.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE ON VETERANS AND THE BARUCH REPORT

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks, and to include as part of my remarks certain reports regarding the veterans and also the Bernard Baruch report regarding veterans.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, now that we are back again in the House of Representatives for legislative work, I doubt if any Member has had a vacation during the weeks that we were away from Washington. For many it was even harder work. The duties of a Congressman never cease. While Congress is not in session, there are many ways he can help his constituents.

For the RECORD, Mr. Speaker, I would like to say that I have been in this country all the time during the recess. Many persons have spoken to me about news statements by cable from abroad carried in the newspapers in this country that I was traveling over there with the special committee of the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee investigating UNRRA and the Foreign Service. The House, as you know, passed legislation authorizing the Foreign Affairs Committee to make various investigations. Although I was appointed to the special committee, I felt that my duty was here. There were so many duties in this country, things were in such a chaotic state here with the war drawing to a conclusion and so many things to be done for service men and women and their families, and for the veterans. So any trip I had in foreign lands last month was only a dream trip or a flight of fancy. I have been in the United States during the entire recess.

#### REPORT OF BERNARD M. BARUCH TO GEN. OMAR N. BRADLEY

Work for all—both veterans and civilians—is the number one essential in any effective handling of veterans' problems. This is one high light of a report on veterans' matters submitted by Bernard M. Baruch to Gen. Omar N. Bradley, newly appointed Veterans' Administrator, and released today.

Outlining the tremendous difficulties General Bradley faces, Mr. Baruch warned, they are being aggravated by "the fact that the human side of demobilization is being neglected tragically.

"Solution of the veterans' problems does not—cannot—proceed alone. During the period when our soldiers and sailors will be shedding their uniforms, six to eight million workers in strictly war industries will be shifting jobs or homes. The ultimate goal of any veterans' program must be to restore the returning soldier and sailor to the community—socially, economically, and humanly. This cannot be accomplished except as part of the larger program embracing the whole of human demobilization. One terrible danger of failure may be to set the veteran off from the rest of the Nation, cherishing the grievance of having been wronged, at odds with fellow-Americans, his feelings an explosive fuel ready to be ignited by some future demagogues.

"The very first need in the present situation," Mr. Baruch declared, "is to end the 'no man's land' of neglect of the human problems of the change-over from war to peace."

He urged specifically the immediate naming of a vigorous, imaginative Work Director to act as a "single, unforgetful mind" to make certain "that the human side of demobilization is not forgotten." The post of Work Director as a "special authority to give its entire attention to the problem of bringing jobs to all workers" was originally proposed by Mr. Baruch and John M. Hancock in their Report on War and Postwar Adjustment Policies on February 15, 1944. The concept was enacted into law by Congress in the creation of the post of Administrator of Retraining and Reemployment—a position at first set up on a part-time basis and more recently left unfilled.

On veterans' matters, Mr. Baruch urged General Bradley to set up three different committees: One, to make an impartial study and public report, aiming at the complete transformation of the veterans' medical service; a second, to make a similar study of non-medical matters of the Veterans' Administration to simplify and decentralize its procedures; and a third, to work with Congress in making an intensive review of all existing GI legislation in need of amending. Their immediate studies made, Mr. Baruch would have the medical and non-medical committees established on a permanent basis to serve as continuous reviewing bodies, reporting periodically to the public through General Bradley.

To summarize Mr. Baruch's principal recommendations:

I. Name a vigorous, imaginative Work Director immediately to vitalize the post of Retraining and Reemployment Administrator to accomplish its original purpose of seeing that the human side of demobilization is not forgotten.

II. A clean-cut division within the Veterans' Agency between medical and non-medical matters, creating a new Veterans Medical Service, under the head of an outstanding medical man.

III. Name a small, fast-working, independent committee to make an impartial study of every aspect of veterans' medical care, to submit a public report of recommendations for completely transforming the new Veterans Medical Service to one that provides a challenge to all that is progressive in medical practice.

IV. Substantial increases in salaries of doctors, nurses, and technicians in the new Medical Service; promotion on professional ability and skill against waiting in the line of seniority; freeing doctors of needless paper work through more efficient hospital administration; ample opportunities for doctors to grow professionally through postgraduate and refresher studies and through effective ties with centers of medical education and skill; ample research facilities and encouragement of research by Veterans' doctors.

V. Name a small, fast-working committee of impartial experts to review all the non-medical aspects of the Veterans' Administration, simplifying, modernizing, and decentralizing its procedures and cutting down delays in payments of all kinds.

VI. Overhaul the so-called GI bill of rights, particularly in regard to loans, whose provisions should be made effective over 10 years instead of 2, the guaranty percentage raised, and working capital provided.

VII. An incentive tax of 25 percent less the normal rate be given veterans opening new businesses, this difference to be applied to the payments on their loans up to \$25,000.

Another point emphasized strongly by Mr. Baruch is the need to end the run-around being given veterans in many communities by seeing to it that "in each community there is only one place where veterans need go—in dignity not charity—to learn all of their rights and how to get them." Such "all-in-one centers" would aid in decentralizing the operations of the Veterans' Administration in giving veterans the personalized advice they need in making their plans, in easing the handling of every veteran's problem. Seeing that such centers are set up is one of the tasks of the Work Director.

"We have here a matter in which there is no question of what our people would like to see done," Mr. Baruch adds. "What is at question is our competence to carry out obligations which all of us recognize and wish to see fulfilled. We must not fail the veteran—for then we fail ourselves. We fail our Nation with its heritage of greatness which is the challenge to all the world. We must show that our political and economic system, which met the test of war so magnificently, can be turned as effectively to the solution of the human problems in the return to peace."

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 16, 1945.

GEN. OMAR N. BRADLEY,  
Director, Veterans' Administration,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR GENERAL BRADLEY: It was with gratification that I heard of your appointment as Veterans Administrator.

At the suggestion of President Roosevelt I had been studying the problems of the veteran and related questions of human demobilization. What I learned filled me with deep concern. You have asked for the results of my findings. Herewith I submit a number of the more important recommendations for immediate action.

Your excellent appointment has been hailed as foreshadowing a thoroughgoing shake-up of the Government's handling of veterans' matters. What is not generally appreciated is the tremendous scale and difficulties of your task, how many of the veterans' keenest problems go beyond the authority of your office.

With their families the 12,000,000 veterans of this war make up one-fourth of the entire population. Measured in numbers alone, this is three times the number of veterans of the last war. Already more than 2,250,000 have been discharged from the armed services. More than 1,250,000 of these have suffered some disability. Another 545,000 are reported in Army and Navy hospitals in this country and abroad. More disabled veterans are receiving payments, thus far, than the total for the last war.

## SWIFT REFORM NEEDED

With the surrender of Japan you must prepare now for discharges in the millions. Reorganization, modernization, and expansion of the Veterans' Administration cannot be delayed. Unless there is prompt, corrective action, the disillusionment and bitterness that have spread among some veterans and their kin will steadily worsen. Aggravating your difficulties is the fact that the human side of demobilization is being neglected tragically.

Solution of the veterans' problems does not—cannot—proceed alone. During the period when our soldiers and sailors will be shedding their uniforms, six to eight million workers in strictly war industries will be shifting jobs or homes. The ultimate goal of any veterans' program must be to restore the returning soldier and sailor to the community—socially, economically and humanly. This cannot be accomplished except as part of the larger program embracing the whole of human demobilization. One terrible danger of failure may be to set the veteran off from the rest of the Nation, cherishing the grievance of having been wronged, at odds with fellow-Americans, his feelings an explosive fuel ready to be ignited by some future demagogues.

## END HUMAN "NO MAN'S LAND"

There now prevails a "no man's land" of neglect of the human problems of the change-over from war to peace. The very first need in the present situation is:

I. A vigorous, imaginative "Work Director," to vitalize the post of Administrator of Retraining and Reemployment to accomplish its original purpose of making certain the human side of demobilization is not forgotten.

This is beyond your own authority. I emphasize it because until this post is effectively filled, you will be hampered in the execution of your own responsibilities. So will be every other administrator of the many aspects of demobilization.

The concept of Work Director can be briefly summarized. Between the many agencies involved in the demobilization there exist all sorts of twilight zones or gaps of responsibility, innumerable overlappings or conflicts of authority. We wanted to avoid the human problems falling, uncared for, between the agencies. Therefore, the Report on War and Postwar Adjustment Policies, which I prepared with John M. Hancock, recommended that there be a "single, unforgetful mind" to "unify all of the forces of the executive branch dealing with the human side of demobilization" and to develop "a comprehensive program for meeting these problems," working with Congress. This Work Director, as we called him, later was given the official title of Administrator of Retraining and Reemployment. We considered this post so important, we recommended that it be filled by "a man of such outstanding caliber as to command the immediate confidence of the country."

Unfortunately, although 18 months have passed since the issuance of our report on February 15, 1944, and almost a year since Congress created the necessary office, an effective program of human demobilization still is lacking.

Among the things for which you should be able to look to the Work Director are:

## REVIEW DEMOBILIZATION PLANS

1. To maintain a running review of the plans for demobilizing the armed forces, discharge procedures and policies of both the Army and Navy, harmonizing and integrating their programs with the whole of the change-over to peace.

## RELEASE DOCTORS, HOSPITALS

2. Specifically, in this connection, to see that any faults in discharge procedures are promptly corrected, as the too loose use of the label "psychoneurotic" in medical dis-

charges in the past; also to make certain that doctors, nurses, and hospitals are released from military service in proportion to the discharges of wounded and reductions in troop strengths. Otherwise, how are the Veterans' Administration or the communities to carry out their responsibilities to the wounded?

## ONE CENTER TO A COMMUNITY

3. To see to it that in each community there is only one place where veterans need go—in dignity, not charity—to learn all of their rights and how to get them. This was one of the more urgent recommendations in our postwar report. In too many communities, veterans still are being given the run-around from agency to agency. Where such all-in-one centers have been established, as in Bridgeport, Conn.; Richmond, Va.; New York City; Los Angeles, Calif.; and elsewhere, they have eased the handling of every veteran problem, medical care, benefits, loans, employment. A network of such centers would contribute greatly to any plans of yours for decentralizing the Veterans' Administration.

## JOBS AND TRAINING

4. To develop a unified, detailed employment and training program, anticipating as far as practical the needs of both veterans and displaced war workers. This would include settling the conflict in interpretation over section 8 of the Selective Service Act on seniority rights (or request Congress to clarify the law); other seniority problems; special programs for the disabled; adequate job placement machinery for all workers; personalized job guidance, particularly for veterans who have never worked before; working with both labor unions and business groups in relaxing barriers to employment, such as initiation fees, apprenticeship rules, etc. This is especially important in those fields such as construction, which can provide a greater number of jobs in peace than during the war.

## COMBAT BOTTLENECKS

5. While rationing, priorities, and other restrictions remain in force, this Work Director should see that veterans obtaining loans to start businesses receive the materials and commodities they need. The Work Director must not be content simply because a "regulation" has been issued but should see that it works.

## ARTIFICIAL LIMBS

6. To step up and coordinate the artificial limb program, unifying the work of all agencies, so that all amputees are given the best possible limbs immediately and replacements provided for those who have received inferior limbs. Many of our wounded still are being fitted with legs and arms known to be inferior because production of newer types is slow; procurement has lacked drive and organization. Not until last January were the manufacturers of artificial legs brought together to develop standardized specifications. The committee on prosthetic devices of the National Research Council, now energetically pushing the improvement of designs for artificial legs and arms, held its first meeting only last March. Root of the delay has been that no one administrator took full responsibility for organizing and driving through a completely worked-out, artificial limb program.

## WHAT VETERANS SHOULD KNOW

7. To develop an effective program for informing veterans of what they need to know. They should be reached while still in service and after their return to civilian life when their problems are actually upon them. Many agencies must share in this program; the Work Director should take the leadership, coordinating the efforts of all.

Those are only a few of the tasks of the Work Director, whose scope covers the human problems of both veterans and war workers. His duties are more completely out-

lined in our postwar report and in the legislation creating the office of Reemployment and Retraining. You may find yourself compelled to move into some of those gaps dealing directly with these matters.

## CREATE NEW MEDICAL SERVICE

Turning to the Veterans' Administration, I would recommend:

II. A clean-cut division in the Veterans Agency between medical and non-medical matters, creating a new Veterans Medical Service under the head of an outstanding medical man.

Until now veterans' medical care has been too much subordinated to the legal and fiscal matters connected with benefits of all kinds. It must be freed from the thumb of the lawyer and benefit payer. Lifted to a level of autonomous independence, its primary emphasis should be the quickest and fullest recovery of the veteran and his or her return to society as a self-supporting, self-respecting citizen.

Various suggestions have been made as to the form this new Veterans' Medical Service should take. None of these details of organization are as important as is the choice of the man who is to head this service. Even a good man and an autonomous service, by themselves, are not enough. A complete transformation of veterans' medical care is needed.

## IMPARTIAL MEDICAL STUDY

III. A small, fast-working, independent committee should be named to make an impartial study of every aspect of veterans' medical care, formulating recommendations for completely transforming the Veterans' Medical Service into one that provides a challenge to all that is progressive in medical practice.

This committee need not attempt a single, huge study but could take up successively the many different problems, reporting its findings as it went along. Its work should be organized to supplement—not delay—any immediate reforms that the new Medical Director will wish to put into effect. Its immediate studies completed and made public through you, some such committee should be established on a permanent basis. It would serve as a continuing review group, reporting regularly to the public through you on the progress in improving veterans' medical care; recommending any additional measures that may become necessary; making certain the latest scientific techniques are properly instituted as soon as proven.

I urge that reports of this committee be made public because of the sharp, prolonged criticism of veterans' medical care. An independent sifting of the charges that have been made and announcement of reforms to correct whatever faults may be found is necessary to restore the confidence of the public, including the veterans and their families. Many of the measures you will wish to adopt will require public understanding and support. Fully publicizing your new medical program also will immediately raise the prestige of the new Veterans' Medical Service. This is so necessary if sufficient numbers of new doctors of high quality—so sorely needed—are to be attracted to the service.

## MERIT NOT SENIORITY

Recruiting new, good doctors is of such importance in any program for improving veterans' medical care I would recommend:

IV. Substantial increases in salaries of doctors, nurses, technicians, and others in the new medical service; a promotion system based on professional ability and skill against waiting in the line of seniority; freeing doctors of needless paper work through more efficient hospital administration; ample opportunities for doctors to grow professionally through postgraduate and refresher studies and through effective ties with centers of medical education and skill; the establishment of ample research facilities and

encouragement of research by veterans' doctors.

Among the matters which should be included in the impartial study by the medical committee are:

#### PSYCHIATRIC NEED GREAT

1. A psychiatric program, both immediate and long-range. This is, perhaps, the field where there is the widest gap between need and established medical facilities. Already several hundred thousand so-called "psycho-neurotics" have been discharged from the armed services. (One out of every four or five appearing before Selective Service was rejected for some type of mental disease or nervous defect.) Yet in the entire country there are reported to be only about 3,500 trained psychiatrists, many of them in the service. Included in any long-range, psychiatric program should be plans for training a vastly greater personnel over the years; stimulated research; and a Nation-wide network of out-patient clinics, since most psycho-neurotic ills can be treated without hospitalization. As an immediate measure, quick training programs can be given, following the example of what the Army has done in the war.

2. Establishment of a system of internships and residencies in veterans' hospitals.

3. In place of the present medical organization so largely geared to hospitalization, to develop a more flexible system of medical care which will include greater emphasis on out-patient clinics for veterans who do not need hospitalization; more extended use of local physicians and medical facilities; rehabilitation centers, sheltered workshops, and other modern developments.

#### NEW HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION

4. Revise the program of future veterans' hospital construction to allow for this new flexibility and for the goals of the new Veterans' Medical Service, with modern research facilities and with veterans' hospitals located so that closer contact can be maintained with established medical centers. Veterans' hospital construction must be integrated with new civilian hospital construction.

5. Shatter the hopeless defeatism that now prevails in the treatment of veterans who have been paralyzed through wounds to the spinal cord or key nerves. With the best modern care, it has been demonstrated, many patients now discarded to hopeless invalidism can be enabled to move about on their own and even become self-supporting.

6. Determine how to insure that the latest scientific and medical techniques are introduced in the treatment of every ailment.

#### LIAISON WITH MILITARY

7. Effective liaison between the new Veterans' Medical Service and the medical branches of the armed services. At present no liaison worthy of mentioning exists. Among the benefits would be the prompt funneling into the Veterans Service of the latest medical advances developed during the war; the timing and organization of all medical discharges; coordinating medical records so that unnecessary duplication in records and examination can be eliminated. While the new Veterans' Medical Service is being reformed, you may want to devise a program by which the wounded will be kept under military medical care for a longer period. Arrangements could be made to give these wounded any necessary veterans' benefits.

#### REDUCE "PENSIONITIS"

8. Examine the present pension system, both in administration and legislation, to eliminate or reduce deterrents to full recovery or incentives to malingering, while still retaining just compensation for dis-

ability. I am informed by many doctors that in certain cases benefits do the patient more harm than good, by encouraging so-called "pensionitis." No veteran should be deprived of any pension or benefit rightfully due him. But surely a system can be developed which will give the veteran his just allowance and still not hamper his physical recovery. Perhaps no aspect of veterans' medical reform is more important. Many so-called psycho-neurotics could be left mental cripples for life, as if victims of botchy surgery, by an unwise pension and benefit system. This matter profoundly affects the whole of veterans' medical care in that it tends to breed cynicism and defeatism throughout the organization.

9. Study the problems raised by distinctions in medical care between disabilities which are service connected and those which are non-service connected.

10. The Veterans' Administration's part in the artificial limb program. One thing I would like to see done is to have a continuous, progressive, limb-replacement program, since designs will steadily improve. A contact system should be set up now for all amputees—15,000 at present. This will speed replacements and aid in checking on the performance of various types of limbs, contributing to research and improvement.

#### DECENTRALIZE VETERANS' AGENCY

On the non-medical side of the Veterans Agency I would recommend:

V. That a similar, small, fast-working committee of impartial experts be named to review all nonmedical matters to formulate recommendations for simplifying, modernizing, and decentralizing the operations of the agency.

This committee should go into the speeding of payments of every kind while still protecting the public interest. Doubtless, you have seen complaints of delays in settling death claims and disability pensions; of veterans who have protested that they were forced to leave school because their checks for living allowances did not come through. The enormous volume of veterans' laws needs codifying; the mass of regulations simplifying. I would turn this committee loose on each and every program in your agency. One looming problem will be the peacetime conversion of the life insurance held by veterans. With its \$136,000,000 of face-value policies, the Veterans' Administration runs the largest insurance business in the world.

Once this committee had completed its immediate tasks, I would have it set up as a permanent group constantly reviewing and simplifying procedure. In operations of such magnitude there must be an unceasing battle against creeping red tape and needless paper work.

#### OVERHAUL GI RIGHTS

VI. The so-called GI bill of rights should be overhauled, particularly regarding GI loans, whose provisions should be made effective over 10 years instead of 2, the percentage of guaranty raised and working capital provided.

Congress is quite alert to the need for such changes, and I believe swift corrective action can be had if you use your executive ability to bring together the best thoughts of the executive branch on these matters with those of the Congress. I would suggest, therefore, that you name several persons to make an extensive study of all the numerous features of veteran legislation that need amending and to work with Congress on this whole matter.

As an example of how loosely drawn some features of the GI law are, under the Act each enlisted veteran is authorized to borrow for either the purchase of a home or farm or to go into business, but this must be done in two years. The Government will guarantee \$2,000 of such loans. Let us say, the unguar-

anteed portion is another \$2,000 or \$4,000 in all. If one-half the 10,000,000 eligible veterans take advantage of it, that means \$20,000,000,000 of borrowings. Think of that pressure going into the market for homes, farms, or businesses in 2 years! What a harvest high-pressure salesmen will reap unless the time is extended!

Spread over 10 years, the GI loans can serve as a stabilizing force, humanly as well as economically. Many veterans may prefer attending school before buying a home, farm, or business. Others, who plan on going into business, will have a better chance to succeed if they first gain experience by taking a job in the particular line.

For veterans really to be helped into business, the present 50-percent guaranty on business loans is too low. In New Jersey, a 90-percent guaranty is provided by State law. Much of the red tape that has proven so frustrating to veterans can be reduced by devising a system by which loans are made virtually automatic on approval by the local bank.

#### PROTECT AGAINST INFLATION

Extending the time limit of veterans' loans to 10 years will go far to relieve restrictive effects of the requirement in the present law forbidding loans where the purchase price is above "reasonable normal value." This provision was put into the bill to guard veterans against purchasing properties at inflated wartime levels, only to have to repay these debts in deflated dollars. In wartime markets it is not easy to find properties that have not become inflated above their "reasonable normal value." Over a 10-year period, market values should tend to be more normal.

#### GI TAX INCENTIVE

It is no benefit to the veteran to give him a loan he cannot repay, chaining him to debt like a galley slave. At current tax rates few new enterprises could be made to pay for themselves in any reasonable period. I would recommend to the Congress:

VII. That an incentive tax of 25 percent less than the normal rate be given veterans opening new businesses, this difference to be applied in repayment of their loans up to \$25,000.

I feel this special tax incentive for veterans necessary because, with the pressures for inflation that now prevail, it would not be safe to embark on too drastic a general tax reduction at this time.

#### ONE HOME-LOAN PLAN

With home loans, veterans are finding the law confusing in that two different methods for home financing are embodied in the law, each having certain advantages. The best in both plans should be merged into a single arrangement which comes closest to meeting the needs of the veterans, with a flat 4-percent-interest rate, payments spread over equal monthly installments, sound appraisal, and mortgages fully guaranteed by the Government. The entire program should be administered by the National Housing Administration. This would relieve the Veterans Agency of one of its many-enough jobs. The scale of possible veteran home borrowing may be quite large and should be unified with other housing programs.

Some of the educational provisions need tightening, as providing adequate protection against fly-by-night trade schools which may spring up to exploit the veteran. In some States so-called second-injury laws are proving an obstacle to the employment of disabled veterans. This should be corrected.

#### STUDY ADDITIONAL BENEFITS

The matter of additional benefits for veterans and their families could be made part of this legislative study. I know it would come as a shock to the American people to learn that we have not treated our veterans

as generously as some other countries have theirs. A study comparing the GI provisions of the United States, Britain, Canada, New Zealand, South Africa, and Australia has been prepared for me and I shall send it to you.

The question of including merchant seamen under veterans' benefits could be part of this legislative study.

#### NO SUPER-SALESMANSHIP

One final recommendation of great importance—veterans must be protected against super-salesmanship designed to sell them everything and anything. It is most necessary that in each community the veteran be able to get proper advice in making his plans, in borrowing money and its expenditure, in deciding on education and employment. It was my hope that the all-in-one centers in the communities would fill this need. If not, it should be provided in another way.

In conclusion, I extend to you my best wishes and whatever assistance I can be in the future. In many ways the success in meeting the problems of the returning veteran will be the acid test of our democracy. For we have here a matter in which there is no question of what our people would like to see done. What is at question is our competence to carry out obligations which all of us recognize and wish to see fulfilled. We must not fail the veteran—for then we fail ourselves. We fail our Nation with its heritage of greatness which is the challenge to all the world. We must show that our political and economic system which met the test of war so magnificently can be turned as effectively to the solution of human problems in the return to peace.

Sincerely yours,

B. M. BARUCH.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

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

Mr. LUDLOW asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD in two particulars, in one to include the text of a resolution which he introduced and in the other to include an editorial from the Indianapolis News.

Mr. RANDOLPH asked and was given permission to insert in the RECORD a letter which he sent today to the President of the United States with reference to taxes in connection with the possible development of atomic energy.

Mr. RANDOLPH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a very excellent article by Wayne Parrish which explains the devastation wrought by bombing over Germany, which he desired his colleagues to read.

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

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that after the disposition of business on the Speaker's table and any previous orders heretofore entered, I may address the House for 10 minutes today.

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

There was no objection.

#### THE END OF THE WAR

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, it is true that the official declaration of the end of the war has not been made. It is certainly true that as we come back here, other Members like myself, are deeply concerned about many and difficult problems that must be solved. However, I cannot refrain from pointing out that this is the first day upon which the Congress has met since the terrible conflict of war and the killing of men, women, and children stopped in the world. I want in this place to express my word of thankfulness to God that this is true. As far as the anxiety for the safety of their loved ones of millions and millions of people throughout the world is concerned, as far as the pain and suffering of soldiers, sailors, marines, and airmen of our country is concerned, the war is ended. It seems to me after all that is the main thing and by infinite measure the gladdest news that has come to this planet in many a long year.

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

#### THE ATOMIC BOMB AND WORLD PEACE

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, in reply to the gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS], I desire to say that from a fighting standpoint the war is over.

If the American people have the wisdom to preserve the secrets of the atomic bomb, to maintain the machinery for its production, keep the strongest Air Force in the world, maintain a Navy second to none, then help to preserve the peace among the nations of the world and demand that other nations do the same thing, in my humble opinion wars will be over for a long time.

From the date the first atomic bomb exploded over Hiroshima—that is ancient history.

We are in the dawning of a new day. I, for one, am in favor of America maintaining those secrets, keeping up that machinery, holding those bombs, maintaining the strongest Air Force in the world, and a Navy second to none, in order that our boys may not have to shed their blood all over the world in another disastrous conflict 25 years from today.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BRADLEY] is recognized for 15 minutes.

#### REPAYMENT OF LEND-LEASE

Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, since the President of the

United States made his public statement and recommendation with respect to the lend-lease debts there has been wide discussion among the American people concerning the course this Nation should adopt. I believe it is impossible for us to expect that these nations could repay us \$42,000,000,000 less the amount we received from them in reverse lend-lease because they simply do not have the money. I believe too that for us to anticipate that we could accept from them payment in kind, which means that we would accept all sorts and all kinds of manufactured articles, is not wise notwithstanding the desire of the American people to secure some repayment of those debts. If we were to accept payment in kind it would stagnate our own economy and it would catapult us into a depression that would probably be ruinous. Nevertheless, I believe that in the minds of the American people there is the thought that some attempt should be made by our allies to compensate this country in some way for the generous aid we gave to them so unstintingly.

I am not one of those who believes we should be a Shylock. I think the contribution our allies have made to the defeat of our common enemies is one that calls for a great deal of praise on the part of the American people, but I feel that some of our allies could very well consider making gestures toward the United States, which would not in any way impair their own defenses but which would give to the United States some things we need in the future for the defense of America.

Shortly after VE-day a subcommittee of the Committee on Naval Affairs made a trip to Europe. We went by the southern route. We were compelled to remain in Bermuda 2 days awaiting the arrival of our naval liaison officer who had been detained in Washington because of a death in his family. We utilized every minute of those 2 days in securing information with respect to everything of importance in the island of Bermuda. I do not believe we should attempt to liquidate the British Empire by demanding from the English those things they need for their own sustenance or for their own defense. I do not believe we should ask them to cede us every base we acquired on a 99-year lease in return for the destroyers we gave to them before we went into the war; and I do not think it would have been wise on our part when we gave them those 50 destroyers to have said to them: "Before we give you this aid you must cede to us these bases we think we need for our own future protection."

Notwithstanding the fact that practically every nation in history in similar circumstances has demanded something in return before they extended any aid to another nation during a war, I do not think it would have been a sporting or a just thing for us to have been rapacious enough to say to the British Empire in the hour of its need: "Before we extend this aid to you we must have this territory of yours in exchange," and I am glad we did not do it. I today do not believe we should ask for any wholesale ceding by the British Empire to us of those territories which might

be a part of their own internal economy; but with respect to Bermuda there is nothing in those islands that in any way can be used to maintain the British Empire, and the British Empire does not need those islands for its own protection. The only industry in the Bermuda Islands is that of American tourists. They raise nothing, they have no resources, their only products are a few thousand tons of garden vegetables. They import everything they need to maintain life in the islands of Bermuda, and all their revenue comes from the money that flows into those islands from tourists from the United States.

I do not think that the British Empire itself could offer any serious objection to ceding to us the islands of Bermuda, because they get nothing from those islands. True, it is the seat of the British admiral who commands the British West Indies' squadron, but, to all intents and purposes, it forms no major chain in the defense of the British Empire.

Mr. Speaker, I think the greatest objection would come from the people of Bermuda, and for this reason I would like to give to the Members of the House some facts with respect to the economy of Bermuda. First of all, it is probably the utopia of this earth for those who have, and just the opposite for those who have not. There is no income tax in the islands of Bermuda; there is no real-estate tax. Just imagine that; no real-estate tax and no income tax. There is a population of about 30,000 people, 45 percent colored and 55 percent white. The white people are descendants of British settlers there of centuries ago.

The right to vote is bound up with the ownership of property. In other words, you cannot vote if you do not own property. There are nine election districts in the islands of Bermuda. If one owns property in each of those districts, he may vote in all of them. Each district elects four members to the island legislative body for a total of 36. A small group of men owning property in every one of those nine districts are the only ones who can vote, and they elect the 36 representatives and dominate them.

The islands of Bermuda get nothing from the British Empire and give nothing in return. Their total revenue comes from the United States. There is an import tax of 17 percent, which maintains all the expenses in connection with governmental functions and places the costs on the rank and file of the people, who have no say in the government of the islands.

These islands are 560 miles off the coast of North Carolina. There was not one British warship there from the time we went into the war and I think it may be safely stated that from the time we set up our neutrality patrol in the Atlantic Ocean they were able to withdraw every piece of defensive machinery that they had in the Caribbean and in those islands because of our might in the Atlantic Ocean. They are so remote from Britain that it cannot in any way be claimed that they constitute anything that is a part of the British defenses.

There are 360 islands in the Bermuda group, only 20 of which are inhabited. The total area of the islands is only 19

square miles and, as I stated, they could not exist for 6 months if the United States made it impossible for Americans to go there and spend their money.

Mr. Speaker, I would not ask anything unreasonable from the British Empire, but we have set up great bases in Bermuda. We had an operating base there during the war and we had a naval air station there from which we maintained our reconnaissance in the Caribbean and South Atlantic and from which we sent out ships to convoy in the Atlantic. The British activities were nil, although they still maintained their vice admiral there, who simply lived in his house. There was not a single ship under his command there.

In my opinion, the British Empire should look with favor on ceding these islands to the United States. Opposition would probably come from the inhabitants of the islands, those few people who control the economy of the islands, who pay no taxes for anything they own and no income tax for all this great flow of money coming from the United States.

The President, through the Secretary of State, should make overtures to the British Empire for the purpose of negotiating the ceding of these islands to the United States.

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

Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. RANDOLPH. I have been interested in the persuasive manner with which the gentleman has spoken of the Bermuda group of islands and the possibility of them being ceded to the United States by Great Britain. There are additional islands in the North Atlantic, the Caribbean and other waters which are held at the present time by France and Great Britain that could rightly be considered in the sphere of influence of this Nation, and which we could well possess.

In the near future it will be my purpose to further discuss this matter, which I have done in the House on other occasions, but a brief look backward is in order.

I direct the attention of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, not merely by way of remembering other years, to 1940 when there were proposals in the Congress, two of them introduced by myself, which would have requested the President to enter into negotiations with both Great Britain and France for many of these islands, and they were spelled out by names, including the Bermudas, in the legislative measures. I thought then that those two countries, Great Britain and France, could have paid partial installments on their war debts from World War I with these islands coming to the United States. This approach to the settlement was contained in the bills. We would not have impaired their financial structures. As the gentleman says, these islands of Bermuda are not used by Great Britain for defense or otherwise. This country could do something worth while with them. I trust that the gentleman's comment today may give renewed impetus to this important acquisition proposal.

Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania. I thank the gentleman. I recall very clearly his actions at that time, and I want to commend him for his foresight.

I think that if due to the objections of the inhabitants of the Bermuda Islands there would be obstacles in the securing of these islands by the United States, that the United States Government would be justified on the ground of expediency, because it is of vital concern to us in connection with our own national defense, to institute passport arrangements to make it impossible or to make it difficult for American citizens to go there, in order that these people in the Bermuda Islands might realize that their total economy is dependent upon the United States, and that they might be in a receptive frame of mind in regard to any arrangements we might be able to make with Great Britain.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania. I yield to my distinguished colleague from New York, who was in Bermuda with me as a member of that subcommittee.

Mr. COLE of New York. The gentleman has expressed the belief that the British people would look with favor upon his proposal that these islands be turned over to the American jurisdiction. But just so that the gentleman's hopes might not be unjustifiably alleviated, I should like to remind him that a subcommittee of the Committee on Naval Affairs approximately a year ago recommended that the military bases which we have in the British Isles in the Atlantic be changed from a 99-year basis to a permanent basis. The spokesman for the British Government at that time, the Prime Minister, the representative of the British people as of that date, very emphatically said that the British Government was not interested in yielding any further territory or making any further concessions to the American people; so I do not want the gentleman to become too optimistic.

Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania. I recall what the gentleman says as having taken place, but what I say is this: There could be no valid objection on the part of the Government of Great Britain because these islands in no way constitute any part of their economy or of their defenses. If they are not in a frame of mind to discuss this with us, I think we would be justified, in respect to any aid which they contemplate and anticipate receiving from us in the future, in being just a bit difficult in getting along with, too. I hope that our State Department bears these things in mind and takes some steps in this direction.

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] is recognized for 10 minutes.

#### POSTWAR POLICY

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, Congress reconvenes under conditions which have no counterpart in history. We convene today under conditions governing fiscal policies and programs diametrically opposite to those which obtained at the time we recessed. In July we were endeavoring to avoid

the possibility of national disaster by providing too much and too early rather than too little and too late. Any case of doubt was resolved in favor of the estimates submitted by the various branches of the armed services. Today we are endeavoring to avoid the possibility of national insolvency by cutting too soon and too deeply rather than too late and too lightly. And we are resolving every case of doubt against the estimates and recommendations of the spending agencies.

With the assistance and cooperation of our allies we have won a war which taxed—and in some instances exhausted—world resources. Most of the assets which we poured into the war program have been forever dissipated. The blood, the lives, and the wrecked physiques which went down in the maelstrom of war are gone beyond recall. But some of the moneys and goods set aside for the prosecution of the war may still be retrieved.

The amounts and inventories which may yet be salvaged may seem infinitesimal in comparison with total costs. As a matter of fact, it is hardly probable that an accurate accounting of the total direct and indirect cost of the war can ever be accurately assembled. But the amounts still unexpended and the contractual authorizations still available for rescission and cancellation are substantial when considered in terms of the taxes which otherwise will be required to liquidate them.

The task is a heavy one. It is the plan of the committee to dispose of it with all possible dispatch. It has been made easier by the promptness of the President and other responsible officials of the administration in canceling contracts, curbing further commitments, and otherwise effecting and programing curtailments on announcement of the cessation of hostilities. Moneys thus freed will be included in the repeal measure it is our plan to present.

It is a rather simple proposition, Mr. Speaker. At the time we adjourned Congress—in conformity with the ancient military axiom that a war must be provided for as if it was to continue indefinitely—had made every provision to support our armed forces to the end of the fiscal year; that is, June 30, 1946. Instead of the war continuing until June 1946, it ended in August 1945. So it is now our responsibility to reclaim immediately every dollar provided for war purposes which can be withheld and returned to the Treasury and to cancel all contractual authorizations which are still available for termination.

Accordingly the Committee on Appropriations opened hearings this morning with a view to recapturing war appropriations and contract authorizations the need for which has been ended by the termination of hostilities. And the committee invites suggestions, and welcomes counsel, and advice from all Members of the House as to how that may be expeditiously and effectively accomplished.

In the declaration of war against Japan, Germany, and Italy in early December 1941, the Congress pledged the entire resources of the Nation to the successful termination of the war. It then

proceeded, and wisely so, as results have proven, to repose full responsibility for the prosecution of the wars in the Commander in Chief, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the military and naval leadership responsible thereto. It made available such funds and contractual authority as the leadership determined to be necessary to effectuate their program and policies, and in making available those funds, in all cases of doubt, the doubt was resolved in favor of liberality. No funds were at any time refused which were represented as being essential to the prosecution of the war. The armed forces themselves testified that they were never circumscribed in any respect by lack of funds and that Congress made ample fiscal provision at every stage of the war.

Now that the emergency has passed and there is ample time for reconsideration, our policy veers to the opposite extreme and we propose to cut quickly and deeply, fortified by the assurance that in event of too drastic retrenchment we can bring in a deficiency bill at any time and remedy promptly and without prejudice any reduction which on more deliberate study fails of justification.

The net result as regards appropriations was summarized in my remarks as recorded in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of July 20. As of that date and as of today, because no change has occurred in the interim, there had been made available for the prosecution of the war, using July 1, 1940, as the starting point, roundly \$420,000,000,000. Of that amount \$3,189,554,000 was recaptured earlier in the previous session. Of the remaining \$417,000,000,000, approximately \$290,000,000,000 had been expended as of June 30, 1945, leaving \$127,000,000,000 as the amount to which we might look for recoveries.

As to how much they will aggregate I shall not venture to hazard a guess. That the total will be large already has confirmation in official releases and press reports of economy measures which have been administratively effected. However, it must be remembered that the one-hundred-and-twenty-seven-billion figure includes obligated funds. A very substantial portion of it is beyond recovery for that reason—just how much, we shall ascertain as our hearings progress. I should like to point out, too, that there are many imponderables which will handicap us in securing at this time as accurate an estimate as we should like. For example, it has been announced that the armed services will be extensively demobilized. In fact, the end of the fiscal year objectives have been indicated, but the rate of accomplishment depends upon considerations not wholly within our control in the sense that we must have regard for contingencies incident to international settlements and adjustments yet to be effected.

At the same time I wish to assure the House that we are going to handle the matter as expeditiously as possible under the circumstances. It may be necessary to conduct a further inquiry later, but it is our purpose to get back at this time every dollar for which sound justification is not forthcoming. If it should develop later that we have cut too deeply, and

we may, there will be ample time and opportunity to make amends.

As to provision for the armed services, I wish to say that we shall counsel fully with the chairmen of the legislative committees before presenting our recommendations to the House. There has been complete cooperation between the Appropriations Committee and the legislative committees during the war, and there is no reason why that cooperation should not continue now that peace has returned. It is our desire to make cooperation between the legislative and appropriation committees of the House a continuing and lasting policy.

The purpose of the committee's inquiry is easily understood. Administratively frozen appropriated funds still remain subject to obligation. Furthermore there are many instances where appropriated funds are available for both war and nonwar uses of a nature not readily segregated, but which must be separated and both allocations reexamined in detail. We wish to satisfy ourselves that no funds are being retained for objects not justified in terms under the changed conditions, and we deem it the better policy legislatively to withdraw all obligational availability on the books, whether administratively frozen or not, which cannot be justified at the war's termination. The object is to effect a definite check on further growth of the public debt and to subject to scrutiny and determination by the Congress of future outlays, be they incidental to demobilization, reconversion, or the financing of regular activities.

I must say, Mr. Speaker, that I am not one of those who profess to feel no uneasiness about the proportions of the public debt. Any contrary view must be founded upon a number of doubtful hypotheses, the contingent character of which should cause serious concern. The latest estimate of the debt's size at the end of next June, made since VJ-day, is \$273,000,000,000 which exceeds by more than \$100,000,000,000 all Federal expenditures since the beginning of the Government up to the end of the calendar year 1940.

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

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, there has grown up in America a spending psychology. It had its origin well before the war. Its roots have spread. That school of thought or that bent of mind can only envisage nonliquidation of the debt and the eternal payment of interest. As refunding becomes necessary, we may expect interest alone to increase from 50 to 100 percent, which of itself will occasion a very considerable and lasting tax burden.

That is not a heritage that we can proudly pass on to the returning legions who have fought to victory on all battle fronts of the world. The returning veterans have their own problems in

the years which lie ahead. We must finance our recovery in such a way as to lay no additional burdens on them. We must not mortgage their future.

On the whole, it is difficult to visualize conditions calling for appropriations under twenty billions annually when the strength of the armed forces shall have leveled off and the industrial life of the Nation shall have changed over to peacetime production. And in that amount I include nothing toward public-debt retirement and I disregard potentially higher interest rates on the outstanding debt. Unless we are determined to maintain high tax rates—and it will require high peacetime tax rates to support a budget of such proportions—twenty-five billions may be a more nearly correct figure to project. The alternative could only be further debt pyramiding and this is especially true if we are to engage in divers recovery procedures which are now being advocated by some responsible persons.

I recognize that as we readjust our economy there may be need for further Federal financial aid. Such aid conceivably may become imperative. It must be remembered, however, that a prosperous nation cannot be maintained under a burden of excessive debt; that we are now overburdened with debt; that the brunt of the penalty must be borne by the middle and lower classes upon which the stability of any government ultimately rests; and that it behooves the House and the Congress to resist measures proposing further enlargement of the national debt except as a last recourse to the maintenance of an appropriate national economy. And last, that such resistance—unless there be convincing justification—should extend to the practice of establishing or enlarging sources of credit guaranteed by the Government.

It is, I believe, the considered judgment of the committee, that we should determine upon and aim to provide annually a floor amount for debt retirement, and we should definitely determine upon a floor amount for preparedness. These two propositions should not be subject to income fluctuation. Over and above such amounts, and over above fixed or relatively fixed commitments, including interest on the public debt, all chargeable to current revenues, there should be an established policy of balancing outgo and income, and an insistence by the Congress upon compliance with those provisions of the Budget and Accounting Act which require the President, in the Budget and in consequence of supplemental submissions, to make recommendations for raising revenue sufficient to offset any excess of estimates over prospective income.

If we attack the problem unafraid and with determination we can reach and maintain a balanced Budget—the only road to a healthy national economy.

In conclusion, there is no greater responsibility devolving upon this body than the adoption of a course which will restrict legislation calculated to add to Federal disbursements, and restrict the Budget to appropriations essential to the public welfare and consistent with a sound national economy.

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

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DINGELL. I am wondering whether the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations has any idea how we might early arrive at some method of freezing useless expenditures with regard to the Army and the Navy. I assume, of course, that the fears are that those men are going to now race to make expenditures which, in some instances, may prove without reason. Does the gentleman's committee intend to recommend such a thing as the issuance of a stop order on all further expenditures excepting emergent expenditures, and force the Army and Navy to come before the committee to ask authority for further expenditures with regard to projects already started?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. As a precaution against the very thing the gentleman suggests, and which is a very present hazard, the President of the United States some days ago issued an order to the Army and the Navy under which they are required to make no further expenditure; to enter upon no new project, or construction; to hold the situation in statu quo until Congress has an opportunity to take action.

We expect to push these hearings as rapidly as conditions permit. It is a large proposition. At the earliest time practicable we expect to bring to the floor a resolution providing for rescission on every item that can be salvaged.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Missouri may proceed for one additional minute.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DINGELL. I should like to get the benefit of the gentleman's reaction to this subject: We in the Committee on Ways and Means have acted upon the lifting of the debt limit until it has reached \$300,000,000. I am wondering if we cannot now take some reverse action to sort of put a lid on expenditures, by reducing the debt limitation now to \$275,000,000 or \$280,000,000, allowing some latitude for further expenditures? Would not that be a good idea? Would not that have the desired effect?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That would be a question for mature consideration. The amount the gentleman suggests would be only \$2,000,000,000 in excess of the amount of my tentative estimate. It might require a little latitude during the first year of reconversion; but certainly the gentleman is proceeding in the right direction.

Mr. DINGELL. And should not the Budget provide that we retire the debt at the rate of at least \$5,000,000,000 every year?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The gentleman's proposal is in line with the suggestion just made that we should establish some policy of definite debt retirement to which we could adhere annually regardless of the fluctuation of national revenues.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has again expired.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. SHERIDAN (at the request of Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania), indefinitely, on account of illness.

To Mr. RILEY, for 2 days, on account of sickness.

To Mr. HAGEN (at the request of Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts), indefinitely, on account of official business.

To Mr. ROBERTSON of North Dakota (at the request of Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts), indefinitely, on account of official business.

To Mr. CAMPBELL (at the request of Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts), indefinitely, on account of illness.

#### TAKE CARE OF OUR VETERANS

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 2 minutes.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, as we listened to the exercises at the time of the surrender of Japan it was with a feeling of profound gratitude and thankfulness to those who made that surrender possible. General MacArthur ended his very fine speech with the words: "Your boys and girls are homeward bound—take care of them."

I wish, Mr. Speaker, we could make that short sentence, that idea, our slogan for this session of Congress, take it as our goal. When General MacArthur said: "Your boys and girls are homeward bound—take care of them," he did not mean to take good care of them by giving them only hospitalization or pensions or benefits under the GI bill of rights, but to take care of them in all ways. The distinguished Resident Commissioner of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, General Romulo said of MacArthur when General MacArthur, with his forces, took the Philippines: "Never has anyone done so much with so little." We should make, Mr. Speaker, for our homeward-bound boys and girls our governmental expenditures, our fiscal policy, so sound that they can say of us that no Congress ever did so much with so little.

Mr. Speaker, we should see that we do everything we can in bringing them home, yet still keeping in mind our own and their safety and security. We should see that we have so strong an Army and Navy as necessary in order that another war may never come. In taking care of our boys and girls we should consider our goal to be the maintenance of a wise and sound foreign policy to make this world safe and free, the kind of world our boys have fought and died for.

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MURDOCK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the Record.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and include certain letters.

## PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on tomorrow after the reading of the Journal and disposition of matters on the Speaker's table and any special orders heretofore entered I may be permitted to address the House for 15 minutes.

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

There was no objection.

## THE LATE HIRAM W. JOHNSON

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Speaker, it is with profound sorrow that I arise at this time to announce the death of a great American, the Honorable HIRAM W. JOHNSON, former Governor of the State of California and late United States Senator from that State.

Mr. Speaker, I send to the desk a resolution.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

## House Resolution 335

*Resolved*, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of the Honorable HIRAM W. JOHNSON, a Senator of the United States from the State of California.

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

The resolution was agreed to.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

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

## ADJOURNMENT

Accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 22 minutes p. m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, September 6, 1945, at 12 o'clock noon.

## COMMITTEE HEARINGS

## COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

At 10 a. m., on Wednesday, September 12, 1945, Subcommittee No. 1 of the Committee on the Judiciary will hold a public hearing on the bill (H. R. 3750) to amend the First War Powers Act, 1941. The meeting will be held in the Judiciary Committee Room, 346 House Office Building.

## COMMITTEE ON INVALID PENSIONS

There will be a public hearing before the Committee on Invalid Pensions at 10 a. m., on Thursday, September 13, 1945, in the committee hearing room, 247 Old House Office Building on H. R. 1653 by Representative HENDRICKS and H. R. 2073 by Representative LUDLOW, bills to extend benefits to veterans of the Mexican Border Service of 1916 and 1917 and their dependents.

## EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

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

626. A letter from the Chairman, National Mediation Board, transmitting a quarterly estimate of personnel requirements for the National Mediation Board, including the National Railroad Adjustment Board and the National Railway Labor Panel, for the period ending September 30, 1945; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

627. A letter from the Associate Director, National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior, transmitting a copy of estimate of personnel requirements for the quarter ending September 30, 1945, covering the appropriation "Maintenance, Executive Mansion and Grounds, 1946"; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

628. A letter from the Executive Secretary, Office of Scientific Research and Development, transmitting a copy of the estimate of personnel requirements for the Office of Scientific Research and Development during the quarter ending September 30, 1945; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

629. A letter from the Director, Selective Service System, transmitting an estimate of personnel requirements for the quarter ending September 30, 1945; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

630. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting copies of communications from this Department to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget relating to personnel ceilings of various bureaus and offices of this Department; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

631. A letter from the Chairman, President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, transmitting its quarterly estimate of personnel requirements covering the quarter ending September 30, 1945; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

632. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to provide for the establishment of lawful entry into the United States of certain aliens not subject to deportation who entered the United States prior to July 1, 1924; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

633. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to reimburse certain Navy and Marine Corps personnel and former Navy and Marine Corps personnel for personal property lost or destroyed as the result of water damage occurring at certain naval and Marine Corps shore activities; to the Committee on Claims.

634. A letter from the Acting Secretary, Department of Agriculture, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill for the relief of H. A. Edd, fiscal agent, emergency rubber project, Los Angeles, Calif., in the amount of \$290; to the Committee on Claims.

635. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the annual report of the Federal Bureau of Narcotics for the calendar year ended December 31, 1944; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

636. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the draft of a joint resolution to authorize the making of settlement on account of certain currency destroyed at Fort Mills, P. I., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

637. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Power Commission, transmitting a copy of its report entitled "Industrial Electric Power

in the United States, 1939-45"; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

638. A letter from the Resident Commissioner of the Philippines to the United States, transmitting copies of Commonwealth Acts Nos. 672 to 678 and Joint Resolutions Nos. 1 to 5, which were passed by the First Congress of the Philippines during its first special session and approved by the President; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

639. A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting, pursuant to Public Law 779, Seventy-seventh Congress, a report concerning the transportation to and from their places of employment of personnel attached to or employed by the Naval Establishment and Navy contractors; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

640. A letter from the President, United States Civil Service Commission, transmitting one set of the Commission's requests for personnel for the first quarter of the fiscal year 1946; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

641. A letter from the Deputy Alien Property Custodian, transmitting a copy of the quarterly estimate of personnel requirements for the period ending September 30, 1945; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

642. A letter from the Executive Officer, Office of Defense Transportation, transmitting an estimate of personnel requirements during the quarter ending September 30, 1945; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

643. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to fix the salary of the Solicitor of the Department of the Interior; to the Committee on Public Lands.

644. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to amend sections 3533 and 3536 of the Revised Statutes with respect to deviations in standard of ingots and weight of silver coins; to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

645. A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a list of the claims which have been paid by the Navy Department under Public Law 417, Seventy-eighth Congress; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

646. A letter from the Chairman, Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia, transmitting a report of its official proceedings for the year ended December 31, 1944, with other information relating to the regulation and operation of the public utilities in the District of Columbia coming under the jurisdiction of said Commission; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

647. A letter from the Chairman, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, transmitting the report of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for the month of May 1945; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

648. A letter from the Secretary, United States Employees' Compensation Commission, transmitting a copy of the quarterly estimate of personnel requirements for the quarter ending September 30, 1945; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

649. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a recommendation for reductions in certain wartime appropriations (H. Doc. No. 280); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

650. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting his report on the Heart Mountain power development, Shoshone Federal reclamation project, in Wyoming (H. Doc. No. 281); to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation and ordered to be printed with illustrations.

651. A letter from the Director, Office of Contract Settlement, transmitting the fourth quarterly progress report of the Office of Contract Settlement, entitled "War Contract Terminations and Settlements"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.



652. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to section 16 of the Organic Act of the Virgin Islands of the United States, approved June 22, 1936, one copy each of various legislation passed by the Municipal Council of St. Croix; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

653. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to section 16 of the Organic Act of the Virgin Islands of the United States, approved June 22, 1936; one copy each of various legislation passed by the Municipal Council of St. Thomas and St. John; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

654. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a report showing the special assistants employed during the period from January 1 to June 30, 1945, under the appropriation "Compensation of special attorneys, etc., Department of Justice"; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

655. A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to amend article 6 of the Articles for the Government of the Navy; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

656. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting the tenth report of the Attorney General covering the period from April 10, 1945, through August 1, 1945; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

657. A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of a proposed joint resolution providing for the continuance of the tax-exempt status of certain property in the District of Columbia when used and occupied by any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States of America or by the American Red Cross; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

658. A letter from the Secretary of War, permitting the printing of various reports from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, which heretofore had been recommended to be retained as restricted documents; to the Committee on Printing.

659. A letter from the Secretary of War, permitting the printing of various reports from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, which heretofore had been recommended to be retained as restricted documents; to the Committee on Printing.

660. A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to compensate Clement Euziere, an inhabitant of French Morocco, for personal injuries caused by a naval vehicle near Oran, Algeria, on September 21, 1943; to the Committee on Claims.

661. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to transfer land for resettlement in Guam, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

662. A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to compensate Benall El Oukill Boucheta, an inhabitant of French Morocco, for the wrongful death of his son, Mohammed Ben Boucheta Ben Ali El Oukill, near Marnia, Algeria, on September 30, 1944; to the Committee on Claims.

663. A letter from the Chairman, War Production Board, transmitting the nineteenth bimonthly report of the Smaller War Plants Corporation, covering the period from June 1, 1945, through July 31, 1945; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

664. A letter from the Comptroller of the Currency, transmitting the annual report of the Comptroller of the Currency for the year 1944; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

665. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to provide for the compromise and settlement by the Secretary of the Navy of certain claims for damage to property under the jurisdiction of the Navy Department, to

provide for the execution of releases by the Secretary of the Navy upon payment of such claims, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

Mr. MANASCO: Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments. H. R. 3907. A bill to provide for administration of the Surplus Property Act of 1944 by a Surplus Property Administrator; without amendment (Rept. No. 941). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. LESINSKI:

H. R. 3908. A bill to provide increased pensions to members of the Regular Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard who become disabled by reason of their service therein during other than a period of war; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. EARTHMAN:

H. R. 3909. A bill to stop inductions under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, to stimulate enlistments in the armed forces, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. AUCHINCLOSS:

H. R. 3910. A bill to authorize and direct the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to zone the United States into 9 administrative divisions; to decentralize the activities of the Veterans' Administration; to appoint 10 deputy administrators; and for other purposes; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. BALDWIN of Maryland:

H. R. 3911. A bill to amend section 16 (b) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, so as to extend the period during which reemployment rights are protected; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BENDER:

H. R. 3912. A bill making it a capital offense to disclose information or impart knowledge with respect to the atomic bomb; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOFFMAN:

H. R. 3913. A bill to amend sections 2 and 3 of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 and such other sections of said act and all acts amendatory thereto and all provisions of any other legislation in Congress in conflict with the provisions of this act; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HOOK:

H. R. 3914. A bill to provide for the amendment of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. HOWELL:

H. R. 3915. A bill to repeal the act establishing daylight-saving time; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. KEARNEY:

H. R. 3916. A bill to authorize judicial review of the regulations, rulings, and procedures of the Veterans' Administration; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. KILDAY:

H. R. 3917. A bill to stimulate enlistments in the Regular Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LANE:

H. R. 3918. A bill to exempt from the Federal income tax bonuses paid by States, Territories, possessions, and political subdivisions thereof, for service in the armed forces; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LARCADE:

H. R. 3919. A bill to make section 112 (b) (7) of the Internal Revenue Code applicable with respect to certain corporate liquidations in 1945; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 3920. A bill to provide for the release of fathers from active military or naval service; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McMILLAN of South Carolina:

H. R. 3921. A bill to restore standard time; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mrs. NORTON:

H. R. 3922. A bill to provide for the general welfare by enabling the several States to make more adequate provision for the health and welfare of mothers and children and for services to crippled children, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. PRICE of Florida:

H. R. 3923. A bill to provide for the establishment of a United States Navy Training School for Nurses; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

H. R. 3924. A bill to provide for the establishment of a United States Naval Medical School; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

H. R. 3925. A bill relating to the income taxes of members of the armed forces who die in the service of the Nation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 3926. A bill to provide for the establishment of a United States Army Training School for Nurses; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 3927. A bill to provide for the establishment of a United States Military Medical School; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 3928. A bill to provide for the amendment of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. REES of Kansas:

H. R. 3929. A bill to repeal the act establishing daylight-saving time; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. RIZLEY:

H. R. 3930. A bill repealing any and all existing laws heretofore enacted by the Congress relating to or fixing time and all orders, rules, or directives made thereunder, and establishing standard time for the continental United States; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ROE of Maryland:

H. R. 3931. A bill to stop inductions under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 3932. A bill to repeal the act establishing daylight-saving time; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SABATH:

H. R. 3933. A bill to amend Public Law 712, Seventy-seventh Congress, as amended, to facilitate voting by members of the armed forces and certain others absent from the place of their residence; to the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress.

By Mr. SIKES:

H. R. 3934. A bill to amend the Mustering-Out Payment Act of 1944; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 3935. A bill to provide for the retirement of certain commissioned officers, commissioned warrant officers, chief warrant officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and the Coast Guard; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 3936. A bill to provide for the evacuation and repatriation of the remains of certain persons who died and are buried outside the continental limits of the United States, and whose remains could not heretofore be returned to their homelands due to wartime shipping restrictions; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH of Virginia:  
H. R. 3937. A bill to repeal the War Labor Disputes Act and to abolish the National War Labor Board; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SPARKMAN:  
H. R. 3938. A bill to continue veteran benefits previously granted by acts of the Congress to temporary members of the Army of the United States, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, including men inducted under the provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. STEVENSON:  
H. R. 3939. A bill authorizing an appropriation of \$500,000,000 for research with respect to the cause and cure of cancer and poliomyelitis; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. TAYLOR:  
H. R. 3940. A bill to revive and reenact the act entitled "An act granting the consent of Congress to Rensselaer and Saratoga Counties, N. Y., or to either of them, or any agency representing said counties, to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Hudson River between the city of Mechanicville and Hemstreet Park in the town of Schaghticoke, N. Y.," approved April 2, 1941; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HOFFMAN:  
H. J. Res. 232. Joint resolution to repeal Public Law 421, Seventy-seventh Congress; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. BROWN of Ohio:  
H. Con. Res. 69. Concurrent resolution to create a joint committee of the House of Representatives and the Senate of the United States to investigate the attack upon the Territory of Hawaii; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. TALLE:  
H. Con. Res. 70. Concurrent resolution fixing the time for the return to standard time; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mrs. LUCE:  
H. Con. Res. 71. Concurrent resolution urging the employment by private industry of physically handicapped veterans of World War II; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. HARNES of Indiana:  
H. Con. Res. 72. Concurrent resolution to create a joint committee of the House of Representatives and the Senate of the United States to investigate the attack upon the Territory of Hawaii; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. BROOKS:  
H. Con. Res. 73. Concurrent resolution repealing the act of January 20, 1942, chapter 7 (56 Stat. 9), relating to daylight-saving time; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. POAGE:  
H. Con. Res. 74. Concurrent resolution to repeal daylight-saving time; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CASE of South Dakota:  
H. Con. Res. 75. Concurrent resolution inviting the United Nations to locate seat of government in the United States; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BROWN of Georgia:  
H. Con. Res. 76. Concurrent resolution to provide for termination of the act of January 20, 1942, providing for daylight-saving time; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. GROSS:  
H. Con. Res. 77. Concurrent resolution to provide for termination of the act of January 20, 1942, providing for daylight-saving time; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. LUDLOW:  
H. Res. 336. Resolution urging action by the United Nations to ban the atomic bomb as an instrument of war; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

## MEMORIALS

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

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to enact legislation clarifying the rights and privileges of returning veterans to their former positions of civilian employment; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, memorializing the Congress and the Navy to investigate the advantages of wintering naval craft at Marinette, Sturgeon Bay, and other Wisconsin ports on Lake Michigan; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to enact legislation requiring prompt deportation after the war of imported war prisoners, foreign labor battalions, and refugees and barring further immigration to the United States until our returning war veterans are afforded an opportunity for gainful employment and the number of our unemployed is reduced to a minimum; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to abolish the party convention system of nominating and the electoral college method of electing the President and Vice President of the United States and to enact law providing for nomination and election of the President and Vice President by popular vote; to the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to investigate the feasibility of converting the ordnance plant at Milwaukee into a veterans' hospital; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to direct the proper Federal agency to prescribe and recommend uniform traffic signals and other safety devices on the highways; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, requesting Harold L. Ickes, Solid Fuels Administrator for War, to relax the restriction on the sale of solid fuel imposed by SFAW Regulation 26; to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

## PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. KNUTSON:  
H. R. 3941. A bill to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon a certain claim of Joseph Lundborg and others against the United States; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 3942. A bill for the relief of Anton Waytashek; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LARCADE:  
H. R. 3943. A bill authorizing the President of the United States to award a Congressional Medal of Honor to Gen. Douglas MacArthur, United States Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 3944. A bill authorizing the President of the United States to award a special Congressional Medal of Honor to Gen. John J. Pershing, United States Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 3945. A bill authorizing the President of the United States to award a special Con-

gressional Medal of Honor to Gen. Douglas MacArthur, United States Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 3946. A bill authorizing the President of the United States to award a special Congressional Medal of Honor to Gen. Dwight David Eisenhower, United States Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mrs. LUCE:  
H. R. 3947. A bill to authorize the President of the United States to present the Congressional Medal of Honor to Jonathan M. Wainwright; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PRICE of Florida:  
H. R. 3948. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Clifford W. Prevatt; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky:  
H. R. 3949. A bill granting a pension to Cora Arlena Ballard; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 3950. A bill granting a pension to Elizabeth Lively; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

## PETITIONS, ETC.

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

1116. By the SPEAKER: Petition of Wildon Lloyd, Washington, D. C., petitioning consideration of his resolution with reference to the impeachment of Judge George P. Barse of the Municipal Court of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1117. Also, petition of Wildon Lloyd, Washington, D. C., petitioning consideration of his resolution with reference to the impeachment of Judge Cayton of the Municipal Court of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1118. Also, petition of Branch 11, Boston, Workmen's Benefit Fund of America, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to their protest of any and all proposals for compulsory peacetime military training; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

1119. Also, petition of the Board of Commissioners, city of Newark, N. J., concurring in the resolution adopted by the members of post, No. 273, of Newark, Jewish War Veterans of the United States of America, relative to the chairmanship of the Veterans' Committee of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

## SENATE

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1945

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

Our Father God, in the peaceful stillness of this Chamber of freedom where fateful decisions have molded the life of the Nation, we lift the cup of our grateful joy that o'er all the earth the cannon is muzzled, the planes are nested, the navies anchored, and the silence breaks to a bird's song, a child's laughter, and a mother's low cry.

As the assembly line turns from the products of death to the simple wares of peace and the bayonet is put away and the plowshare is lifted again, our hearts are singing, "This is the day which the Lord hath made"; this is the peace; this is the liberty; this is the freedom we have bought with tears and sweat and blood; this is the tomorrow of our anxious yesterdays; this is the good future now begun. By Thy kindly light lead